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DEVON
NOTES AND QUERIES.

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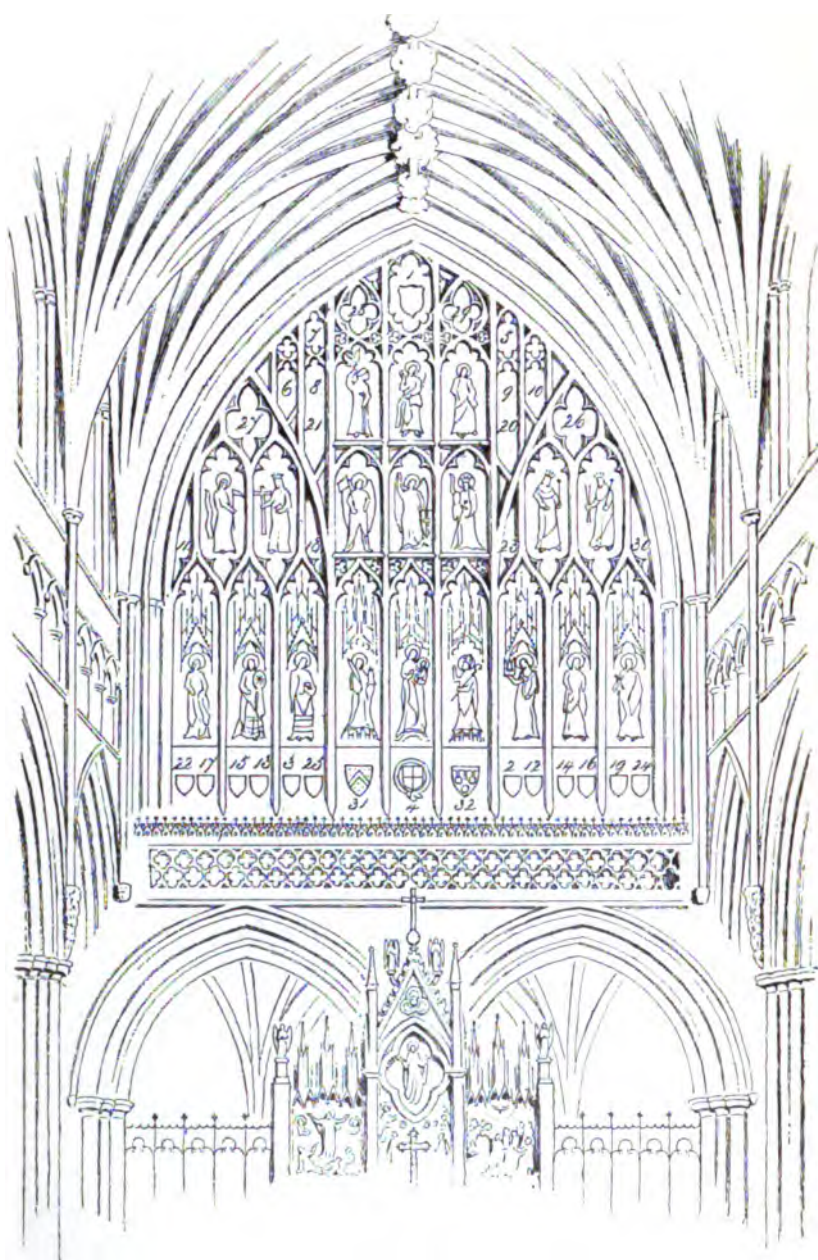
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Exeter Cathedral: The East Window.



Devon Notes and Queries.

1. THE HERALDRY AND ANCIENT STAINED GLASS IN THE GREAT EAST WINDOW OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.—Of the numerous important shields of arms which formerly enriched the East window of the Cathedral, many were transferred by order of the Dean and Chapter to the reconstructed East window of the Chapter House in the autumn of 1901. Some particulars of the shields and their removal seem to be worthy of record in *Devon Notes and Queries*, as well as a notice of the previous history of these valuable and ornamental features, to which the eyes of the present generation had always been accustomed in the choir of the church until recently.

The following list comprises the thirty-two royal, episcopal and other shields arranged in their chronological order, and the sketch of the window here given shows their respective positions, according to notes officially taken a few years prior to the general restoration of the glass, which was undertaken and successfully completed between the years 1885 and 1896.

According to Mr. Frederick Drake, in a paper read before the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, Oct. 2nd, 1879, the heraldry formerly in the tracery openings did not really belong to this window, but was brought from the Chapter House in 1751. Its original arrangement can therefore only be conjectured, but wherever first located, the glass painter's scheme was doubtless to include all the shields of the Royal Family at that epoch and the arms of all the Bishops who

had presided over the diocese down to his own day. When, 360 years afterwards, they were transferred to the choir window, a few odd shields from other parts of the building were added to complete the glazing.

1. Kingdom of the West Saxons:—*Gules, a griffin argent or.*
2. King Athelstan, A.D. 925-940.
- 3 *a**. Edward the Confessor, 1041-1066.
4. France and England quarterly, encircled by the garter.
- 5 *m*. Austria and Bohemia quarterly.
- 6 *u*. France and England quarterly.
- 7 *w*. France and England quarterly, *within a bordure engrailed (argent).*
- 8 *j*. France and England quarterly, *a label of three points argent.*
- 9 *x*. France and England quarterly, *the label charged with six ermine spots.*
- 10 *p*. France and England quarterly, *the label charged with six annulets (in outline).*

BISHOPS.

- 11 *b*. Arms of the Diocese.
12. Leofric, A.D. 1050-1072.
13. Osbern, 1072-1103.
14. Warelwast:—William Warelwast, 1107-1136; Robert Warelwast, 1155-1160.
15. Chichester, 1138-1155.
(After Robert Warelwast followed:—
Bartholomew Iscanus, 1161-1184.
John the Chanter, 1186-1191.
Henry Marshall, 1194-1206.
The See vacant eight years until 1214.
Simon d'Apulia, 1214-1223.)
16. Brewer, 1224-1244.
17. Blondy, 1245-1257.
(Here intervene Walter Bronscombe, 1257-1280.
Peter Quivil, 1280-1291.)

* The italic initials refer to the present position of the shields in the window of the Chapter House—see list towards the end of this note.

Devon Notes and Queries.

- 18 *a.* Bytton, 1292-1306—*Ermine, a fess gules.*
19. Stapelton, 1308-1326.
(To him succeeded James Berkeley, 1327.)
20 *i.* Grandisson, 1327-1369—*Paly of six argent and azure, on a bend gules a mitre between two eaglets displayed or.*
21 *n.* Brantyngham, 1370-1394—*Sable, a fess embattled and counter-embattled between three Katherine wheels or.*
22. Stafford, 1395-1419.
23 *c.* Lacy, 1420-1455—*Azure, three shovellers' heads erased argent.*
24. Neville, 1458-1465.
(To whom succeeded John Bothe, 1465-1478.)
25. Courtenay, 1478-1487.
26*s.* Courtenay impaling Bohun.
27. The See of Canterbury impaling Courtenay.
28 *r.* Lavington, 1747-1762—*Argent a saltire gules, on a chief of the second three boars' heads coupé or.*
29 *i.* Keppel, 1763-1777—*Gules, three escallops argent, a martlet for difference.*
30 *f.* *Argent, a cross between four crescents gules—an ancient shield probably inserted in 1765.*

DONORS OR BENEFACTORS.

31. Berkeley.
32. Courtenay.

The whole of the shields, which were comprised within the arch of the window, have been withdrawn, with the exception of No. 27, now replacing No. 25 in the bottom row. These, along with several shields, found among old relics of glass in various parts of the Cathedral, one (*l*) in the crypt beneath the chapel of St. James, others (*o, q, v*) stowed away in the chamber behind the minstrels' gallery, are now incorporated in the new window of the Chapter House.

The oldest of the shields in the foregoing list date from 1391, the more modern ones were inserted along with the griffin segreant in the eighteenth century, at which period also the arms of Lavington and Keppel, the then two Bishops of the See, were somewhat incongruously introduced. On the

right hind leg of the griffin is inscribed, "R. S. Godfrey, pinx^d 1765."



This latter shield being now suppressed, the accompanying illustration may help to preserve the remembrance of a once familiar feature in the Cathedral. The series of armorials along the base of the window were inserted most likely on that same occasion, without any regard to their historical sequence, and some of them renewed in the tasteless spirit then prevailing.

This shifting about of old glass and subsequent piecing it together haphazard. has been its fate in our churches generally, and not only so, for in days gone by much of it has been refixed inside-out during repairs, causing in the case of impaled arms a sad amount of perplexity amongst antiquaries and genealogists.

On comparing the preceding list with the succession of the mediæval Bishops of Exeter prior to 1487, it will be perceived that the names placed within brackets are from some cause or other not represented. Doubtless their shields were included originally, and either got broken by accident or were blown out in a storm. Besides those, John Catterick was consecrated to the see in 1419, but survived the honour a few weeks only, and, dying on his way home from Rome, was buried in the church of Santa Croce in Florence. An exquisite reduced model of his effigial coverstone is preserved in the Chapter library here. Bishop Berkeley, the arms of whose family, *Gules, a chevron between twelve crosses patée argent*, appear in the base of the window, held the Bishopric for 14 weeks from April to July, 1327. From the position and prominence given to the arms of Berkeley and Courtenay, it may be assumed that both families, through their leading representatives, were great benefactors to the Cathedral. The Berkeley arms may represent Thomas, fifth Lord Berkeley, who died in 1417, or else have reference to the munificent gifts by the Bishop himself during his short tenure of office, whilst the Courtenay shield would commemorate the donations of Hugh de Courtenay, tenth Earl of Devon, and K.G. ✱ 3rd May, 1377, whose knightly effigy and that of his wife, Margaret Bohun, were formerly recumbent under the

second arch on the south side of the nave. They were removed in 1864, when an apocryphal version of the monument was substituted for the dilapidated and mutilated originals and set up in the south transept.

Amongst the earliest shields are the large escutcheon within the garter, presumably of Richard II, and the arms of his amiable consort, Anne of Austria, No. 5—*Quarterly, 1 and 4 argent, a double headed eagle displayed sable (AUSTRIA), 2 and 3, Gules, a lion rampant argent, queue fourchée, crowned or (BOHEMIA), crown omitted.* Next oldest are the five shields, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. These are evidently the work of the same glass painter and probably of the same date, a marked peculiarity being that each lion passant guardant is painted within an oblong rectangular panel.



Shields 6 and 7 we presume to be the arms of Henry IV and his first wife, Mary de Bohun, and Nos. 8, 9 and 10 those of their sons—Henry of Monmouth, afterwards the redoubtable Henry the V; Thomas, Duke of Clarence;* and John, Duke of Bedford. Only three of their children being represented, these shields would date prior to the birth of their fourth son, Humphrey, Earl of Pembroke.



* Willement's *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 41. This author gives the whole of the shields on the stonework and in the windows of that treasure-house of heraldry, comprising the arms of Henry IV and his family many times repeated, but neither No. 7 nor No. 10 are included amongst the number.

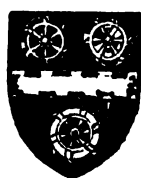
A noticeable feature in No. 5 is France ancient and France modern quartering the same shield, which affords the clue to the series being assigned with almost absolute certainty. This singular combination occurs also on the Royal Arms, France and England quarterly impaling Evreux and Navarre quarterly, painted on the canopy of the monument of Henry IV and his second wife, Joan of Navarre, in Canterbury Cathedral.* The modification of the arms of France took place during the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV, when both *semée de lis* and three, and sometimes four or five fleurs de lis, as on the latter monarch's great seal† seem to have been used promiscuously. After the accession of Henry V the three fleurs de lis, evidently originating by chance as a convenient method of representing the field *semée*, became permanently adopted, and were doubtless introduced by this king into France. With regard to the shield with *bordure*, No. 7, if these arms were not assigned to Mary de Bohun, then whose were they? Unfortunately those who have hitherto written on the heraldry of the Cathedral are silent about them. The connection of the Courtenay family with the Cathedral and their alliance with the Bohuns would at once have induced them to give conspicuous prominence here to the arms of their Royal kinsfolk. Previous to the restoration of the window in 1885, the original *bordure argent* of this shield, like very much of the white silvery glass in other parts, had been replaced in 1765 by insertions of a muddy green hue.



BYTTON.



GRANDISSON.



BRANTINGHAM.

Mr. Drake, whose professional skill and antiquarian knowledge enabled him to restore the old glass in the Cathedral from a state of sooty dilapidation and the cobbling of centuries back to somewhat of its pristine appearance,

* See Willement's *Heraldic Notices* and Blore's *Monumental Remains*.

† See Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, p. 27 and plate 7.

has assigned the earliest glass in the window to the era of Bishop Bytton, 1292-1306, coeval therefore with the earlier stonework; but as this rapturous interior was extended westward, and the beauty of its paragon roof gradually unfolded to view, it became evident that a more important finish was required than the comparatively small and narrow East window then existing. Bishop Brantyngham therefore decided to replace it by the present one, erected in 1390, when, according to the Cathedral records, much new glass was added, principally in the central division of the window, by a talented artificer of Exeter named Lyen.

The present disposition of the arms in the East window of the Chapter House is as follows, the numbers indicating those that have now been transferred hither from the choir:—

		^a		^b		
		3 Edward the Confessor.		The Diocese.		
^c	^d	^e	^f	^g	^h	
23 Lacy.	The Diocese.	18 Bytton.	30 Argent, a cross between 4 crescents gu.	Grandisson.	16 Brewer.	
ⁱ	^j	^k	^l	^m	ⁿ	
20 Grandisson.	8 Henry of Monmouth	Monthermer.	Gu., a chev. or between 3 combs arg. impaling gu., a cross arg.	5 Anne of Austria.	21 Brantyngham.	
		^p				
		10 Duke of Bedford.				
	^o			^q		
	France and England qty.			Or, 2 chev. gu.		
		^s				
		26 Courtenay-Bohun.				
	^r			^t		
	28 Lavington.			29 Keppel.		
	^u	^v		^w		
	6 Henry IV.	Bohun.		7 Mary de Bohun.		
		^x				
		9 Duke of Clarence.				
	Panel			Panel		
	with priest praying to St. Martin.			with priest invoking St. Katherine.		



In glazing the new window of the Chapter House, the opportunity was embraced to include and preserve several portions of early glass previously discarded, amongst which are two figures with surrounding tabernacle work. These most likely belonged to the East window either of the chapel of St. Gabriel or that of St. Mary Magdalene, in which latter there is a similar figure with an invocation of that saint. Both represent a priest or a monk in an attitude of supplication, drawn with wonderful pathos of expression, and having scrolls gracefully waving about their heads. On one of the scrolls is a fragmentary prayer to St. Martin, and upon the other is upborne the touching petition :—

Materina beata pro me mediatrix us co'tinua.



The most striking features of the great East window of the choir are, however, the three tiers of saints, nineteen in all, the nine lower ones under towering canopies of bold and beautiful designs giving a rare effect of splendour and preciousness to the whole. In the centre stands the Blessed Virgin with the Holy Child; on her left St. Martin of Tours, St. Peter, St. Paul and St. Andrew; and to her right St. Barbara, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Katherine, and a fourth female saint, which has been variously attributed, but without any proof.

St. Martin of Tours. This saint, first a soldier and afterwards a priest, was one of the most honoured throughout



St. Barbara and St. Katherine.

From the East Window.

Western Europe during the middle ages. His traditional act of charity, lending itself admirably to sculptural representation, became a powerful and useful preceptive example with the clergy, and observant travellers will remember to have seen him portrayed on several foreign churches, sometimes on horseback, in the act of dividing his military cloak with his sword to share it with the poor, ragged cripple whom he met at the gate of Amiens. According to a recent writer in the *Revue de l'Art Chrétien* for July, 1903, there are no fewer than 3,665 churches dedicated to this saint in France alone. He died at Candes, about thirty miles west of his cathedral city, A.D. 397, and his anniversary occurs on the 11th November.

In the second tier are the angels Gabriel and Michael and St. Katherine, the latter probably replacing the angel Raphael. To their right are St. Sidwella and the Empress Helena; to their left St. Edmund and Edward the Confessor. The three figures in the openings above are said to represent Abraham (? Elijah), Moses and Isaiah, and these, so far as the ancient glass is concerned, complete this glorious company and fellowship.

The supposed figure of Abraham, differing entirely from the customary representation of the patriarch in mediæval iconography, requires further identification. There is no such inscription accompanying the figure as is given by one writer, and it is therefore more probably intended to represent some other saint.

Of all these figures the oldest are the three last mentioned in the uppermost tier, and then those in the three lower and two upper lights of the first and third main divisions of the window, their canopies being also of a much earlier pattern. In the three central lights the middle ones, and probably also the Blessed Virgin, belong, as has been shown, to the period of reconstruction under Bishop Brantyngham, the rest of the figures being mostly transferred hither from other smaller windows in comparatively recent times. To make them range with the others they are raised up on mounds of pinnacles and tabernacle ornament, the delight and never failing resource of glass painters.

So many of the original faces to the figures in the window being now lost, would prove their wilful destruction, probably

by the parliamentary troops in 1646, and notwithstanding the terms of the city's surrender (see Freeman's *Exeter*, p. 126), a curious evidence of their visit still exists in the Chapter House, where, on restoring Bishop Lacy's window, it was discovered that the carved figures on the roof are riddled with musket shot, some of the shot being extracted from the woodwork at the time.

The shields which occupied the three large oval openings in the tracery are now replaced by the figure of our Lord repeated, representing His Transfiguration and His Ascension, and centrally Christ enthroned; whilst the smaller openings adjacent contain angels in attitudes of prayer and adoration, all designed and executed by Mr. Drake.

It will have been observed that the window now comprises two figures of St. Katherine, one occupying the second from the left of the nine principal lights, the other being the fifth figure in the next upper tier. The latter, brought into this window at some period unknown, and, by the way, the only female figure on the south side, is most likely the identical saint whom the little monk already mentioned pleaded with for centuries in yonder chantry—devoutly kneeling at her feet.

ROSCOE GIBBS.



BISHOP LACY.

2. TREVELYAN ARMS.—What is the earliest printed or MS. record of these arms, or rather of the event which it commemorates?: "*Gu. a demi horse av. hooped and maned or, issuing out of water in base ppr.*" Apparently the Trevelyan arms, before they used the above, were: "*. . . a lion rampant . . . holding a baton.*" See *Papworth's Ordinary*, p. 62, and *Burke's Armory*, 1884, p. 1029.

C.H.Sp.P.

3. CHURCH PLATE.—Can any of your readers give me some particulars of Joseph Pearse, who belonged to the Exeter Goldsmiths' Company in 1748? What is the date of his death? Where are examples of his work to be found?
J.H.W.

4. SIR RALPH LANE.—The following letter, transcribed from the original in Lansdowne MSS. 70, is of much interest from several points of view. Few of Lane's letters have descended to us, although he led an active life as a Government official during the reign of Elizabeth, and died in the same year (1603) as that Queen. Although not a Devonian, he has a claim to be included among those who were associated with leading notables of the county, from having been sent out by Sir W. Raleigh in 1585, as the first Governor of Virginia, from whence he returned in 1586 with T. Hariot and the rest of the Colony, and to Hariot's Account of Virginia published in 1588, he contributed an introductory address.

In 1587 and following year he was employed in carrying out measures for the defence of the coast (*D.N.B.*, xxxii, 77) a class of work which he had pursued in Ireland prior to his American journey. That his services of this kind were deemed of importance is shown by his being made a Member of the Council of War, with Raleigh and others, in March, 1588, to concert plans to withstand the projected invasion of the Spaniards. [Their report transcribed from the document in the State Paper Office (*Cal. S.P.* March?, 1588, Eliz: Dom. ccix., 49, p. 471) is printed *in extenso* in *Western Antiquary*, vii., 276-9.] He spent several years afterwards in active service in Ireland.

The letter relates to a plan of his for the effective defence of Plymouth, of which he offers to construct a model to demonstrate its nature. The opening sentence shows that he had already been in correspondence with Lord Burghley on the subject. There is no evidence of Lane's offer having been entertained; nor was it a gratuitous one on his part as the latter portion of his epistle points out.

There is no doubt that at the time of the Spanish Armada the defences of Plymouth were inadequate for defence against attack, and it must be deemed a fortunate circumstance that

the Spanish Admiral had received positive orders not to delay his journey to the Straits of Calais. Nor were any serious attempts made to remedy this for some time. In 1591 a petition from the Mayor and inhabitants were sent to the Queen "to obtain completion of the fort on the Hoe Cliffs." (Jewitt's *Hist. of Plymouth* (1873), 125-7; and *Plymouth Municipal Records*, R. N. Worth (1893), 214.

Lansdowne MSS. 70. No. 7. 14.16. Letter signed Rafe Lane.

The catalogue entry is:—"Mr. Ralph Lane wants to borrow of Lord Burghley a ground plot of Plymouth, and money for his voyage to Ireland, May 21, 1892."

Ry honorable

Whereas I was boulded to proiecte in my last to yoſ lꝓꝑe an offer for the assuring of Plimōuthe, not onely against all forraine assaults, but also againste all surprisalls, and that wthout enye close fortificaçon other than to y^e sea, but to y^e lande to lye open: Because it standes vppon an vnayoydeable necessitie for her Ma^{ty} to seeke by all meanes (and y^t in tyme) to laye good garde vppon her poſte townes, and by all meanes to assure the same, but yet so, as if y^e enemye by force or treasone shoulde take enye of them, they maye not by meanes of enye fortificaçon alredey vppon the same, be made frontiers for y^e enemye against the state, and sanctuaries for traytoſs, but that vppon the suddayne they maye be recouered, and be entred agayne by the cuntrye, wthoute breache or battrye, but wth playne force of men. To y^e ende y^t yoſ lꝓꝑe maye haue as palpable, playne and infallible demonstraçons of the truethe of y^t my assertione, as though the worcke were finished vppon the grownde, and y^t wthoute eny chardge or aduenture of enye thinge, but of paper tucke, and paste, I make this my humble sewte to yoſ lꝓꝑe (whose good opinione I onely principally desyre to be woſthy of.) That the same would be pleased to vouchsafe mee onely the loane of one of yoſ lꝓꝑes plottes of Plimōuthe and y^e cuntrye aboute it, so as the same be made wth scale, and at lardge. Wherewth I will vndertake vppon the places of the same, requiringe defence againste landinge, by the same scalle, to set downe the defences, in modell of paste wth all proporçons, formes and mesuses, w^{ch} I would applye to the same, and therewth all the number of

laborers, the tyme, and the chardge to a shillinge, from a myle of grownde to xx^{ss}: for the strengthening thereof to y^e effed above mençoned. Which beinge onse done shall neuer need of garde, but at the instant of y^e assaulte, and then also but of halfe y^e number of Souldiōrs, y^t wthout y^e same defences y^e place shoulde otherwise haue. Which when I shall haue presented to yo^r l^{pp}e, then I am to submitte the same to the censure of the worlde: yet moste humblye beseechinge yo^r l^{pp}e that my name therein maye be suppressed vnlesse (in yo^r l^{pp}es allowance of it in eny measure) the same maye bee pleased to giue me some grace therebye to her ma^{ty}. or y^t it shalbe thought goode to put enye pte of it in executiō w^{ch} I shalbe moste bounde to yo^r l^{pp}e for. I humbly beseeche y^t y^e plotte maye be spacious because for y^e playner showe both of the force, facillitye, and faysiblenes of the worcke, vppon any grounde fitte to be landed vppon, where the coaste lyeth guarded wth hilles greate or smalle, my meaninge is to set downe y^e modell of the same hilles, or rockes, in the scale of y^e plotte, in forme convexed, and y^e defencs vppon y^e same, in y^e same scalles, in such formes as I shall suppose fitte for y^e places, that euerye obiectione in my accompte vppon the wholle maye either be answered or yealed vnto.

My perticuler ende (R^e honorable) touchinge the premises (besydes my duetifull zeale in generallye to serve her ma^{ty} and my cuntrye) is this y^t though her ma^{ty} and y^e worlde knowethe mee (or no better than a begger in myne owne pticuler, yet y^t for her Ma^{ty} seruice, or for eny pryncs seruice whoesoeuer, I cann make good prooffe of my selfe to deserue a better reputaciō: If it were but for some one especiall endeavōr, in enye mesure above the cōmō sorte of cōmaunders of my rancke, by my selfe attayned vnto. Which in marshall professione, verry greate psonages haue beine well contented to be knowne to haue made greate vse by the exacte skill of, and haue taken to themselves pticuler cōmēdaçō of, beinge added to the generallitye of their other virtues. It is written y^e D. of Alua, y^t in his renowned fame of a greate generall, he did pticulerlye assume to him selfe a singularitye of skill for a battaylle, and for the lodginge of an Armye. The Marques Chappin Vitelli for y^e quarteringe of a Campe, for y^e forme of the same, and for y^e fortificaçō of it wth intrenchm^{ts} aptly and speedely. Sancho Danold, for

settinge of a battaylle quickly and strongely. And y^e D. of Parma that nowe is for forcing a Batterye. And if my selfe (though nothinge comparinge wth enye of these) haue neuertheles extreamelye belabored my selfe in study and otherwise to be singuler in somewhat, to doe her Ma^{ty} seruice, and for y^e same (howe much or little siluer) have so farr forthe engaged my tyme and my selfe as that in y^e desire thereof I have omitted to provyde for my pticuler thrifte: I hope in equitye I shalbe thought a good seruante for her Ma^{ty} and fitte at leste not to be disgraced by reasone of my lacke. And her Ma^{ty} above beinge to reape the benefitte of my laboꝝ (at her highnes good plesure) my trust is by yoꝝ lꝓꝑes moste honorable mediaçon, that I shalbe made able to continewe my laboꝝ, to doe her Ma^{ty} seruice eny where: at y^e leste in y^e realme of Irelande where my pticuler chardge lyeth, and where wth my harte I desire to bee: Whether I moste humbly beseeche yoꝝ lꝓꝑe I maye be allowed some meane (in consideraçon of my pouertye as also of my prouisione of money made for my iourney into Irelande, spent in my preparaçon for y^e voyage, y^t instantlye I shoulde haue beine in wth S^r Walter Raulleigh) to transporte my self wth some countefñice, and honest dismissione from hense, somewhat answerable to the reputaçon of my longe attendannce aboute her Ma^{ty} royall pson.

Which I assure yoꝝ lꝓꝑe even in y^e fortificaçons there alredy rayseed in some ptes, w^{ch} yet are neither done nor undon, shall thorroughly by me be deserved (if my L: Deputy will vouchsafe to here mee, or y^t my place for her Ma^{ty} seruice there will afforde me to speke what I knowe). And what vnder my hande I will set downe, to make good vppon y^e perill of my lyfe, and that lesse to her Ma^{ty} chardge, but much more for y^e safety of y^e state and yet wthoute preiudice to y^e opiniones of those w^{ch} then gaue their aduices to y^t w^{ch} is done, presupposinge y^e same should haue beine finished, and therewth all furnished, otherwise their sence is fallen oute. And as I am in duetye mooued humblye thus much to intymate vnto yoꝝ lꝓꝑe here, so will I not faylle there to confirme y^e same, so as I maye be thought fitt by waye of counsell to her Ma^{ty} seruice there to deliuer my opinione amongst ye rest, w^{ch} otherwise I meane not to dooe. Not meaninge y^t my counsell wthoute my priuitye, by

alteratione or addicione of others counsello's there in y^e ill prooffe of y^e same, shall carrye the disgrace of other mens erro's. But therein (as in all) humbly prostratinge my selfe to her Ma^{ties} good pleasure: In lyke humble sorte beseechinge yo^r l^oppes goodnes to mee, onely to y^e effecte of some my good dispathe thether, beinge for y^e same euermore to fynde my selfe most bounden to yo^r l^oppes: I most humbly comitte y^e same to the tui^on of Thalmightye. 21 Maij 1592.

Y^e l^oppes
humble most bounden
and most assuerd
duryng lyfe Rafe Lane.

[Endorsed] 24 Maij 1592.
To the R^y honorable
the Lorde Treasurer of
Englande.

Raff lane.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

5. COURTLAND OR CUTLAND AND ELLIOT FAMILY (II., par. 206, p. 256).—As one of the clan, may I be allowed to afford your correspondent "F.W.," some information about Courtland or Cutland (local pronunciation) and its connection with the Elliot family. Courtland is a country house in a well wooded coombe running down to the river Avon, about two miles from the town of Kingsbridge. Here lived a Bishop, progenitor of the present St. German's branch of the family, and a descendant of one of the twelve sons of John Elliot, of Sutton and Collacott, in South Milton parish in the fifteenth century. Courtland shows indications of considerable age with its arched doorways, stone stairways, and massive doors, and undoubtedly, at some time, was a storey higher,

There is a tradition that the St. Germans' family exchanged their South Hams property with the Champernownes for property in Cornwall.

It is interesting to note as bearing on the spelling of the name Elliot by the several branches in England and Scotland, that one William Elliot, from Sutton, Vicar of West Alvington, spelt his name in the church registers in every way it is possible to do so. All the branches, however, bear the same crest, an elephant's head.

E.A.S.E.

6. FAMILY OF REYNOLDS, OF PINHOE.—Can anyone kindly give me any information as to the *earlier* history of the family of Reynolds, of Pinhoe? Mr. Worthy, in his *Suburbs of Exeter*, gives an account of the children of Richard Reynolds, who was born, I presume, about 1500, and adds that "his ancestors had long resided in the parish." What was the origin of the family? Could a genealogy of it be found between 1450 and 1500?

ADAM HAMILTON.

7. JOHN SPARKE, OF PLYMOUTH.—A pardon unto John Sparke, of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, Esqre., of manslaughter for and concerning the death and killing of John Martin, late of Plymouth, aforesaid, and of all indictments, convictions, pains, penalties, and forfeitures incurred by reason thereof, and such clauses are inserted as were directed by Warr^t under her Ma^{ty} Royal Signe Manuall.

Subscribed by Mr. Attor. Gen^l

Ralph Wooddeson, Dep^y to S^r Geo. Piers, Bar^t

[Endorsed], Mr. Sparke pardon.

Docq^u for the most noble John Duke of Newcastle, Lord Privy Seale.

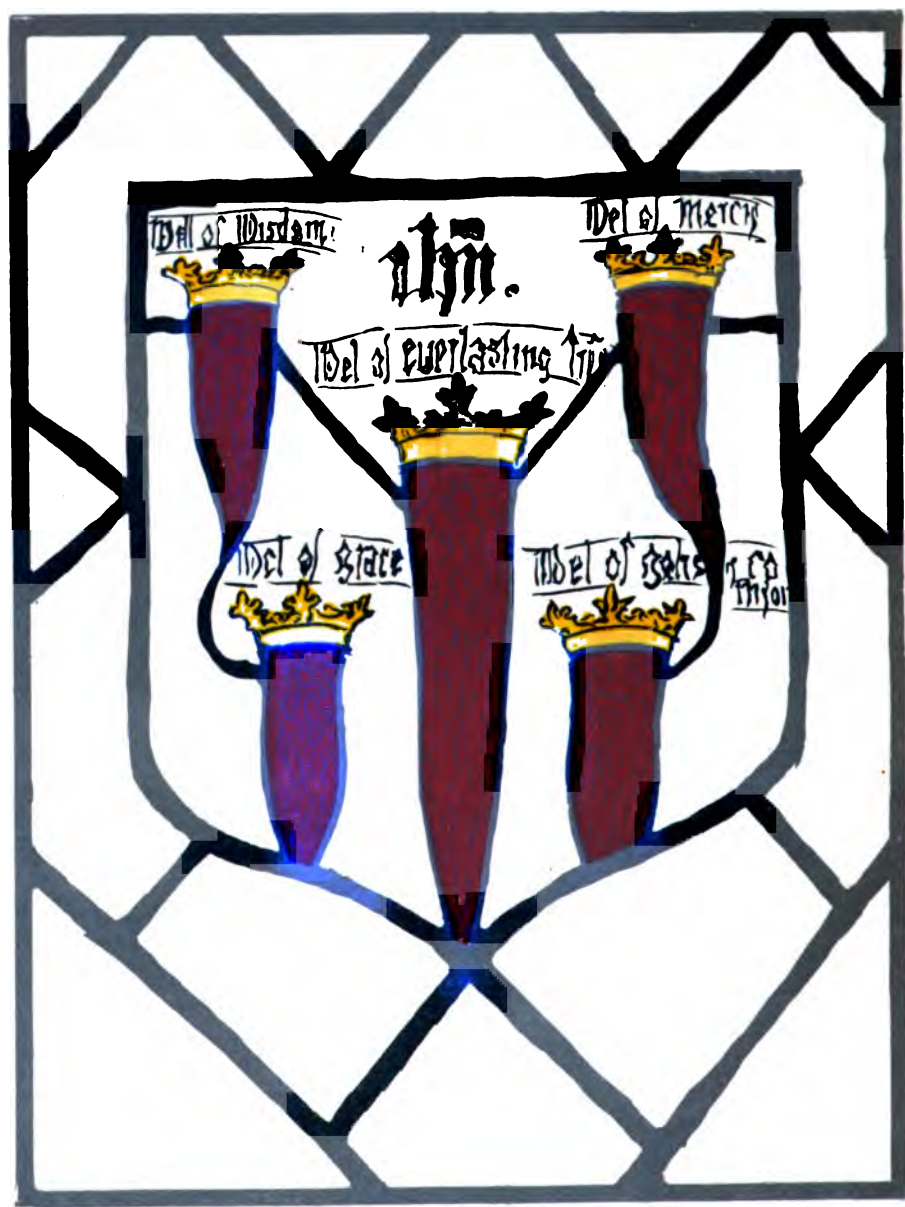
Sealed the 25th day of July, 1705.

Harl. MSS. 2,262, fol. 94.

H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

8. OXTON HOUSE (II., par. 136, p. 177).—R.U. infers from an advertisement for the letting of the Barton of Oxton, in 1728, in which replies were to be sent to John Ivey, Esqr., at Oxton House, that Oxton was at that time the residence of the Ivey family. No such name occurs in the parochial registers of Kenton, in which parish Oxton is situated. From the reign of Elizabeth till the death of William Clifford Martyn in 1769, Oxton was the property of the Martyns. In 1769 it descended to Mr. Tripe, of Ashburton, whose mother was a Martyn. Mr. Tripe afterwards took the name of Swete, and his son, who was a Prebendary of Exeter, built the present house in 1781. It remained in the Swete family until 1849, when it was sold to General Studd, the father of the present owner. Mr. Ivey may have been a steward or agent for Mr. Martyn.

W. P. S. BINGHAM.



9. THE FIVE WOUNDS IN STAINED GLASS IN SIDMOUTH CHURCH.—The Vicar of Sidmouth has been good enough to lend us a drawing, from which our illustration is taken, of the very interesting piece of stained glass in his Church of St. Giles, Sidmouth. This is now in the window of the vestry. It was in the chancel window of the old church. The Vicar considers this unique, and I can find no reference to any representation of the five wounds of Christ elsewhere. Here each wound is represented by a drop of blood, in crimson glass, issuing from a gash which bears a golden crown. The wounds distilling the sacred Blood of Christ are Wells of Pity. Grace, from the right foot, "Well of Grace"; Comfort, from the left foot, "Well of Ghostly Comfort"; Wisdom, from the right hand, "Well of Wisdom"; Mercy from the left hand, "Well of Mercy"; and from the Sacred Heart, "Well of Everlasting Life." See *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, Vol. xxxv., p. 348. Walcott, *Sacred Archaeology*, p. 611.

J.B.R.

10. FURTHER NOTES CONCERNING THE ROBBERY AND MURDER OF THE REV. GILBERT YARDE, M.A., at Whiteway, in the parish of Kings Teignton, on the 24th May, 1783.

In the October number of this journal (II, par. 188, p. 229) I ventured to call attention to what purported to be traditions concerning this somewhat remarkable crime, and to these traditions I was able to add a certain quantity of unquestionable fact. Since then more information has been afforded me, and the long-closed lips of old people have poured forth tales which, if not in all particulars absolutely correct, yet may serve to throw some additional light upon conditions of rural England in the days of our grandfathers, and these it may be interesting to record before the rush and change of modern life has blotted them entirely away.

To begin with the facts, it is recorded in *The Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser*, printed and published by R. Trewman nearly opposite St. Martin's Lane in Fore Street, Thursday, May 29th, 1783, price threepence, that "The Rev. Gilbert Yarde, who had been more than 36 years the truly pious Rector of Teigngrace, and was in the 70th year of his age, rode out in his farm about five in the afternoon, and spoke to some women who were weeding in a field, and returned the way he came. Sometime after

he was found lying in the above field, on his own estate, near the highway leading from Hestowe Farm to Lindridge Hill, with his left arm broken and with marks of sundry violent blows upon his head, the force of which was such that the rind of the club (cut from a holly, and four feet long and five inches in circumference) was thereby fastened to his hat. His pockets were rifled of upwards of twelve guineas and a remarkable watch, and his body was so bruised (no mention is made of any gunshot wound) that he survived after being conveyed home but three hours and only uttered a few imperfect words before he expired, leaving a disconsolate widow and eight children behind him to mourn their irreparable loss. Greenslade had lived with him for 14 months, and behaving ill was discharged. He was known to be angry on account of the character which Mr. Yarde had given him, and he was immediately suspected of having committed the crime. Mr. Yarde was found by a boy and a girl who were passing the road, and who ran to the weeding women, who immediately afforded all the assistance possible and carried the news to the family. Greenslade went to Exeter on the evening of the murder, and the watch was found upon him when he was arrested on the Monday following on the Saturday aforesaid. Some spots of blood where (*sic*) found on his clothes," etc., etc.

He was tried on August 14th, 1783, before Mr. Baron Perryn and Mr. Justice Heath. It is recorded that 88 prisoners were tried, of whom 23 received sentence of death, viz., John Greenslade for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Yarde, and John Cunningham for strangling his comrade, to be executed on Haldon and their bodies dissected; and 21 others to be executed at Heavitree on Friday the 29th, of which 14 were reprieved before the judges left the town. "One (*sic*) Monday Greenslade and Cunningham were drawn in a cart from the Gaol to Haldon, near King's Teignton, where they were executed about two o'clock. Greenslade was 22 years of age, and was bred a husbandman, but afterwards lived with Mr. Yarde as a servant. Greenslade confessed his guilt, and owned to the Rev. Mr. Stabback that he had previously committed several robberies, but he denied that on this occasion he intended to do more than beat and rob his victim. He said that after

he had given him three or four blows Mr. Yarde said, "John, John, don't do it," notwithstanding which he persisted until he felled him to the ground, after which he robbed and left him.

Such (substantially) is the account from the pages of the *Flying Post*, which have been copied for my use by the kind hand of Mr. Mugford, of Exeter.

Mr. Yarde was instituted to Teigngrace Rectory on the presentation of William Palmer, of Gappath, Devon, gent., at the death of Walter Stephens, clerk, Dec. 19th, 1750. Sequestration to the Warden was granted on May 26th, 1783.

Mr. Yarde was buried at Kings Teignton May 29th, 1783, age 69, no mention being made in the register of the manner of his death.

The Kings Teignton record of his children run thus:—

<i>Baptised.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>
May 15, 1755—Miss Eleonora	...	Sept. 24, 1791
Sept. 23, 1756—Miss Charlotte	...	Feb. 24, 1791
Jan. 23, 1759—Mr. Gilbert	...	June 4, 1786
Feb. 26, 1761—Mr. Francis	...	April 19, 1793
June 17, 1762—Miss Elizabeth	...	July 29, 1789
Oct. 8, 1763—{ Gilbert Henry	...	Sept. 10, 1846
{ Edward	...	Nov. 3, 1763
June 16, 1765—George	...	Mar. 11, 1766
July 2, 1768—Maria	...	
Dec. 13, 1770—Frances	...	Nov. 3, 1848

N.B.—Mr. Gilbert Henry and Miss Frances lived for many years, and died at Topsham (presumably), together, unmarried. The father of the present Rev. J. T. Yarde inherited property from Miss Frances, who was, I believe, his cousin. The family seem to have left Whiteway soon after the murder, for Gilbert, who died in 1786, is described as "of Exeter." The first Yarde mentioned in the Kings Teignton registers is Gilbert, married Mary, who had five children, viz., Gilbert, b. 1678; and Hugh Yarde of Whiteway was buried Oct. 22nd, 1683.

So much for fact and for legend (more or less true, but ever interesting.)

I am told that the Latin character which so much exasperated Greenslade was to the following effect:—"Gone from me, and good to no man." This might have

run thus:—"A me discessit nequam nec profuit ulli." Perhaps some one will kindly supply a better rendering into Latin. The words were to this effect—or so it is said.

It has also been reported that Greenslade waited until the old man's body grew stiff, when he set it upright on the feet, and left it in an awe-inspiring attitude on the wayside, supported by the hedge! The horse ran home.

There is a man living who says that his great aunt, who was employed as dairymaid in 1783, and not far from Whiteway, told him that Greenslade was hanged on Haldon together with a boy of 12 years of age, who had been stealing sheep. The narrator's style is graphic:—"Just when the gallus fell, sir, a man with a white flag galloped over the hill with a brieve—the boy was a bit too young! But there! 'twas no manner of use—he come too late! Jack had got 'un." This man, thus early instructed by his great aunt, adds that when he was a boy and had to pass the place, especially after dark, he "always ran by cruel fast."

The old Chudleigh woman to whom in my first notice I referred as having seen the last man drawn through Chudleigh to be gibbeted (either at Forches' Cross* or on Haldon) must have been a remarkable person! She alleged that for 50 years she had never missed seeing a hanging at Exeter, nor looking into the bottom of an empty grave in Chudleigh Churchyard! She has but lately died, and such behaviour and such boasting seem to me to go far to account for, if they cannot justify, the feelings which our excellent ancestors generally entertained towards those who, in their day, were accounted, and perhaps accounted themselves, to be witches in the land.

W. H. THORNTON.

P.S.—I am indebted to the Rev. P. Jackson for the extracts from the Kingsteignton registers.

II. ON SOME TRADITIONS, &C., AS TO THE MURDER OF THE REV. GILBERT YARDE (II. par. 188, p. 229).—I was very much interested in reading the Rev. W. H. Thornton's account of this tragedy and the circumstances directly connected therewith, because it is a story which has been familiar to me for many years. But if he will pardon me I should like, after saying how my version of the story came to me, to point

* Forches' Cross is one mile out of Stover by Newton.

out what discrepancies there are between his narrative and my story. My grandfather was born of yeoman parentage in the parish of Bishopsteignton (to which Whiteway, although in the parish of Kingsteignton, is very near) in the year 1796, and from him I learnt many years ago some of the details of the affair as he learnt them probably from people who were living at the time of the murder and perhaps eye-witnesses of some of the circumstances. He stated that the worthless manservant was discharged by Mr. Yarde, and when a would-be employer applied to Mr. Yarde for the man's character the invariable reply was, "Gone from me and fit for no man." (Not a word as to a Latin character had ever reached me till I saw it in *D. N. & Q.*) The scene of the murder is, I believe, still known, for people are yet living to whom it was pointed out as long since as 50 or 60 years ago. It is between two field gates in a country road called Strap Lane, and I have always heard that Mr. Yarde was shot as he returned on horseback from Newton Market—probably in the dusk of the evening or even later. As he was to some extent interested in farming, it need cause no surprise that he went to market. The miscreant robbed him and took his shoe buckles, the attempt to dispose of which led to his apprehension in Exeter. And I have always believed that he was hanged in Exeter, but this I cannot say with any certainty, and I am not sure that it was explicitly told so to me. Of the other details I have given, I am positive I have told them as they were told to me. This tragedy was always thus described by my grandfather, who was born in the immediate neighbourhood only 13 years after the event, and he used to proceed to the telling of a circumstance which happened at Whiteway years after, and which, if sufficient data were available and the date sufficiently recent, would make a most attractive incident for investigation by the Psychical Research Society—but that's another story.

FRED. C. FROST.

12. ASHBURTON POP.—In a pamphlet dated 1819, and entitled *Old England for Ever*, by John Cooke, Saddler, of Exeter (born at the Rose and Crown Public House on the old bridge in the borough town of Ashburton, 1765), there is a

reference to this drink, from which I have extracted the following:—"This town has been as famous for a beverage called Ashburton Pop as London is for porter. I recollect its sharp feeding good taste, far richer than the best small beer, more of the champaign taste, and what was termed a good sharp bottle, when you untied and hand-drew the cork, it gave a report louder than a pop-gun, to which I attribute its name: its contents would fly up to the ceiling if you did not mind to keep the mouth of the bottle into the white quart cup, it filled it with froth, but not over a pint of clear liquor. Three old cronies would sit an afternoon, six hours, smoke, and drink a dozen bottles, their reckoning but eightpence each and a penny for tobacco. The pop was but twopence a bottle. It's a great novel loss to the town, because its receipt died with its brewers about 1785." One would like to know what a drink was compounded of which "three old cronies could drink a dozen bottles of at an afternoon's sitting."

A. J. DAVY.

13. UNPUBLISHED HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE.—A prospectus in the form of a broadside of four pages, was issued in the year 1842, bearing this heading:—

"Proposals for publishing by subscription a concise and topographical description of the County of Devon; comprising notices of the several towns, villages, gentlemen's seats, remains of antiquity, picturesque scenery, and distinguished individuals who were born in the county. Embellished with one hundred highly-finished engravings, from original drawings by F. W. L. Stockdale, Esq. (late Assistant Military Secretary to the Honorable East India Company), author of *Excursions through Cornwall Antiquities of Kent*, etc., etc.

The work was to consist of 600 pages of letterpress, imp. 8vo, with map, index, 100 page engravings, exclusive of vignettes, the titles of 48 of the engravings being enumerated. The subscription for the plain copies being four guineas, and for the proofs eight guineas. Subscribers' names received by Smith, Elder, and Co., Booksellers, 65, Cornhill." The prospectus contained a detailed list of the names of 703 subscribers, of whom one is set down for six copies; and on the copy, *pene me*, is a MS. letter from the intended author to

the Rev. Marwood Tucker, of Heavitree, asking him to subscribe to the work. Nothing further was heard of this history. Magazines of the period have been examined without finding any allusion to it; and Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. have kindly examined their books of that year with a similar result.

It would be interesting to learn the reason why, with such a large number of subscribers, the work was not carried out. Also whether the engravings or drawings from which they were to be taken, together with any portion of the MS., have been preserved, as they would doubtless be of considerable use to the editors of the Devonshire section of *The Victoria History of the Counties of England*.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

[This work was never published. The collections made by F. W. L. Stockdale were in 1859 presented by his son to the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. *Vide* Annual Report 3rd March, 1859, *Trans.*, vol. vi.—Eds.]

14. THE CORNISH FAMILY. The kindness of the Right Reverend Bishop Kestell-Cornish gives us an opportunity of noticing this privately printed volume.* The early history of the Cornish family was, as the author, the Rev. James T. Houssemayne Du Boulay, says, "on the point of passing into oblivion," when a deed relating to property at Thurlestone gave a clue, and rendered it possible, from wills and registers, to compile a pedigree which has an interest, not only for the descendants of Robert Cornyshe, but for others who have no connection with the family. The early members of the family at Thurlestone and South Milton were probably leaseholders under the lords of the manor, owning some little land in addition. They were respectable inhabitants, filling parochial offices with no doubt credit to themselves and satisfaction to their neighbours. With James Cornish, the son of William Cornish, an attorney, of Totnes, born in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the fortunes of the family took a turn, and, making a fortunate marriage, he prospered and really founded a new family, his descendants being the well

* Notes to accompany *A Pedigree of the Family of Cornyshe of Thurlestone, in the County of Devon*. Printed for the author by Warren and Son, Winchester, 1903.

known existing families of Cornish, Cornish-Bowden, Kestell-Cornish, and Warre-Cornish. It is much to be wished that a selection embodying all of interest and value from the letters and diaries now extant, but which Mr. Du Boulay fears may be destroyed by some unsympathetic owner, could be printed. The later Cornishes moved about the world a great deal, and there must be much in the record of their experiences worth preserving.

EDS.

15. SILENCED BARNSTAPLE MINISTERS: JOHN TICKELL (II., p. 151, par. 115).—After 1654 John Tickell "retired to the City of Exeter, he was a common assistant to the ministers there, and Mr. (Mark)'Down, the minister of S. Petrock, being an infirm man, he commonly officiated there. Afterwards he refused to conform in 1662, but changing his mind, upon the advice of friends, he became minister of Barnstaple and afterwards of Withicomb, or Widcomb, near Exeter, where he hath finished his course."—Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*, IV., 403. See also Dymond's *St. Petrock*, and his *Widcombe*.

T.

16. BOOKS IN MEATH CHURCH.—A description of the books belonging to Meath Church, North Devon, contributed by permission of Rev. J. H. Kempe, rector, 1903:—

The Baptisms of Meath, 1752 (new style) 1812; Marriages, 1754-1811; Burials, 1753-1812; Marriages, 1753-1756. Bound in incised leather.

Register book for Parish Apprentices, 1803-1840. Size 9½ in. x 7 in.

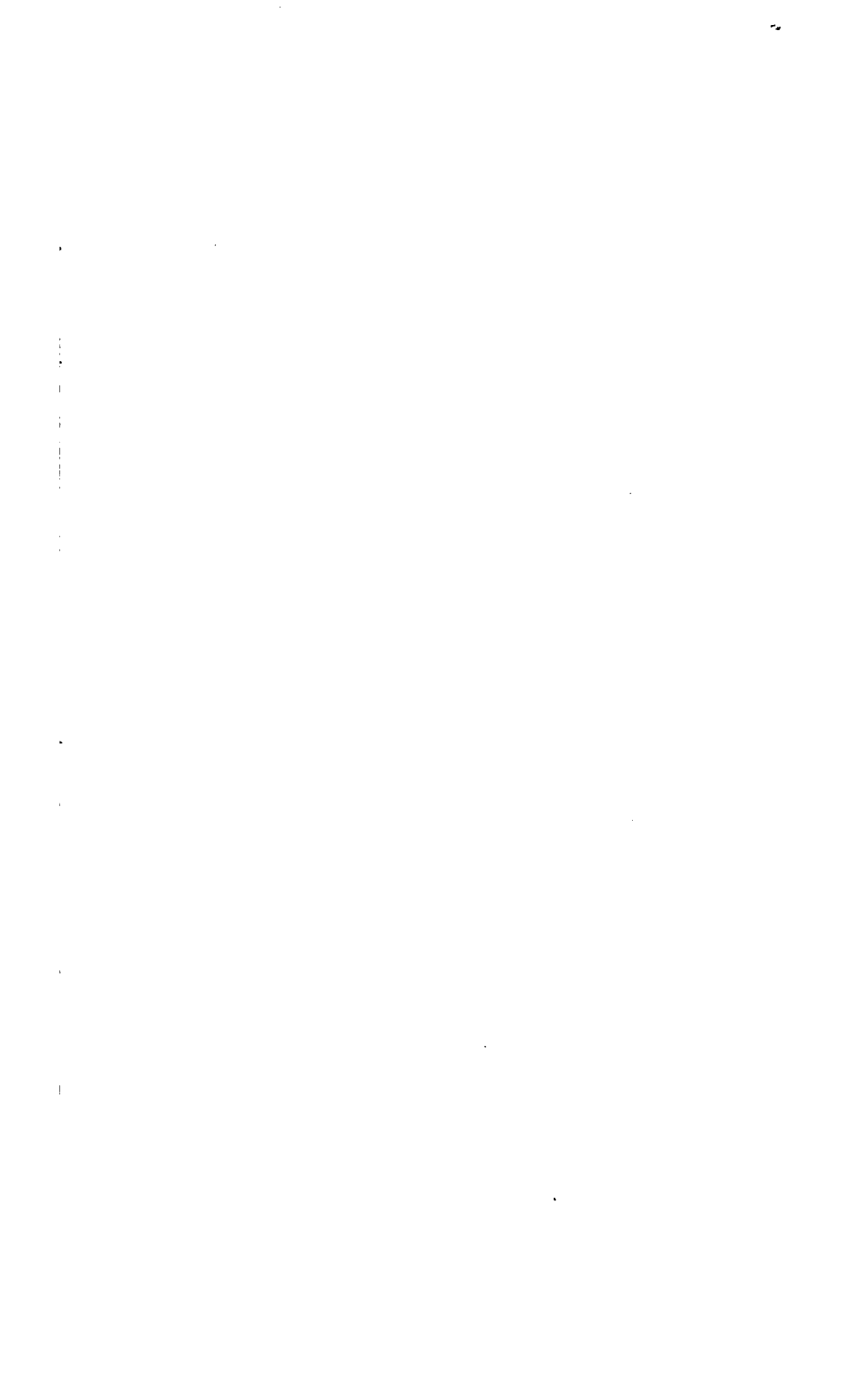
Baptisms, 1653-1752; Burials, 1653-1714; Marriages, 1664-1750; Burials, 1714-1751. Bound in parchment, size 12½ in. x 7½ in.

The Defense of the Apologie of the Church of England. Parts 2-6. From London the VI of August, 1565. John Jewell, Sariburien, of Private Masse, The Bishop of Sarisbury. Size 15 in. x 10 in.

Acts and Monuments of Matters most Special and Memorable Happening in the Church, etc. By Mr. John Fox. In 3 vols (2nd incomplete) Ninth Edition, MDCLXXXIV. Bound, leather incised. Size 17 in. x 11½ in.

A parchment, 1696, signed Marwird Rollo. Seal attached. Size 26 in. x 8½ in.

K. ST. C. FORD.





17. "TOBY OF TOTNESS."—The accompanying political leaflet, in the form of a letter in hieroglyphics, relates to the fiscal policy of Sir Robert Walpole and may possibly be of interest at the present time. It professes to be written by "Toby of Totness" to "Caleb D'Anvers" by reason of one of his articles on taxes in that influential journal, *The Craftsman*, which brought about the withdrawal of Walpole's Excise Bill, in 1733. "Caleb D'Anvers" was the *nom de plume* adopted by the editor, Nicholas Amhurst, who was actively supported by Bolingbroke, Pulteney, and other leaders of the opposition. Amhurst died in poverty in 1742, and was buried at the charge of his printer. Is anything known about "Toby of Totness?" Did he write anything else? I have not been able to trace any reference to this leaflet, and I do not know whether there are any other copies extant. It is a curious coincidence that the Vicar of Totnes a few years before its date was called D'Anvers. The famous address of the men of Totnes has been reprinted in full in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* for 1902 (Vol. xxxiv., p. 336). As the original leaflet is rather difficult to decipher, I have appended a translation, which, I hope, will be found fairly accurate.

A Letter from Toby of Totness to Caleb D'Anvers, Esq.
occasioned by his late Craftsman upon Taxes.

Sir,—Many years has your Worship been growling and barking (like a dog at the moon) at a great man who rolls in a sphere vastly above you, but, maugre all your satire, he still remains as a *wall* by land and a *pole* by sea to England. You try to mask yourself with allegories, to make a screen of lines, and skulk behind foreign letters; but who is it that cannot discover your intent? You describe him as a minister of a vile and scandalous character—scandalous and ridiculous in the highest degree, believe one, while you call him a fowl-house fox, a thieving wolf, an arch unlucky ape; another time an ass, a fool, a goosescap, and what not. But what a pox signifies scolding and bawling in the dialect of Billingsgate? He values not the roughness of your tropes and figures, and crabbedness of your speeches, or the sourness of your eloquence, for his coat is armour of proof against the sharpest of your arrows. If you must needs be a preceptor, put up your sword, fight no duels, write no lampoons on your rulers, nor epigrams on ghostly shepherds, but, as you have lately begun, so continue to turn your eyes towards the lamentable condition of traders, handicraftsmen, and shopkeepers, both in town and country, who at least fancy themselves to be oppressed with more taxes already than they well know how to bear. Draw your grey goose-quill to their relief. Let it be your whole

view and design to place the saddle on the right horse, to show how necessary it is, how serviceable it would be, to ease the poor laborious husbandmen, mechanics, and traders of their burdens, and lay the weight on the great and wealthy, whose backs are more capable of bearing; to take the taxes off candles and soap, and lay it on carriages and Sedan chairs; to place the beer tax and the royal bob tax (*bob*, that excellent cordial cup of comfort for old washer-women) upon those pernicious liquors—foreign tea and brandy, the usual treat at tea-tables, both of superior and inferior quality; and to change the duty on leather, that principal material of shoes and boots, for one on packs of hounds and parks of deer. If this made the men of fortune, if it sets their back up, if they grumble and scruple to come into so beneficial a plan, so useful a project, if they will not be silent, will not hold their tongues or stop their mouths, set before their eyes the magnanimous generosity, the open public spirit of those hearty heroes, my famous townsmen, the inhabitants of Totness, who were not only willing to make a present of four shillings in the pound, but also to head a design for offering the remaining odd sixteen at King George's royal feet; and sure such examples cannot but inspire their hearts with emulation for the glory of England. If you therefore pursue this method, Master D'Anvers, you may do service both to your King and country without fearing the pillory for scandal or the gallows for treason. I am, yours, et cetera, TOBY OF TOTNESS.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

18. THE REAPERS' DIALOGUE IN EAST DEVON.—Leading three are "Foreman," "Catchpoll" (the briskest young man, with a carnation in his hat), and "The old Hummer-bummer," a heavy man. The others, Foreman's mate, Catchpoll's mate, and others.

Catchpole: "How do ye get on, Mr. Foreman?"

F.: "Picking up, browsing up."

H.B.: "Sheaf or two further, and then?"

Chorus: "What then?"

F.: A drop of cider and on again!"

Chorus: "Oh! Well done, Mr. Foreman."

C. (after the pause): Have you all whetted and dranked?"

Chorus: "All in end and coming along."

Browsing—Their heads were below the tall corn.

In end—Finishing the row and counter-marching to begin next.

Crying the neck—Last of wheat harvest. Foreman takes last sheaf to high ground; three cheers, and then a "Whoo," like "Who-hoop," only shriller. After supper, Catchpole's duty to kiss the girls.

J. Y. A. MORSHEAD.

19. HONYCHURCH (II., par. 168, p. 209).—In connection with the very interesting paper on this parish and church by Mr. Maxwell Adams, and by the kind permission of the Registrar of the Diocese (Mr. Arthur Burch), I give below a list of the Rectors from the time of Bishop Stafford to that of the Commonwealth, and copies of the only yearly transcripts (prior to 1660) of the missing Parish Register that have, as yet, been found. The Rectors are as follows:—

1433, Sep. 23. Sir William Slogge, chaplain (benefice "vacant"): Patron, Robert Streccheleghe, in right of his wife.

1434-5, Feb. 1. Sir Richard Trewynnone, chaplain, priest (on resignation of Slugge *sic*): P., John Bosone and Joan his wife, for that turn, as Guardians of Andrew Hyllysdone, *alias* Hyllerysdone during his minority. [The certificate of this institution by Commissary was not received by the Bishop until 14th Aug., 1437.]

1437-8, Feb. 8. Sir John Rokke, Rector of Wolfridisworthy (by exchange with Trewynnone): P., R. Strocheleghe, for that turn.

1438, Nov. 8. Sir Roger Walter, chaplain, priest and aged 36 (on death of Rokke, on 9th Oct.): P., Robert Honychurche, for that turn.

1445, Sep. 20. Sir William Kyrkeby, chaplain (r. of Walter): P., R. Straccheleghe.

1448, June 14. Sir Stephen Nycolle, priest, aged 50 (d. of Kyrkeby, on 31st March): P., A. Hylerysdone, Esq.

1455, April 11. Sir William Smythe, priest, aged 27 (d. of Sir Stephen Mercer, on 3rd Feb., 1454-5): P., R. Streccheleghe, Esq., in right of Joan his wife. [The name "Mercer" would seem to indicate that the record of an intermediate institution is missing, but as there had been no change in the Episcopate, and the sequence of the presentations is not broken, I imagine that the name was an *alias* of Nycolle.]

1458, Nov. 18. Sir Thomas Bobisse, clerk, accolite and aged 24 (d. of Smythe) on 20th Oct.): P., John Honychurche, gent.

1460, June 16. Sir Nicholas Halewille, chaplain (r. of Bobigge *sic*): P., Joan, relict of R. Stracheleghe.

1464, Aug. 2. Sir William Radway (or Roddeway), chaplain, priest and aged 27 (d. of Halwille, on 9th May): P., A. Hyllersdone, Esq.

1466, Dec. 18. Sir Ralph Skynner, chaplain, priest and aged 60 (r. of Radway, on 14th Nov.): P., John Speke, Esq., by reason of the minority of William Straccheleghe.

1477, April 2. Sir Walter Belamy, chaplain (d. of Skynner): P., J. Honychurch, gent.

[The family of Streccheleghe would appear to have owned one-half of the advowson and those of Hyllersdone and Honychurch one-fourth each, and, if this were so, the records of *two* institutions are missing; it is clear, from the next entry, that *one* is missing.]

[Sir Roger Yonge.]

1505, April 9. Sir Thomas Webber, chaplain (r. of Yonge): P., Francis Streccheleghe.

1530, July 30. Simon Hopkyns, clerk (d. of Webbery *sic*): P., William Honychurch, gent.

1541-2, Feb. 21. Richard Downe, priest (r. of Hopkyns): P., Giles Ryседon, for that turn only, by grant of F. Stracheley, Esq.

1574, June 10. William Vowler, clerk (d. of "last incumbent"): P., James Hillersdon, gent.

1578, March 27. Sir Nicholas Younckcombe, clerk (benefice "lawfully vacant"): P., The Bishop, by reason of lapse.

[Here again, it seems as if *two* records are missing; *one* evidently is.]

[Before 1610, April 10 (see Transcript), Roger Venner.]

1615-16, Feb. 27. John Rennell (or Reynell), clerk (d. of Venner): P., Thomas Ellys, of Winckleigh, by grant of Humphri Hillersdon.

[John Reynell was still Rector on 21st August, 1638, as his name is entered in the record of the Episcopal Visitation of the Deanery of Okehampton held on that day (the last prior to the Restoration), and Administration of his estate was granted out of the Principal Registry of the Bishop in 1647.]

The four transcripts are as follows:—

A Trew coppie of the Reagester boocke of the prishe of honychurch made by the warden and deleauered into the office for this yeare last paste accordinge to the cannons yeauen the Tenth daie of Aprill and in the yeare of our lord god 1610

Baptisings

Imp^mis was baptised the xxviiijth of Marche Johan daughter of Roger Venner

Item the xxviiijth of ffebruarie William the Sonne of Thomas legge

Weddings

Imp^mis the xxvjth of Maij was wedded Thomas gosse and Christian dagford

Item the xxvth of Julie was wedded gesper Stowell and Marie weecks

Item for burials wee haue hadde Nonne this yeare paste

Roger Venner

William Brocke

Clarcke

Warden

honychurch A Trew and A perfect boocke for the prishe
prishe of honyche: Made for one yeare ended the xxth
of Aprill in Anno dome 1615 and deleauered
into master mychells office in Exon accordinge
to the Cannons the daie and yeare abouesaid

Imp^mis was baptised the Seuenth Daie of Augsust Marie
Canne the Daughter of Rychard Canne

Iten for weddings and burials wee haue hadde none for this
yeare paste

by me Roger Venner clarcke

by me Rychard Canne warden

Diaconatus Totton] (*sic*) 1618

Honychurch A true pfect Note of the Christenings
weddings and burials there this yeare of of Lord 1618

Christenings Elizabeth and Mariorye the Daughters of
Edmond Alford were baptized the xjth Day of Aprill
William the soñe of Williã Brooke was baptized the
xxviiijth Day of ffebruary

Willmot the Daughter of Christofer Newcombe was
baptized the xiiijth Daye of March

Weddings None

Burials Bartholomew Alford the soñe of John Alford was
buried the xxixth Daie of November

Armynell Weekes geñ vid. was buried the xxijth Daie
of December

Concordat Cũ Regrĩo

Teste Joñe Reynell minfo ibmĩ

Signĩ (J) Richi Brocke gard ibmĩ.

Honychurch A true ...py of the

Christenings None

Weddings Symon Brooke and Johan New.....(?) the
xxijth day of November

Burials Johan a base child borne of the body

Bright of Tiverton was buried the xxxth(?) of October

T. Johañe Reynell

Signĩ Johis

Westacott

W. E. MUGFORD.

20. HONEYCHURCH.—There were four printers' errors in Mr. Adams' paper, viz. on p. 212, of which the corrections are:—line 22, Sicientes; line 25, Stapeldon; line 33, hinc; and line 34, ebdomadis.

Eds. D. N. & Q.

21. Can you or any of your readers kindly tell me where I can find a list of parks duly and properly emparked by Royal licence or patent? I believe that some mention was made in a volume of the *Western Antiquary* of some Devonshire parks, but I have not been able to find out in which volume it is noted.

GEORGE S. S. STRODE.

[See *Western Antiquary*, vol. iv, 1885.—Eds.]

22. CHAINED BOOKS AND HOUR GLASSES.—With a view to a paper on these ecclesiastical articles of a bygone period, will any clergyman or other person interested in these matters, kindly furnish the undersigned with any information as to their former use in Devonshire churches? References to any that may be still preserved, and quotations from churchwardens' accounts would be of special value.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

23. PARISH REGISTERS.—The question of printing Parish Registers is in the air. A Committee of the Diocesan Conference has been appointed, has made two reports, and has collected, by means of communicating with every clergyman in the diocese, a considerable amount of information which will be of value in the future. There is also talk of forming a Society for the transcription and printing the Registers of the various parishes throughout the County. We wish well to these efforts. We think, however, the first thing to be done is to consider what steps should be taken to provide for the safety of these invaluable records. Legislation is required. Our own idea is that a transcript of all Registers should be made and placed in the custody of the clergyman, and the originals sent to the Cathedral city and deposited in the library of the Dean and Chapter. But before this can be done the Dean and Chapter must have a competent paid librarian in attendance at regular hours daily. The present arrangement is not at all a satisfactory one. But this is a suggestion only. In printing, some cheaper mode must be discovered than that in which most Parish Registers have hitherto appeared. A large volume is a mistake. The size should be demy 8vo, and the pith of each entry only should be given. A baptismal entry would be: "*1689, Feb. 2, Jonas, s. William and Ann Jones,*" not "*1689, Feb. 2, Jonas, the son of William Jones, of this parish, and Ann, his wife, was baptized.*" If Jones was stated to be of another parish it would be given; if his occupation appeared, it would also be given; and if there was any additional information or note of interest it would, of course, be printed. But the bulk of the entries would require nothing more than what we have indicated. Mr. Thomas Wainwright, in his new book of Barnstaple Registers,* has followed this plan, but he might have had *s* for son and *d* for daughter, and so further economized space, but this is a small matter, and the size of the book is not really increased. We congratulate Mr. Wainwright on the completion of of the long tiresome work of transcription of this voluminous Register, and the publication of this handsome volume of upwards of five hundred pages. The action of the

* *Barnstaple Parish Register of Marriages Baptisms and Burials, 1538 A.D. to 1812 A.D.*, edited by Thomas Wainwright, 4to, Exeter, James G. Commin, 1903.

Directors of the North Devon Athenæum at Barnstaple in providing for the printing, must be mentioned as a very satisfactory appropriation of a portion of the funds at their disposal. This is a worthy addition to our County Books, and is especially a valuable contribution to the history of Barnstaple.

Eds.

24. SAMUEL FARLEY (I, par. 159, p. 195).—As to Samuel Farley, a printer in Exeter, 1689-1702, I find a marriage licence granted June 21st, 1698, to Samuel Farley, of Exeter, and Ester Rainell, of the same, spinster.

W. U. REYNELL-UPHAM.

25. HAMPSHIRE INVENTORY (II., par. 198.—Is Dr. Brushfield's definition of "Gibbs"—iron-hooks—correct? As the articles in question were in the buttery and cellar is it not more likely that the stands on which beer and cider casks rest, and which are known in the West as "Jibs," are intended? See *Halliwel*.

A. J. DAVY.

26. ARMORIAL CHRISTENING MUG.—On a christening mug in my possession there is a coat of arms, which, I think, must be Floyer impaling Taylor, oval: (1) *A chevron betw. three arrows; two in chief, one in base, no tinctures;* (2) *Azure a fess wavy, or, betw. three lions passant of the second, two in chief, one in base. Crest, a winged figure regardant.*

The mug came into my possession through the Taylor family, of London. I know of no marriage with a Floyer. This, however, would be a Floyer marriage with Taylor, and a (Floyer) female coat. Any information as to such a marriage will be thankfully received. The Taylor and Reynolds family were allied during the 18th century. Sir J. Reynolds painted a portrait, which I now have, of Elizabeth Gardner, *née* Robinson, whose daughter married George Taylor, born, I think, at Ottery St. Mary, in 1743, and died in 1805. He was married in 1767, at Hackney. I cannot find him in the pedigree of Taylor, of Otterton, or Marridge, or Ogwell. Nor can I find a marriage in the Floyer pedigree, though many males have none assigned.

C. E. LART.



2¹³ appears and
Hence

De v. p. fam.

27. SIR JOHN POPHAM'S PORTRAIT.—Blundell's School at Tiverton possesses some fifty pictures, prints, etc., of its long line of distinguished alumni, masters and governors, dating from the early years of the 18th century, to Mr. Herkomer's picture of the late Archbishop of Canterbury to be unveiled at the Tercentenary in June next. There are, however, two older pictures—one of its founder, Peter Blundell, who died in 1601 and the other of the builder of the School, Sir John Popham, who died in 1607, and a brief note on the latter may be of interest in view of the approaching commemoration of the 300th anniversary of his completed work. We give a print from the picture upon the opposite page, and the autograph there shown is from Mr. Hall's *Elizabethan Society*, which contains much interesting detail concerning Sir John. Mr. Hall calls the Judge's handwriting "most villainous," in which, I suppose, we all agree. The appended hieroglyph expresses "Yo' assured good ffriend Jo. Popham." Sir John has long found an enduring niche in English history (*cf. Dict. Nat. Biog.*) He officiated as Solicitor and Attorney-General and Lord Chief Justice at the trials of Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth's secretary Davidson, the Babington conspirators, the Jesuits Campion and Garnet, Essex and Raleigh, as well as of Guy Fawkes and his confederates of the Gunpowder Plot. He founded the London and Virginia Companies for the colonization of America, and is the father of the first colony in New England (*cf. The Sagadahoc Colony*, pub. by the Gorges Society, Maine, U.S.A.)

Popham, too, is the hero of the Littlecote legend (*cf. Sir W. Scott's Rokeby*), a baseless libel on his character. But to Devonshire people he is best known as "the right deare and honorable friende" of Peter Blundell, with whose advice the founder directed his executors to act in the building of his School. History records that Popham acted vigorously in the matter and appointed three Headmasters in succession, the first of whom, Joseph Hall, ultimately became Bishop of Exeter, and the second, Hugh Cholmley, Canon and Sub-Dean of the Cathedral. Popham also nominated the first seven Blundell scholars on the foundation to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Blundell's School doubtless owes much of its interesting architecture to Popham's taste. Of his picture itself little is

really known. Mr. Benjamin Incledon, Recorder of Barnstaple, and one of the governing body of the School, writing in his *Donations of Peter Blundell*, published by him in 1790, speaking of Popham, says, "The Feoffees probably will soon be in possession of his picture." Under date the 29th June, 1803, there is an entry in the Feoffees' order book, "Ordered that a frame be provided at the expense of the Feoffees for the picture of the late Lord Chief Justice Popham, under the direction of the Committee appointed for the repairs of the School;" and the School account book follows under date June 27th, 1803, "Paid Mr. Boyce for a frame for the portrait of the late Lord Chief Justice Popham 14s."

As Mr. Incledon refers to it in connection with the picture of the founder, it is possible that it was obtained through the efforts of himself or his son, Robert Newton Incledon of Pilton House, Barnstaple, another of the Governors of the School, by whom the picture of the founder was presented to the School in 1808. Mr. Benjamin Incledon was an antiquary of no mean repute (*cf. Dict. Nat. Biog.*), much skilled in the family history of this county. Four other pictures of the Lord Chief Justice are known to exist—one in the National Portrait Gallery (painted in 1600), another at Kimbolton Park in Lancashire, a third at Littlecote, and a fourth at Bagborough House in Somerset. All are of the Judge in his robes, and therefore painted between 1592, the date of his appointment, and 1607, that of his death. All five, as far as I can at present ascertain, are different, and point to their being originals.

Hepworth Dixon has described the Kimbolton portrait thus:—"This picture of the eminent and awful Judge is a full-face—the countenance flat and white, the flesh worn and rocky, the brow high but cruel, the jaw vast, and the cheek of enormous width from ear to nostril. There is a film of thin white whisker and moustache cropped close to the flesh, but not shaven away. One hand grips a stick, the other a glove, but with a snap and hold as if the stick and glove were two cut purses' throats. A dark granitic man, safer to meet in the spirit on Kimbolton Park wall, than face with a charge against you in a Criminal Court. Of the long line of portraits at Kimbolton none attracts my eye so often, none holds my memory so long, as the figure of this grim old knight." (*Athenæum*, Jan. 12th, 1861, p. 50.) Fiske's *Beginnings of New*

England publishes a print to which this description would fairly apply, taken from *National Historical Portraits*, which I assume to be the collection published by Chatto in 1876.

The Rev. F. Warre Cornish, the present Vice Provost of Eton, who, like the present Headmaster of Eton, Dr. Warre, is a descendant of the Judge, tells me the picture at Bagborough House belonged to the late Mrs. Fenwick Bisset, who was a descendant of the Judge's elder brother, Edward of Huntworth, and the last of her line. Mr. Cornish describes it as a panel portrait, and apparently different in detail from the others, and as probably a gift from the Judge to his brother. It has the Judge's arms and name in one of the upper corners.

The Sagadahoc Colony above mentioned reproduces the Littlecote portrait. The National Gallery portrait is without the collar, and the face turns left instead of right as in the Blundell portrait. We may reasonably assume, therefore, that the picture at Blundell's is a contemporary original portrait, and it is valued as such.* In commemoration of the Tercentenary of the School, the old Blundellian Club are publishing in an edition of the School Register, a complete list of the School records, pictures, &c.

ARTHUR FISHER.

28. OLD EXETER.—Freeman gives no reference to Exe Bridge earlier than 1231-9, but from one of the documents at Rouen, calendered by Mr. Round for the Rolls Series, which is attested by Gregory, chaplain of the bridge at Exeter, it appears that an important bridge, with a chapel, already existed in 1196. Amongst the Carter drawings in the British Museum is a drawing of old Exe Bridge before its destruction in 1770.

Mr. Kerslake's theory that the present High Street does not follow the course of the Roman street has been generally accepted. Examination of the ground, however, seems to show that the turn to the old bridge formerly at the bottom of High Street was required by the steepness of the hill at this point. It is hardly possible that the Roman entrance to the city should have passed up Strip Coat Hill.

* The Judge lies buried in Wellington Church, Somerset, under an effigy of striking resemblance to the Blundell portrait.

Within the Castle enclosure the walls are backed up by high earth banks. A similar embankment is found against the City wall throughout the length of the Bishop's garden. It is impossible to suppose that this embankment can have been formed at any time since the building of stone walls, the material obviously must have come from the ditch. At Canterbury there are similar earth-banks behind the stone walls. Both Canterbury and Exeter were Saxon burghs, and it is most probable that the embankments spoken of are the early defences of Exeter. The stone walls would naturally be built outside such banks.

The Conqueror's castle was an enclosure without any keep. See many valuable notes on Exeter Castle, *Castles of the Conquest* (J. H. Round), *Archæologia*, lvij, 313.

Some ten or a dozen years since the British Museum acquired a valuable and probably unique early engraved plan of Exeter. It is to a larger scale than that in Braun and Hogenburgh's *Civitates*, etc., 1618, and is doubtless the original source for that map. It is entitled "Isca Damnoniorum Opera et impenso I. Hokeri hanc tabella[m] sculpsit R. Hogenbergius, 1587."

In the *Architectural Review* for March and May, 1903, I have ventured to give a different reading of the building of the Cathedral from that of Archdeacon Freeman. It is much to be wished that fuller extracts from the Fabric rolls should be printed than those available in the works of Oliver and Freeman.

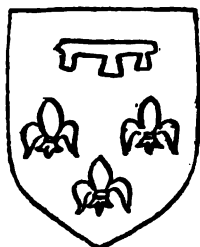
W. R. LETHABY.

29. ARMORIAL BEARINGS AT COFFINSWELL.—On the most western of the three perpendicular pillars at Coffinswell, four coats of arms are cut upon the capital. They each shew the "*chevron-enarched*" of Holbeam, impaling four or five other families.

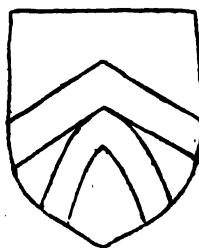
Mr. Worthy, in his *Devonshire Parishes* (Vol. II, p. 368) observes: "Scobahull was allied to Holbride, not Holbeame as Lysons says." But these shields, which he does not appear to have seen, seem to prove Lysons correct.

The arms, "*3 fleur de lys and a label of 3 points*," of Scobell (or Scobahull) are the only ones coloured, all the charges being painted gules; the label should be azure, but one

suspects this is a traditional painting, renewed by the sexton when the church is cleaned.



SCOBELL.

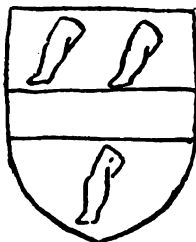


HOLBEAME.

The next shield impales "on a chevron between 3 barrels, 2 conies respecting each other" (*Leyton of Marstow*).—(*Carew's Scroll of Arms*, 362, *D. N. & Q.*, Vol. I.)

On the third is impaled "a fess between 3 legs couped at the knee" (*Gambon*).—(*Carew*, 345.)

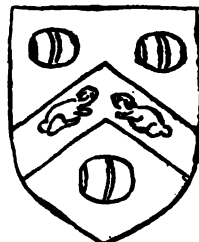
The fourth is more perplexing, shewing "a chevron charged with 3 mullets pierced," and in base, placed bendwise, "a double-headed eagle displayed." This latter, I suppose, may be intended for Speke of Dacombe, in this parish (see *Risdon*), whose arms were "argent 2 bars azure an eagle bicepted gules." Is the other charge intended for "Coffin," "argent a chevron between 3 mullets pierced sable?" arms one expects to find here.



GAMBON.



LEYTON.



SPEKE? COFFIN?

Presumably these armorial bearings commemorate the families holding manors when the present church was erected, the building having many early features denoting the existence of an older church on the same site, notably the very beautiful Norman font. I should be glad of any further notes upon these arms, of which I have not yet seen any mention.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

30. THE ROYAL ARMS IN EXETER CATHEDRAL (III., p. 5, par. 3.)—The lines referring to Humphrey, Earl of Pembroke, better known as Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, require correction. These shields cannot be earlier than 1399. As his mother died in 1394, he would be several years of age, though still an infant, when this glass was made. With regard to shield 7, as it may be held impossible for anyone not of Royal lineage to bear the Royal Arms except by conquest, these arms, attributed in my former note to Mary de Bohun, possibly represent her fourth son Humphrey, whose arms would certainly have been included in the series. If so, the Duke of Gloucester must have simplified the bordure in after years by adopting a plain one, as appears by his arms seventeen times repeated on each side of his monument at St. Albans. R.G.

31. GASCONY WINE.—The following memorandum as to the distribution of wine taken by men of war at Dartmouth in the time of King Henry VIII, preserved at the Public Record Office, seems worthy of a corner in *Devon Notes and Queries*.

It will be seen that the Gascony wine found its way to Sussex, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and Berkshire.

Miscellanea of the Exchequer 14 (temp Hen. viii.)

Thees been the names of the personce that had of the Gascoigns wyne that was taken by the men of warre of Dertmouth from the hulke Never of Zelande.

ffurst

To Robert Colmer of hamell at Rye yeoman	vij tons
Item to Therle of Arundel	vj pp
Item the said Erles Butteler delivered at Chichester	i ton pp
Item the said Botteler boughe the same tyme of Richard Mañ than made by the men of werre maistere of the hulke called the Christofere of Zeland	ij pp
Item to Wopham Chapman of Arundel	vj pp
Syluester of Wynchester	i pp
Item to Robinet keper of a Taveme in Wynchester	ij pp
Item to John hall of Salisbury	iiij tons
Item to the New Taverne at the said Salisbury of John Walter and Robert Blewet	iiij tons pp

Item at Redyng at the Couronne and the Aungell .	iiij tons
Item Thabbot of Bewley and the Towne .	ij tons
Item to the yle of Wyght to John Bowke and other in the new towne	vj tons
Item to Sir Geffray Gale	vij tons
Item to Thomas twyghtin cousin to the said Sir Geffray	ij tons
Item to John Gale	ij tons pp
Item to the under sheriff of Hampshire and his felowee	j ton pp
Item to Sr John lysle knight	ij tons iij li
Item Willm Jacob of Chichester	j ton
Sm l ton pp.	

H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

32. OSBERN OF TAPLEIGH.—Can any one throw light on this individual who at Domesday held Tapleia [Tapleigh in Westleigh] of the Bishop of Coutances?

Eyton implies that he was identical with Osbern Giffard of Brimsfield in Gloucestershire, for speaking of Osbern, the Bishop's tenant in Somerset [see *Domesday Studies—Somerset*, vol. I, pp. 179-180] he makes the following observations, (the italics are mine):—"Osbern as a tenant of the Bishop of Coutances vanishes from Domesday [*i.e.*, as regarde *Somerset*, H.F.G.] In 1084 he held under the Bishop both in Givela (Yeovil) Hundred and in Portbury Hundred (*Inq. Gheldi*, pp. 68-71.) Who succeeded to Osbern's specific tenancy in Portbury Hundred it is impossible to determine. It was either William de Monceaux, or Roger Fitz Ralph, or Herluin, or Ascelinus; unless, indeed, some manor of the Bishop of Coutances' Fee and of Portbury Hundred were omitted in the Domesday Survey. *There can be no suspicion of the death or forfeiture of Osbern between the dates of the Inquest and of Domesday, for at the latter period Osbern held estates under the same Bishop both in Devon and Dorset. He was probably no other than Osbern Giffard.*"

As a possible corroboration of Eyton's conjecture, it may have been Giffards sprung from a younger son who had been enfeoffed by the Brimsfield Baron in the outlying manor of Tapleigh, in a manner similar to that in which the Boyton

branch of the Brimsfield Giffards were provided for in Wiltshire.

It would aid this part of my inquiry if I could show that Tapleigh was held by the Tapleighs *direct* of the Honour of Barnstaple and not of a mesne lord. The inquiry is interesting, inasmuch as if Eyton is correct, the existence of a Devonshire Giffard in Domesday is established, who might not improbably be the ancestors of the Giffards of Weare Giffard and Clovelly. This family is known to have acquired the former of these neighbouring properties, probably by marriage, as early as Henry I's or Stephen's reign, and the close proximity of Tapleigh is highly suggestive of a connection.

H. F. GIFFARD.

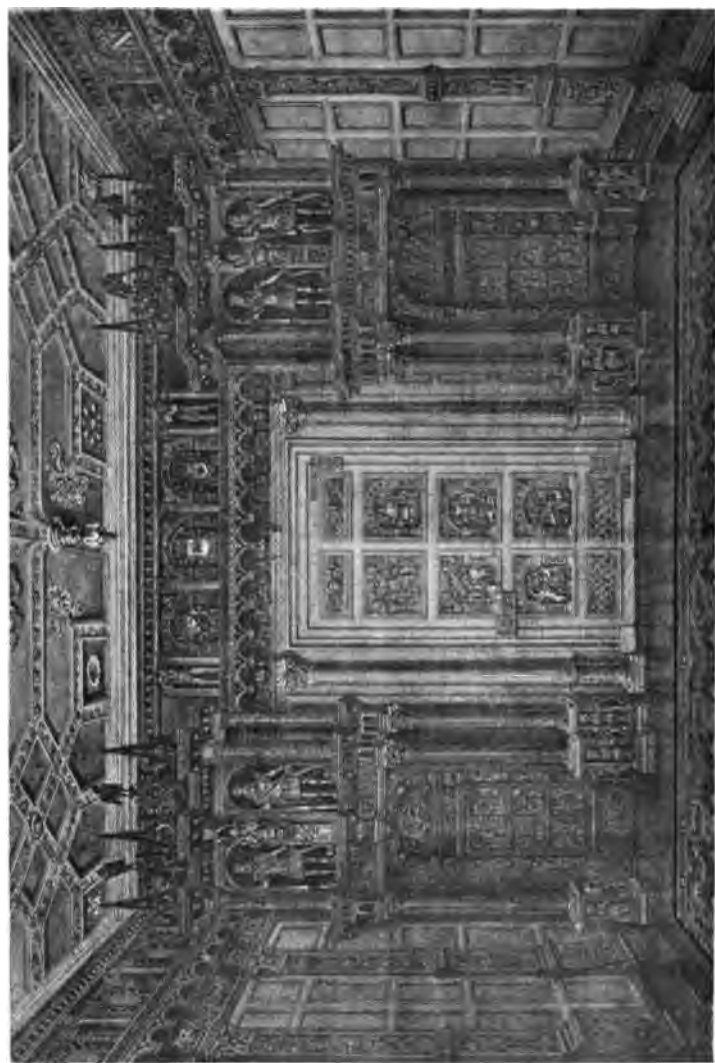
33. "DYING DUCK IN A THUNDERSTORM."—From our earliest years we have occasionally been informed by our more intimate and privileged acquaintances that, in their opinion, we resemble, for the moment, nothing so much as a "dying duck in a thunderstorm." This has been kindly said to cheer us up in some hour of depression of spirits. To me, until quite recently, the remark has seemed to be mysterious, but now light has been thrown upon it.

A keen and experienced naturalist told me last week that he had been informed by a friend that during a terrific thunderstorm he had seen a covey of ducks so terrified that they threw themselves down upon their backs and opened their bills to the fullest possible extent. The rain was falling in torrents, and, entering the cavities thus incautiously exposed, the ducks were gradually choked. If a bird, more self-possessed than the others, closed his mandibles, a bright flash and a tremendous crash of thunder would induce him to open them again.

All Nature's gifts are conditioned by time and circumstances, and although ducks take to the water readily, and with advantage to themselves, yet when the water in this way takes to the ducks, the consequences apparently are lamentable indeed,

I write to ask for possible corroboration of this strange story, and (if this should fail to be forthcoming) for some other explanation of a saying which must, I am sure, be familiar to us all.

W. H. THORNTON.



Oak Panelled Room at Grange.
West View.

34. GRANGE, BROADHEMBURY.—This estate, which formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Dunkeswell, was purchased from Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, by Edward Drewe of Sharpham and Killerton, Recorder of London and Serjeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth, and by him the building of the present house at Broadhembury was commenced in the last years of that Queen's reign.

The site chosen was that of the Grange or granary of the ancient abbey. The Serjeant dying in 1622, was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, knighted at the coronation of the first James. Sir Thomas Drewe having completed the work of his father, sold Killerton, the then principal seat of the Drewe family, to Sir Arthur Acland.

The estates at Sharpham appear to have been disposed of about the same period.

Grange has undergone some alterations since its erection, notably the filling in of the court on the western side in the 18th century, at which period the original grey stone appears to have been overlaid with stucco and the stone-mullioned windows removed, only one of which remains on the eastern front.

The small chambers in the south, east and west corners of the building, standing out as they do from the main structure, form the sides of shallow courts and complete the design of the Roman I, as described by Jones, in his *Views of Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen*, published in 1829. Seeing, however, that this house was designed and commenced before the accession of James I, it seems probable that the original design of Grange was that of the letter E, for Elizabeth, a not uncommon style at that period, and which lent itself to ready conversion to the form of the initial letter of the succeeding monarch.

The quadrangle at the northern end, with its stone-transomed windows, the numerous tall chimneys and pinnaced gables, are referred to by Jones as the chief remaining indications of the antiquity of Grange.

It appears to be doubtful, however, whether this quadrangle was not a portion of an earlier building belonging to the abbey, and a stone fireplace to be found in one of the rooms overlooking this courtyard would seem to sustain this view.

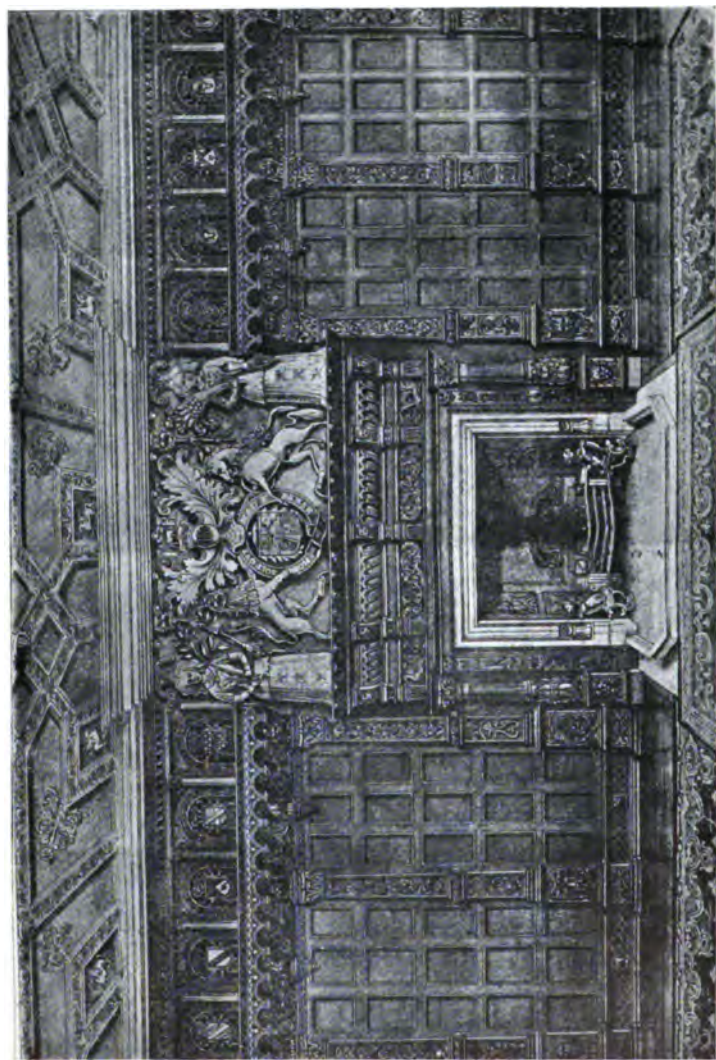
Several of the earlier owners of Grange have placed flag-shaped vanes on the pinnacles of the gables, perforated with their own and their wives' initials, together with the dates of their marriages.

The iron gateway, which has stood for many years at the entrance to the old garden, is worthy of notice. The gates are of fine scroll work, surmounted by the arms of the Drewe family, and are good examples of the hammered iron of the period. These gates are believed to have occupied a position of greater importance in earlier days, when the house was approached from the south, through the avenue of silver firs of great size, many of which still stand, though their ranks are sadly thinned.

Entering the house through the hall, which contains portraits of the Drewe family, the oak staircase is reached, the landing places of which are inlaid with the arms of the Drewes. A large canvas, occupying the whole wall at the head of the staircase, represents Francis Drewe and his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Rose of Wootton Fitz Payne, and their seven sons. This portrait is attributed to Gainsborough, but it is more probable that a West country pupil of the great artist is responsible for this picture. Another portrait on the staircase is that of Thomas Drewe, M.P. for Devon 1699, attributed to Kneller.

Some of the principal rooms on the first floor are panelled in oak. Above the fireplace in one of these appear the armorial bearings, in high stone relief, of Sir Thomas Drewe, impaled with those of his wife, a daughter of Sir Edward Moore of Odiham, Hampshire; and in another of the bedrooms, in which is a handsome ceiling, we again find the arms of the Drewes in plaster relief and colour; each of these rooms contain small inner tiring or powdering rooms, used by ladies of the period.

A cupboard in one of the bedrooms on this floor gives access, by means of a trap door, to a stone stairway and passage, having an outlet on the principal staircase; this passage is believed to extend to the grounds, and to have been used as a mode of escape in the troubled period of the Stuarts; the passage was, however, bricked up by the late Edward Simcoe Drewe, and its course has not been investigated.



Oak Panellled Room at Grange.
North View.

On the ground floor, the dining room, which is panelled in oak and has a ceiling decorated in relief, contains many portraits of the Drewe family. Attention may be called to those of Francis Rose Drewe of Grange, attributed to Gainsborough; Margaret (the subject of the Grange ghost story), daughter of Thomas Drewe of Grange, and wife of Charles Kellond of Painsford, whose portrait also hangs here, both attributed to Sir Peter Lely; Edward Drewe and Dorothea Juliana his wife, a daughter of the Honourable George Treby of Plympton, by Cotes and Hudson respectively; Thomas Rose of Wootton Fitz Payne; and many others. From the south-west corner of the dining room opens a small muniment room corresponding with the powdering room above.

The library, situated in that portion of the house which underwent alterations in the 18th century, is without oak wainscotting, the walls being of plaster with panelled design. This room contains a picture of Lord Strafford and his secretary after Van Dyke. It is interesting to note that this picture was brought into the Drewe family by Bridget, daughter of a Fitzwilliam, at the time of her marriage with Edward Drewe the Serjeant. The original celebrated picture is still to be found at Wentworth.

We now come to the oak drawing room, which is the chief ornament of the house, a detailed description of which is to be found in Jones' book of Seats above referred to. The walls are panelled throughout in carved oak; over the fireplace are the Royal Arms and supporters of James I with the initials I.R. The western end is the most elaborate in decoration, the panels of the door which is at this end representing scenes from Ovid's "Metamorphoses." On either side of the doorway are richly carved recesses, supported by Corinthian columns. The carving throughout the room portrays scenes and stories from heathen mythology.

Above the cornice is a frieze running round the room, supported at intervals by Corinthian columns; under each arch is a shield charged with the armorial bearings of the Drewes and families with whom they have intermarried. Among them are the following:—Fitzwilliam, Moore, Champenowne, Le Baron, La Cross, Folkeray, Irish, Huckmore, Wynard, French, Prideaux, Sparrow, Cole, Bidgood, Davie,

Rose, Johnson, Incledon, Spencer, Thackeray, Cholwich, Treby, Allen and Prevost.

The ceiling of this room is richly ornamented, and has three carved pendants. Opening from the north-west corner is a small inner drawing room, wainscotted in linen-fold, the ceiling being similar to that of the drawing room.

A few of the earlier pictures in the house are to be found here. Queen Elizabeth, on panel, by Zuccherò, believed to have been presented by the Queen to Edward Drewe the Serjeant. Sir Thomas Drewe, on panel, dated 1605, and inscribed "*ætatis suæ 27*," by the same artist. A girl in ruff, on panel, dated 1596, inscribed "*ætatis suæ 15*." A boy in armour, dated 1596, inscribed "*ætatis suæ 7*." Both these portraits are also by Zuccherò, and probably represent a younger son and daughter of Edward Drewe.

H.L.

35. HERALDIC SCROLLS FROM GRANGE.—By the courtesy of Mr. Harold Locke, youngest son of the late Mrs. Locke of Grange, two armouries from her muniment chest have been examined by the writer of this notice. That lady was the co-heiress of Edward Simcoe Drewe of Grange, High Sheriff of Devon in 1845, who died in 1877; and on the death of her brother, Major-General Edward Francis Drewe, in 1891, succeeded to the family estates. She married Mr. John Arthur Locke of Northmoor House, Dulverton, who died in 1888; and at her death, in 1895, the ancient possessions of the Drewes fell to her eldest son, Arthur Charles Edward—and unhappily have now been dispersed.

The first armoury (which, for convenience, I call "A") is a fine scroll of 100 folios, all numbered, of which 2 to 96 are intact, also 1*b* and 97*a*; but the rest have perished by damp and fire. The arms were tricked on hand-made paper, bound in vellum; eighteen shields are on each page (three across and six deep), all named and described in 16th century writing, brown now with age, but decipherable in almost every case. The total number must therefore have been 3,600; this armoury is alphabetical and a general one—not, *i.e.*, confined to Devon coats. The tricking is fine and good, the blazoning crude; azure has faded most, and the gold is tarnished. On the fragment of folio 1*a* the first coat preserved is that of

Ablie, the second of the second line (*or, 2 chevrons between 3 trefoils slipped sa.*), followed by Affordby of Lincoln. The last blazon preserved on 97a is of Woolleigh. The name has perished, but the shield is *azure, 3 escallops, or*.

The second scroll ("B") is also a general armoury, but arranged in rank of charges, not in order of names: that is, first of the lion, then of lesser beasts, birds, fish, reptiles and insects. The pages of this armoury are slightly larger than those of "A," of the same material and similar handiwork. Six shields are on each line, and five sets in a page. All are named and properly attributed, but neither numbered nor described; 168 pages are preserved, of which 1-78 are blazoned, while 79-84 are only tricked. The total number is at least 5,040, beginning with *Ashby* and ending with *Wroton*.

In both armouries there is very little quartering or marshalling; the blazoning is always good and at times beautiful. The beasts are all alive and "terrible fierce." The advantages of the method followed by "B" are obvious; similar charges can be discerned at a glance, and the few cases of identical devices show how careful the Heralds of old time were in their grants or confirmations of arms.

If these fine scrolls could be reproduced and published the book would be magnificent indeed; but, failing this good hope, let us trust that the ancient pages may be cared for and preserved in the British Museum or the Heralds' College.

Possibly some of our readers may furnish a clue to the origin of the armouries, or advise what should be done with them.

E. G. PUNCHARD, D.D.

[Present them to the Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.—EDS.]

36. SYDEBURY.—The following extracts from documents *penes* Dean and Chapter of Exeter have been transcribed by Mr. W. E. Mugford, and revised by the Rev. Prebendary F. C. Hingeston-Randolph; Catalogue No. 2582, *abridged, much is illegible*.—Circa 1290 A.D.—*v sunt ibi libere tenentes pro servicio reddentes certam summam partim quod arare debent et partim in dono assiso—4cs. cum aliis liberis hominibus in 23s., et operariis in 16s., et tenentes ecclesie debent 6s.*

ix sunt minus libere tenentes et debent mundare cursum molendini et arare semel, et metere.

Quidam libere tenentes de ecclesia qui denarios debent, et arare, &c.

Quidam operarius tenens de ecclesia solvet gabulum et debet operari quolibet secunda die inter fest. SS. Pet. and Mich. et arare &c.

Prepositus debet arare $1\frac{1}{4}$ A.—et seminare $\frac{1}{2}$ ad avenam $\frac{1}{2}$ ad siliginem et ferre agnum ad S. J. Bapt.

Alius tenet de manerio pro eodem.

7 libere tenentes de ecclesia gabulum tantum solvunt.

29 homines de manerio tenent 1 ferl' quilibet, et gabulum et unum ovem et 2 clejas de bosco domini.

[12 lines illegible.]

Item quilibet ducere 2 carrata boscide nemore domini ad curiam.

[9 lines illegible.]

Quilibet tenencium aratrum domini habebit 1 carratam de bosco.

Redd. Ass. Wi. nunc firmarii £22 13 0

Augment' 1 15 2 quum recepit

Nunc—Redd. Ass. 20 5 2

Aux. de manerio 2 0 0

„ de tenent' ecclesiæ 6 0

2 molend' 4 0 0

Molend' fullonis
Bona vinea decens } *illegible*

Vivarium similiter—Bonum horreum, &c.

(1) Quinque sunt ibi hide et pro quinque defendunt nunc manerium illud pro regis servicio et similiter temp. Hen. Archidiaconi, sed ipse non solebat respondere regi nisi pro tribus hidis.

SEDEBURY (abridged, Chapt. Cat. 2925.)—1394 A.D.—J. Ffarewaye 1 feodum militis in Myncombe—Redd. 4s. commu. Past. 2s., Aux. 8d., Gab. Mol. 4d., Relev' 12s. 6d., et melius averium.

J. Trevet and J. Crosse de jure ux' Isabella in Stone 1 mess. and 16 ferl'—Redd. 45s., Aux. 8s. &c., Relev' 12s. 6d. quia socagium &c. J: et J: et heredes defendent tenenciam predictam pro una hida terræ.

J. Ffarewaye in Cotteforde 1 mess. and 4 ferl'—Redd. 9s. &c., ut Trivet et defendet ten' pro quarta parte unius hide.

T. Bampfilde in Wolton 1 mess. and 3 ferl'—Redd. 7s. &c. Defendet pro tercia parte hide.

B. Pile in Saunde 1 mess. and 8 ferl'—Redd. 12s. &c. Pro medietate unius hide.

J. Hittewaie tenet in Saunde 1 mess. and 8 ferl'—Redd. 20s. Ipse et tenentes facient et defendent ut J. Trivet &c.

R. Bishop in le Cote 1 mess. and 2 ferl'—Redd. 5s. Faciet ut supra &c.

J. Roche in Harecombe 1 mess. 1 ferl'—5s. Easdem sectas et consuet: ut J. Trevet.

S. Potel in Potel 1 mess. 1 ferl'—4s. 8d. Ditto.

W. Bonneville 1½ ferl'—6s. in Hittewaye. Ditto.

R. Lappod in Harecombe 1 mess. 1 ferl'—6s. Ditto. Et portabit virgam coram coronatore infra maner' loco Ballivi. Et onerabit in curia sacramentum ingredientis decumiam &c.

J. Wonard in Manstone 3½ ferl'—30s. Ditto.

J. Atwodhous 1 mess. and 3 ferl'—14s. Ditto.

Firmarii ad term: vite.

J. Farewaie in Roncombe 1 parcellam de vasto—6s.

T. Rawlyn vicar 10A—10s.

[Then follow 142 copyholds among 86 owners and 112 messuages, of which 55 are mess. and curt' only, 26 more under a ferling, 29 are 1 ferl' (cf 29 homines in 1290). Yarde is 2 ferl and S. Lincombe 4.]

Total—Lib. Ten.	.	.	.	£8	15	6
Redd. Ass.	.	.	.	33	12	3
Aux. Lib.	.	.	.	17	1	
„ Ten.	.	.	.	8	5	
2 Molend Claeretica (Bladeratica ?)				4	13	4

Visitacio Maneriorum pertinencium ad Ecclesiam Beati Petri Exonie, facta per Dominos Ricardum de Brendesworthe et Gilbertum de Tytyngs, anno Gracie, m^occ^o lxxx^o primo.

Catalogue 3672a [folio 2a.]

1280 A.D.—Extenta et Visitacio facta apud Branscome.—Est ibi unus calix deauratus de pondere xij solidorum. Et j bonum missale et duo alia missalia de veteri usu. Et unum gradale competens. Et j troparium bonum. Et tria paria vestimentorum cum tuallis ad quodlibet vestimentum bene-dicendum. Et duo paria corporalium. Item, j legenda, scilicet temporalis, in duobus volumnibus, et alia legenda Sanctorum, in duobus volumnibus. Et unum antiphonarium iussufficiens. Et unum psalterium sufficiens. Et j manuale, et aliud manuale. Et j ordinale. Et j troparium. Et j portiphorium de minuta littera. Item, j crux

processionalis de metallo. Item, ecclesia male cooperta et cancellum male fenestratum. Item, j pixis ad Eucaristiam de metallo. Et j turibulum sufficiens. Item, apud Ridie, j parvus calix de pondere v solidorum. Et j par vestimentorum.

Branscome.—Inquisicio facta per Willelmum de La Pole, Godefridum Bughewylle, Ricardum de Radich, Ricardum de Holeywey, Johannem Kalli, Lucam de Bosco, juratos, qui dicunt quod sunt in redditibus assisis xxx Libre, vj solidi, iij denarii, de quibus dominus cepit in dominicum xviijs. iij*d.* ob. Et auxilium assisum est in predicto redditu. Item, de relaxacione triture vj*li.*, xs. v*jd.* Et servicia hominum valent circa cvjs. j*d.* ob. Item, quando homo terre moriatur dominus habebit melius averium nomine mortuarii, et ecclesia aliud melius averium. Et, si uxor moriatur, ecclesia habebit melius averium de averiis uxori contingentibus. Et sunt ibi due carucate terre que valent per annum, cum prato et pastura et gardino, viij marcas per estimacionem. Et decima garbarum lxxiili, cum decimis dominici. Item, duo molendini (*sic.*) per estimacionem valent per annum ij marcas et dimidium. Item, firmarius fecit duas novas grangias et unam novam boveriam et unum garnarium et omnes alios domos multum melioravit.

Summa lxxj*li.* ijs. xd. ob., preter perquisita, eschaeta, et decimas instauri proprii.

[folio 2b.]

Extenta et Visitacio facta apud Sydebyry.—Sunt ibi due (*sic*) calices. quorum alter in parte deauratus et de pondere xxs., et alius de pondere viijs. Item, duo missalia sufficiencia. Et duo paria vestimentorum insufficiencia. Et j gradale sufficiens. Et duo troparia, unum sufficiens et aliud sufficiens (*sic.*) Et tria paria corporalium. Item, iiij tualle benedictae. Item, duo psalteria insufficiencia. Et duo antiphonaria monialia (*sic.*) sufficiencia. Et due legende, in tribus volumnibus, sufficientes. Item, unum manuale cum ympnario, et aliud ympnarium insufficiens. Et j ordinale sufficiens. Item, due cruces processionales de metallo. Item, una pixis ad Eucaristiam de ebore, sufficiens. Et unum turibulum non sufficiens. Item, j cista ad ornamenta ecclesie reponenda. Item, iiij campane sufficientes.

Sydebyry.—Inquisicio facta ibidem per Ricardum de Clyve, Johannem, de Ylbedone, Henricum Ysger, Johannem Wysa, Walterum de Buccadone, Willelmum de Lincumbe, Johannem de Lincum, Rogerum Rode, juratos, qui dicunt quod sunt in redditibus assisis per annum xxvj*li.* xjs. iiij*d.* Et de gablo molendini xs. Et de auxilio xliijs. Item, servicium octo hominum de Mannestone et de la Cnappe de aqua ducenda ad molendinum valet annuatim ijs. Et dicti octo homines debent semel per annum arare, et semel metere, ad conredium domini; et plus estimatur conredium quam eorum servicium. Et ideo nichil estimatur eorum servicium. Et de berbiagio xxvij hominum et dimidii quilibet uno anno j ovem, et secundo anno j hogastrum, preter cujuslibet secundum mager (*sic*) et minus vij*d.*, et ille dimidius homo, quolibet anno angnum (*sic*) preter iij*d.*; et sic erit berbiagium in summa xvjs., et servicium predictorum xxvij hominum et dimidii valet per annum c et xs. Et sunt in villa de Sidebiri octo operarii et eorum servicium valet



Miss M. S. Gibbons.

Authoress of "We Donkeys in Devon," etc.

per annum xls. Et nisi dominus voluerit habere eorum servicium dabunt domino xls. et quieti sunt de servicio. Et dicunt quod sunt ibi duo molendina que valent per annum cms. Et est ibi unum columbare et nichil valet. Item, decima garbarum ibi valet xxijli. Et de pensione Vicarii xls. Sunt ibi iiij carucate terre in dominico, cum prato et pastura et gardino, que valent per annum xlii. Item, multum melioravit domos, prata, pasturas, boscum, et dominicum, per clausa et fossata. Item, homines ibi conqueruntur quod dominus eorum gravat eos, quod non possunt habere pasturam in vasto degracia prout consueverunt habere tempore predecessoris sui.

Summa lxxvli. xiijs. iiijd., preter decimas dominici sui instauri proprii, perquisita, eschaeta.

Salcombe. 1282 A.D.—Noveritis me Rad: de la Cote remississe de me et heredibus, Decano Johanni de Exon &c. totum jus &c. quod habui in Manerium de Saltecomb, Dowscomb et Sudwell in tenementis que Decanus &c. tenent in Saltcomb, Donscomb, Sudwell, Biside, Trowe, Burghes, Serlade ut aliquid juris non habere poterimus in perpetuum. Test. Dom. W^o de la Mortone, W^o Beaupel, A. de la Cnolle, J. de la Pytte, J. de Chevelston, J. de Ascerton et aliis. Saltcomb, Anno Edw: filii Hen. decimo. Catalogue No. 1583, *abridged*.

J. Y. A. MORSHEAD.

37. SHERWOOD FAMILY.—Mr. George F. Tudor Sherwood, in a four-paged folio, beautifully printed at the Chiswick Press, gives his descent for twelve generations from Thomas Sherwood of Drayton, Co. Berks, who died 1587, with authorities and proofs. He is still collecting information regarding the Sherwood family, and will be glad to hear from any one able to help him in this direction. Eds.

38. MISS MARIA SUSANNAH GIBBONS (II., p. 240, par. 195).—She was the daughter and only child of John Gibbons, son of Sir John Gibbons, Bart., of Stanwell Place, Middlesex, by his second wife, Susannah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Cotton, Rector of Girton, Cambridgeshire, brother of Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., of Madingley. John Gibbons pre-deceased his father, at whose death the title descended to the next son by the first marriage.

After the death of her husband in 1841, his widow removed to London, where her daughter was born. After residing in Ashford, Middlesex, for some years, they left for Devonshire in 1857, and until 1882 lived for the greater part of the time in the old vicarage house (Brooklands), in the parish of East Budleigh, situated in the lane leading from the village to Hayes Barton. In the latter year they moved to Budleigh Salterton, where they remained for the rest of their lives

the mother, who had been blind for many years, dying in 1890 and her daughter in 1900. Both were interred in the churchyard at East Budleigh, and the following is inscribed on their tombstone:—

SUSANNAH,
Widow of the late
John Gibbons, Esq.,
of Stanwell, Middlesex.
Born Nov. 22nd, 1810. Died Feb. 22nd, 1890.
"He giveth sight to the blind."

Also MARIA SUSANNAH GIBBONS,
Daughter of the above.
Died 24th February, 1900. Aged 58.

After the decease of her mother, Miss Gibbons gave up all other pursuits, and spent a year in training at a London Hospital, to fit herself for the duties of a parish nurse. This office she pursued for two years until 1893, when, much to her regret, she became incapacitated owing to an attack of paralysis, and her last years were those of a chronic invalid.

She was a woman of remarkable energy and determination, of which her undergoing a year's training at the age of 48, and of subsequently acting as a parish nurse already alluded to, may be mentioned as characteristic examples. A good conversationalist, full of anecdote, always cheerful, rendering willing assistance in amateur theatricals, most charitable in disposition, and ever ready to do a kind action to others. Stout in person, of active habits, and unconventional in her mode of living, too often to the neglect of her personal appearance.

During their residence in East Budleigh, she and her mother were visited by a female friend, who subsequently wrote a novel called "The Home at Heatherbrae," published without name in 1875. Some of the chapters are, by many residents of the locality, thought to contain scenes and descriptions of the life she witnessed in the old vicarage.

Throughout her residence in Devonshire, and to within a very few years of her mother's death, a large portion of her time was occupied in literary work. Her first publication (as far as at present known), and written at an early age, was "The Blarney Stone," a short story in blank verse, which found favour in the public press. The following is extracted from one of the notices in the latter:—"The little poem is

cast in just proportions, and the subject treated with much grace and brightness . . . the verse runs with a smooth ease which argues considerable facility on the part of the writer."

Her next work was entitled "Recollections of a Tour in Switzerland." This was followed by a number of tales and sketches, for the most part contributed to newspapers and periodicals, of which "Bertha," "Dead," "Old Love grown New," and "There were Violets under the South Wall," may be cited as examples. Many of her articles cannot now be identified. Some were issued in separate book form as "Was it Wise?" and "The Old House on the Downs;" the former, published in 1872, extended to pp. 324, and had four illustrations; the latter, of pp. 236, appeared in 1876. Many small tracts, such as "Two Christmas Days" and "Church or Chapel, one or both," were written and published by her, and always under the *nom de plume* of "Volo non Valeo."

But by far the most popular, and the work by which she will be longest remembered by, is that in which, under the title of "We Donkeys," she gave an interesting account of her journeyings through various parts of this county, made by her in 1885 and two following years. Three series were issued under distinct titles. The first entitled "'We Donkeys' in Devon," by "Volo von Valeo," appeared from time to time in the *Devon and Exeter Gazette* between May 7th and July 2nd, 1885; the second "'We Donkeys' on Dartmoor" (1886), and the third "'We Donkeys' on the Coast of Devon" (1887) bore her own name on the title pages, "M. S. Gibbons," and were issued separately in book form, the last having as frontispiece a portrait of the authoress. She had hoped to introduce her readers in the succeeding year "to other places in Devon, and perhaps pass over the border into Cornwall," but this intention was not realized. She may be said to have ceased literary work from this period, the sole exceptions at present known being the publication of a pamphlet of pp. 14 on the occasion of our late Queen's Jubilee on June 21st, 1887, entitled "Budleigh Salterton in the last Jubilee"—a most interesting description of the people and buildings of the place during the Jubilee of George III on October 25th, 1809; a short political skit, "History repeats

itself," and a small local Guide book, all these bearing her name as the writer.

It only remains to acknowledge the kind and ready assistance rendered by Miss Davis of East Budleigh, to the compiler of this notice of the late Miss Gibbons and her works,—assistance the more valuable as she was for many years her associate and friend, and who accompanied her on the third and last tour of "We Donkeys."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

39. MISS GIBBONS (II., p. 240, par. 195).—Miss Gibbons, sister of John Gibbons, 5th Bart., of Stanwell, Middlesex, can hardly have been born in Devon, or she would never have written "We Donkeys in Devon," but "Us Donkeys in Devon." She resided at Wallingford, Budleigh Salterton, where she died in 1900.

O.J.R.

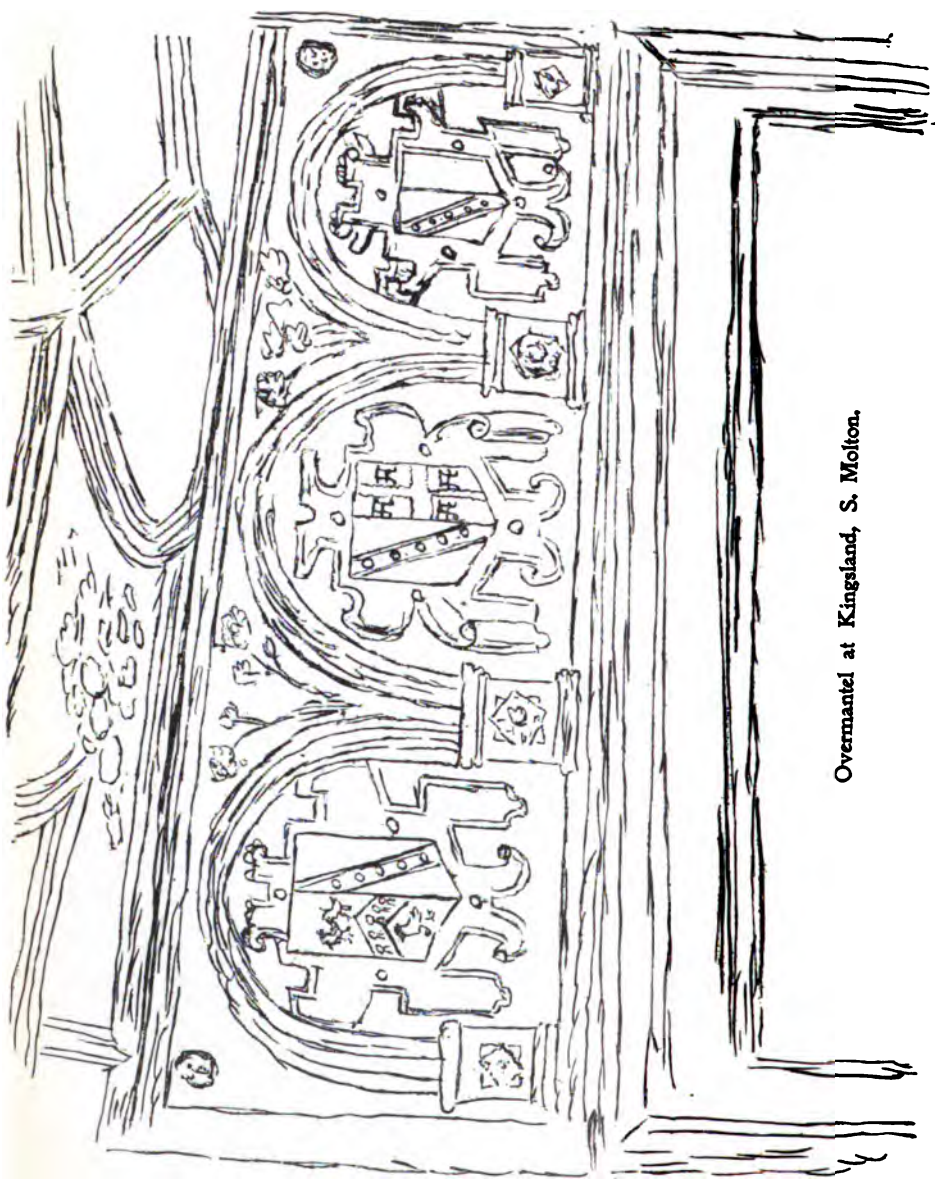
40. POLLARDS OF WAYE AND HORWOOD.—In a copy of the *Vissitation of Devon* of 1572, preserved in the library of Caius College, Cambridge, there occurs the following pedigree of the Pollards of Waye and Horwood:—

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Juley Pollard=Sarah, dau. of John
                de Boscoaldwood
John Pollard of Waye and=Emma, dau. and co-h.
  Harwood                of Sir John Dodescombe
                |
Walter Pollard=Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of
                Walter Cornue
John Pollard=Eliza, dau. to John Copleston
                of Copleston
Walter Pollard=Joan, dau. and h. of Robert Baron
                of Baronshill
Richard Pollard=Margaret, dau. of John Cockmouth (Cock-
  Harwood        worthy), who married Thomasina
                Chichester, sister of Richard Chiche-
                ter of Raleigh.
  
```

Three more generations follow, so that, regard had to the date assigned, the last generation here given may be considered to have lived about 1430-1480, or thereabouts.

Can any of your readers put me in the way of obtaining information about the other families here introduced? A history of the Chichesters was published some thirty years ago. From this it would seem that Richard was probably the grandson of the John Chichester who married Thomasina, daughter and



Overmantel at Kingsland, S. Molton.

heiress of Sir John Raleigh; but the names of any sisters of this Richard are not mentioned.

As regards the early history of the other families here introduced—Copleston, Cornue, Baron, Dodescombe—what sources are there of information? J. VENN.

41. KINGSLAND, SOUTH MOLTON.—I send illustration of an overmantel taken from this house, with three coats of arms, hoping someone of your readers can inform me whose they are.

According to Cock's *Records of Southmolton*, page 7—"1480 William Joce was seized of a messuage, 120 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 1 acre of wood, 10 acres of pasture, 5 acres of furze and heath, with the appurtenances, in the parish of South Molton, called Kyngeslond, in fee and by charter dated 10 December 1467, gave them to John Reyney and to John Denys of Orleigh and John Schepehurde, chaplain . . . by virtue whereof John Reyney was seized in fee and John Denys and John Schepehurde in freehold. John Reyney died seized and held of Thomas Seyntleger Knt. by fealty and the rent of 3s. a year."

In the *Visitations of Devon* we find John Harewood of Kingsland, South Molton, married Alice, daughter of Wm. Bury of Colleton, 22nd May, 1542; William Harewood of Kingsland (son) married Ann, daughter of John Kaylewaye. There were four sons, Henry, Thomas, William, Robert.

In the *Charities of South Molton* we also find Henry Harewood of Kingsland, by his will bearing date 28th November, 1629, gave £100 to the poor of the parish, the income of which is distributed every Christmas.

Kingsland now is in the possession of the Karslake family, and is now 232a. 1r. 5p., but none of these mentioned families bear the same arms as those over the mantel.

Coats of arms at Kingsland, South Molton:—Shields—(1) 5 garbs* on a chevron between 3 birds—query, *peewits*, as a top knot on back of head; (2) Bend 5 roundles; (3) do. do.; (4) Cross engrailed bet. 4 water bougets (Bourchier), the Earls of Bath had something to do with South Molton; (5) Same as 2 and 3; (6) Plain. J.S.

* Code or Coade of Gidleigh Castle, a chev. bet. 3 Cornish choughs
There are many similar, but not with the garbs.

43. FITZWARINE FAMILY.—Can any one help to show the connection between the baronial family of Fitzwarine of Whittington with the Fitzwarines of Brightleigh in N. Devon? That these two families were sprung from a common origin is probable in view of the following facts:—

(1) The arms are similar, the baronial coat being "*Quarterly argent and gules indented per fesse*," and the Brightleigh Fitzwarines' coat being "*Gules, a chief indented argenti*."

(2) Both families held large estates in Devonshire, and the baronial family held the manor of Warkleigh, which almost adjoins the manor of Brightleigh in Chittlehampton parish (see *Dugdale's Bar.*, p. 446.)

(3) The recurrence in both families of the name "Fulk." Is it possible that the baronial family were a younger branch of the other house?

The coat of arms almost suggests this; and according to Sir W. Pole, the Fitzwarines of Brightleigh were settled at that place in Hen. II's reign. I cannot, however, trace any connection between them and the "Warin" who occurs in the Devonshire Domesday. H.F.G.

44. EXETER SERMON.—By the kindness of my life-long friend, Mr. F. H. Williams of Chester, I have become the possessor of what appears to be a scarce sermon. Its title page reads as follows:—"A | Sermon | preach't in the City of | Excester | at the Consecration of a new | Buriall-place, there | on | Saint Bartholomew day Aug. 24 | 1637 | By | Jos. B. of Exon | London | Printed by Thomas Harper, for Na | thanael Butter, and are to be sold at his | shop at the signe of the pyde-Bull | at S. Austen's Gate 1637." Immediately next the title comes: "Imprimatur Sa. Baker Octob. 11 1637." The preface is dedicated:—"To the nea | rest and most eminent | part of my charge | the City of | Excester."

The copy is incomplete. There are 50 pages; the signature in eights; size of pages about $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Information is sought on the following points:—

- (a) Where was the "Buriall-place" referred to?
- (b) Who was Samuel Baker?
- (c) Any history of the tract.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

46. STALLENSTHORNE (II., p. 222, par. 177; p. 228, par. 185.)—Its modern spelling is Stallenge Thorne. I thank Mr. Reichel for his information as to its whereabouts. I am told that it is in the ecclesiastical parish of Huntsham, although for rating purposes it is joined to Hockworthy. The arms of William Warren (whose daughter and heiress Susanna married in 1700 Sir John Trevelyan of Nettlecombe, 2nd Bart.) were "*Chequy or and az. on a bend ar. 3 lions passant gu.*" Can any of your readers kindly give me any account of this family of Warren?
C.H.Sp.P.

47. OXTON HOUSE (III., p. 16, par. 8.)—One or two inaccuracies appear to have crept into Mr. Bingham's paragraph on Oxton. The last Martyn of Oxton died in 1770, not 1769. His burial is entered in the ancient Parish Register (*sic*):—"William Clifford Martyn, Esq., buried April 12th, 1770." By his will, dated 11th October, 1769, with a codicil dated 29th of the same month, Oxton passed to his cousin, Mr. Nicholas Tripe of Ashburton, and it was this gentleman's son, the Rev. John Tripe, who assumed the name of Swete in 1721, in inheriting the estates of Mrs. Esther Swete of Trayne, in Modbury, and who soon afterwards rebuilt the house at Oxton. In a footnote on page 492 of *Polwhele's History of Devonshire*, there is a very powerful tribute paid by the author to the memory of Mr. Nicholas Tripe:—"On the 12th of June, 1796, died Mr. Tripe of Ashburton. I have mentioned him as a man of learning and ingenuity. But whilst we speak of his highly cultivated mind, we remember with tears of regret his truly social spirit. It may be justly said that, hospitable to his acquaintance, charitable to all who needed help, his delight was in the happiness of others. Ashburton will never witness such another townsman. Yet he has left a son, who inherits all his talents—all his virtues; and who has more ample means of gratifying the benevolence of a good heart." Respecting a previous communication from "R.U.," it may be mentioned that as early as 1704 the Martyn property in Kenton and Netherexe had been heavily mortgaged to "Jonathan Ivie of the city of Exeter, merchant," which will probably account for the temporary connection of that name with the place. The Ivie or Ivey family, however, were never more than

mortgagees. They were not purchasers. In 1733 Mr. William Clifford Martyn, then a barrister of Lyons Inn, cleared off all the encumbrances on his marriage (at St. Alphage, London Wall, on the 8th September in that year) with Mrs. Elizabeth Langton, an heiress. After this he seems to have returned to Devonshire and to Oxtou, where he continued to live down to his death in 1770.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS.

48. ROWE ARMS AND MOTTO (II., p. 1, par. 4.)—In reply to Mr. J. H. Rowe's queries 2 and 3, Burke, in his *General Armory*, gives the arms and motto of Rowe (Tolesby Hall, co. York)—"*Gw. 3 paschal lambs or, staff, cross and banners ar. Crest, a paschal lamb as in the arms. Motto, Innocens non timidus.*" Rowe of Lamerton, co. Devon, *Visit.*, 1620, bore the same arms and crest. Burke mentions this branch as the elder branch of the family, which became extinct by the death of the only son of Nicholas Rowe the poet, and that a younger branch was settled at Tavistock.

C.H.Sp.P.

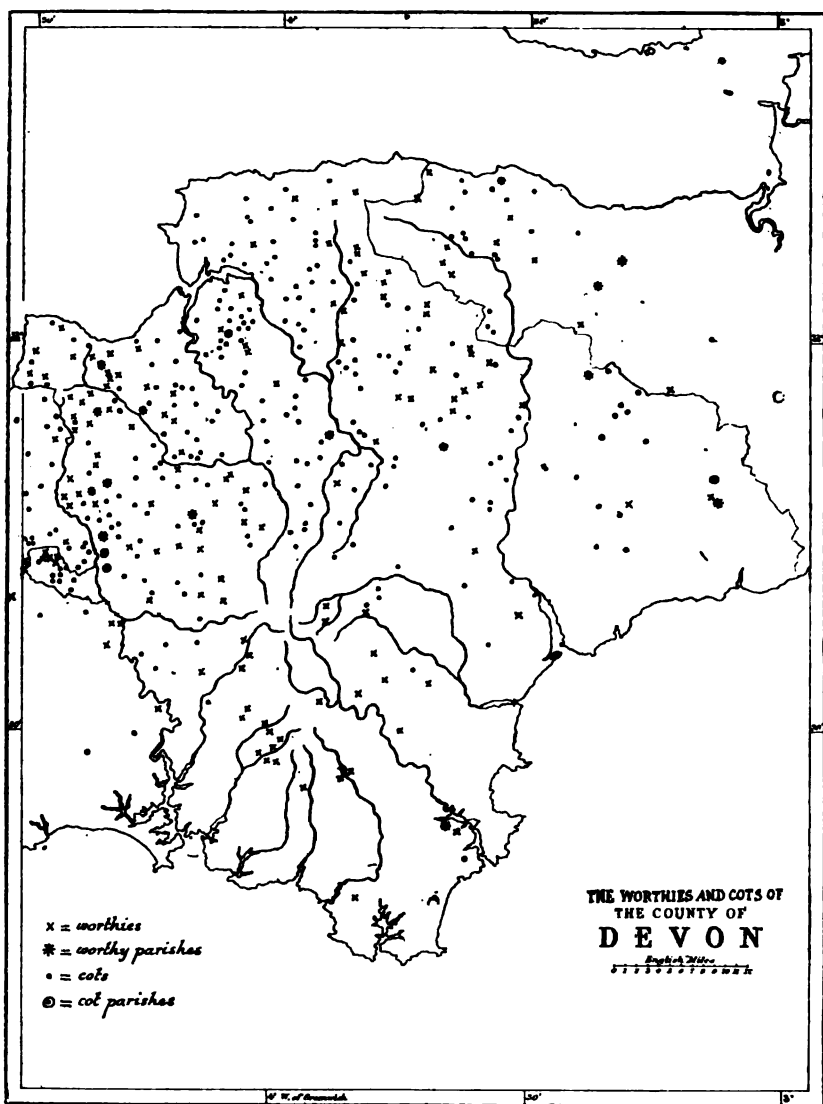
49. JOHN GREENWAY OF TIVERTON (II, p. 253, par. 203.)—With regard to the remark of E. M. Greenway on John Greenway's origin, although Greenway was born about a hundred years after the great pestilence of 1348-9, the effects of the Black Death had not passed away. He may have been the descendant of a lonely waif of the old Brixham family.

English historians give too little attention to the results of that deadly epidemic. It is said to have been 150 years before England recovered the loss in the population.

Greenway is one proof of that great middle class movement, the outcome of the social change following this loss, and confirms the statement of Gasquet that after the 14th century benefactions to the church were not confined to great nobles but came from burgher folk.

Greenway's dread of purgatory—his conciliatory offerings to God may have had their source from all he heard of that terrible time. Also there may be truth in the story of his finding treasure—if we realize that well-furnished houses and mansions, stricken by the plague, remained many years untouched and unvisited through the fear of contagion.

EMILY SKINNER.



50. THE WORTHIES AND COTS OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND (II., p. 242, par. 197.)—Mr. Galsworthy seems to have misunderstood my use of the word "protected." I intended merely to indicate protection by a strong fence or stockade, certainly not protection by the Saxon neighbours. The difference between *worthy* and *cot* is that the former signifies a *group* of homesteads united for mutual protection and *warded* by a fence against the attacks of men or beasts from outside, while the latter indicates individual effort on the smallest scale and signifies a single small homestead which was probably enclosed but was not warded or fortified against attack. There appears to be no reason why Gauls or foreigners should not join together for mutual protection in a *worthy*, but it is not certain that Mr. Galsworthy's interpretation of his name is the correct one, although it has the support of some authorities. The name is undoubtedly English, but *Gal* is of Latin or Romance origin, and the English did not call their Celtic neighbours *Gauls*—they always described them in the chronicles as *Wealas* or *Welsh*. We should, therefore, expect the home of foreigners to be named *Wales-worthy* or *Wals-worthy*, and we actually have several places on the borderland named from this root, *e.g.*, Welcombe (in Domesday Book, *Walcombe*), the Welsh combe; Welsford, the road to Wales (*i.e.*, Corn-wales); Whalesborough, the Welsh burial place. I am inclined to think that the root *Gal* is more likely to represent a patronymic, as in most of the other *worthies*, *e.g.*, Woolfardisworthy, Ashmansworthy, Hardisworthy, &c.

In order to show clearly the distribution of the *cots* and *worthies* in the West of England, I have prepared the accompanying map from Bartholomew's Reduced Ordnance maps on the scale of two miles to the inch. These maps are more convenient than the Ordnance maps themselves, and contain nearly all the names. It will be seen that nearly all the *cots* are in the district north-west of Exeter, and are thickest in the valleys of the Taw and Torridge, while there are none at all on Dartmoor. The *worthies* are more evenly distributed, but they are decidedly thickest near the north-west boundary between Devon and Cornwall, and are found all around Dartmoor. There is also a clump of them in the hilly district between Tiverton and Southmolton, and several on the outskirts of Exmoor. All this seems to support my theory that

the *worthies* were originally situated in the disturbed districts, where they were subject to the attacks of the Welsh, while the *cots* were only made in the more settled parts. It is certainly remarkable that these two series of names are, in the West of England, confined to the small area indicated on the map, and do not occur again until we get to the *cots* and *worths* of Berkshire and Hampshire.

There has undoubtedly been considerable intermingling of races in Devon, as in the rest of England. A series of anthropometrical measurements taken in any part of the country would, if plotted in a curve, show two or three maximum points corresponding to the characteristics of the individual races. One of the chief objects in making such a series for Devon would be to obtain an exact knowledge of the *proportion* in which these characteristics are mixed.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

51. "PAROCHIALES BRIDFORDII."—Under the above title the Rev. R. P. Carrington, Rector of Bridford, wrote a MS. volume in a series of notes at various times from 1838 onwards, but referring in great part to the 18th century. The MS. deals largely with matters purely local and even domestic, and was specifically intended as a good precedent for future rectors of the parish—exhorted by the author to register even the unimportant in the interests of local history and its continuity. The book is now in the possession of the Rev. E. R. Gotto, Vicar of Braunton, by whose kind permission I make the following excerpts of more general interest.

I.—*General*.—This parish was as much secluded and so little in communication with Exeter and its vicinity in the year 1790 that I have heard members of the quaker family of Williams say that their father used to declare his intention of transporting the inmates of his house there in case the French carried their threats of invading us into execution. This Williams was a serge merchant of respectability, and the founder of a banking establishment called the General Bank, in which his relations the Sparkes were partners. Mr. Williams employed the inhabitants of Bridford and the adjoining parishes in those parts of the woollen trade which before the introduction of machinery were worked by hand—spinning and weaving principally. I have heard their

daughter say that once a fortnight or month their father set off for this parish, followed by his foreman with saddle-bags, for the purpose of supplying materials, collecting pieces and paying the people, and for the transport of the heavier articles a sumpter horse was provided. As much bustle and anxiety prevailed in the family on such occasions, as if the good gentleman was bent upon exploring some savage and remote province. . . . I can remember the whole of the space now built upon, called Southernhay, a waste on which a very large old-fashioned fair was held at Lammas, with its booths and standings, horses, etc. . . . At this fair the more remote districts transacted much business, for their domestic wants were chiefly supplied at this mart. The farmers of this parish and of such as were similarly circumstanced seldom or never saw Exeter but on these occasions. I have heard many old people declare they were never at Lammas Fair but once in their lives. Clothes, shoes and stores were then laid in for the twelve months; such trying on of leather breeches by apprentices and stiff hard bodices—complete cuirasses—by the girls. Trade was diverted into other channels, shop-dealing supplanted the old system, and the old fair with all its merriment has passed away; the late war opened more frequent communication, our farmers regularly attended the Exeter markets, and the more rugged but far more honest manner of the people disappeared in due course. The improvement of roads has had its effect. The packhorse with its gear called panniers, pots and crooks, was 20 years ago in general use. The only cart kept in the parish was by old Mr. Easton at Week Barton, and that was scarcely used twice a year. In our parish the roads continue bad and hilly, yet the wheel has nearly superseded the packhorse, and there are now, I dare to say, fifty carts kept in the parish of Bridford where 35 years since there was none.

II.—*Parish Book entries.*

1705. Badges ordered for the poor and charged in the account.
1706. Grace Meadland of Didworthy, widow, was appointed churchwarden, and served in that office.
1753. Paid for killing vermin £0 11s. 1d.

1772.	For killing a fox	...	...	5s.
	" " badger	...	...	1s.
	Kites	...	...	2d. each
	Hedgehogs	...	...	2d. "
	Fitch	...	...	2d. "

III.—*Kistvaen, &c.*— . . . There is also at present in my possession . . . a lance or spear-head of fine shape and workmanship, of cast metal of the usual kind, with its rivets and some half-burnt bones and ashes, found under a large barrow of stones near the valley on the S.W. side leading up from Frenchford—I think the plot is called Tentfield. The spot was clearing for cultivation, and these large heaps of stones were removing gradually to fill the gutturs (*sic*) of some wet ground close by, when they came down upon an oblong sort of chest made of flat stones not worked—sides, bottom and cover—not adhering but rudely jointed. On moving the top stones was some earth apparently but trifling, and some bones in small pieces, and some portions of bone nearly dust, the spear or dagger-blade . . . and the rivets by which it was secured to the shaft or handle, and a blue and white bead or two: some ashes lay at the bottom. . . .

IV.—*Compulsory relief.*—Old Giles of Frenchford remembered when the parish forced a half-crown weekly upon an old man living in a cottage where now the directing post stands at the junction of the roads near Place Tor Green, because they had no chargeable poor, and the Act of Elizabeth provided that where a parish had no poor of their own, they should be united to the next parish where poor were chargeable. Our people took this course to prevent their being united to Dunsford.

V.—*Crooks, Packhorses, &c.*—The crooks were for the more cumbersome produce of wood, furze and corn in sheaf, &c. . . . Besides the crooks, two other simple contrivances were adjusted to the pack-saddle, which was always of the same form, for the load intended for transport, viz. :—Crubs, formed of crooked knee timber with cross-pieces and projecting at right angles from the pack-saddle, to carry heavy articles as limestone; . . . and what were called pots, which were different, formed, some by bent willows or elm and open at intervals, others by closer hoops of ash or elmboards,

the bottom of which opened when earth or short dung was carried, and were closed again by a movable cross-stick. Earth from the bottom was carried thus to the top of a steep field to thicken the soil which in course of cultivation was continually descending downhill towards the lower side. At places this work is still continued on sides where no cart can ever be worked. The appearance of the pack-horses . . . varied very much according to circumstances of soil, climate and care in breeding. . . . I should suppose the animal indigenous, for with the old-shaped packhorse many of the prevalent colours have nearly, if not quite, disappeared. This horse seldom exceeds 14 hands 2 inches, generally under; some of the old colours were dun with a black stripe from withers to tail—of these the last belonged to old George Rolestone; . . . others I have known of a beautiful mouse-colour with the same stripe down the back. In form, the head was fairly sized, the ears smaller, the eye animated, the spine a little arched, the loins good, shoulders tolerable in position and nothing more, and they were muscular, feet as of brass. . . . The two colours before-named were favourite ones; there were besides many bays and rusty blacks. After 1790 horses were sent from Yorkshire of gummy appearance and large size; from this cross the original pack-horse began to degenerate, and the introduction of wheels led to further crosses with higher and heavier horses until the extinction is complete, except some few lingering north and west of us about Oakhampton, &c.

VI.—*Red Deer*.—Old Joe Berry of Higher Westcott, who died 1818, aged more than 90, and his brother who died years after him at a more advanced age, informed me that in their youth they have seen five at a time in the woods or rather near them. Old Rolestone, now alive at the age of 92, remembers a few, the lingerers of the herd; the last he saw was in the rough furze to the right of the road, from the entrance gate leading to Higher Hole House and the one near Clampit Down. . . . There is a tradition of a wonderful chace with the Great Fulford hounds, who found a deer in these covers which took them to Launceston. . . . Old Mr. Bradford ran several with his hounds, but they were rare in his day, which, dating from the present year of 1841, must be more than 60 years ago.

VII.—*Martens*.—The orange-throated Marten-cat . . . the naturalists of the present day suppose them to have been long extinct in Devon. This is not the case; they yet linger with us, but are far more rarely found; . . . about Knowle and Lustleigh, in Yarner Wood, Hound Tor Combe, &c., we used to kill six or seven brace a year. It is a beautiful animal, short upon legs but of excessive strength, a pad as large as a fox's, of dark chestnut colour, with the throat of a beautiful orange colour; the fur of this animal is of rare use to the fly-fisher. . . . The two largest I have been at the death of, were, one killed at the head of Yarner Wood, and the other among the large hollies on Holne Chace.

VIII.—*Cats*.—True wild cat, or cat-a-mountain. Certain individuals lingered about Canonteign and its very extensive covers and woods later than any locality in our district. The last I have heard of was shot about 80 years since by Old Nicholas Ball when very young; he was afterwards keeper to old Sir Robert Palk, and died in the service of his sons many years since between 80 and 90 years of age.

[The following somewhat interesting piece of folklore, possibly a reminiscence of Fuller, who has a paragraph much to the same effect, is on a loose inserted sheet not in Mr. Carrington's handwriting.]

IX.—*Legend*.—There is a field in the parish of North Tawton, near Exeter, belonging to Mr. Quicke of Newton House, in which there is a *hollow*, which produces as fine corn as any other part of the field. This hollow is about two-thirds of an acre; it has been examined by some of the cleverest men in the kingdom . . . but no one has been able to discover anything like a spring. The ground does not sink into a pit, but falls gradually on every side, and the plough goes over every part of the field from one side to the other. At particular times water appears in the hollow, and is at some places 12 and 14 feet deep; it appears to be agitated all over as if it was boiling. It rises in twelve hours, and then begins to empty itself over hedges and through every crevice till it is gone; and in a day or two the ground is perfectly dry, and the place from whence the water comes cannot be discovered. The field is called the Bathe Pool. This autumn, just before the corn was ready to cut, the field filled with

water, the natives were alarmed, they foretold a death of great national consequence, which for centuries past it has never failed by a few weeks to precede; the two last times it filled were immediately before the death of Mr. Pitt and the assassination of Mr. Percival; not a drop of water has been seen there since till now. The people said the King would die, it was so deep; the lamented death of the Princess Charlotte has strengthened their belief in the prophetic nature of this appearance. There was never a finer crop of corn than after this.
Dec. 3, 1817. T. A. FALCON.

52. ROBBERY AND MURDER OF MR. YARDE AT WHITEWAY, IN THE PARISH OF KING'S TEIGNTON (II., p. 229, par. 188; III., p. 17, par. 10.)—Mr. Yarde was murdered by John Greenslade on Saturday, 24th of May, 1783. The next Assizes were held 11th-15th of August following by Mr. Baron Perryn and Mr. Justice Heath. Greenslade was hanged on Little Haldon on Monday, 18th of August. Mr. Yarde was buried at King's Teignton on May 29th, 1783.

The above-mentioned statements are true, the rest that I have written on this subject is mainly traditional, more or less true, but not invented by me.

W. H. THORNTON.

53. INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR DEVON.—The following query appeared in the September number of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, p. 326, and I enclose my reply thereto, which perhaps will interest you and your readers.

Query.—Can any one say whether a list of these Inquisitiones have ever appeared for the County of Devon?—S.E.D.

Answer.—I am not aware of any calendar of Inquisitiones Post Mortem for Devon having been printed. If other correspondents confirm this opinion, I shall be happy to compile one from Henry III to Richard III (1216 to 1485), in the same manner as those I have compiled for Somerset and for Dorset, if some one in London would compile the remainder, Henry VII to Charles II. They might be acceptable to the Editors of *Devon Notes and Queries* to print in instalments.

E. A. FRY,
172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

54. TREVELYAN ARMS.—What is the earliest printed or MS. record of these arms, or rather of the event which it commemorates?—"Gw. a demihorse ar. hooped and maned or, issuing out of water in base ppr." Apparently the Trevelyan arms, before they used the above, were—" . . . a lion rampant . . . holding a baton. . . ." See *Papworth's Ordinary*, p. 62, and *Burke's Armory*, 1884, p. 1029.

C.H.Sp.P.



PRJUS LETHO FLAGETUM.

55. WINSLADE FAMILY (II, pp. 25, 37.)—Can any of your readers give me any information as to the owner of the accompanying coat of arms? The three birds would seem to be part of the arms of the family of Winslade of Winslade.

H.A.H.

56. HAMPSHIRE INVENTORY (II., p. 242, par. 198; III., p. 32, par. 25.)—Gib, Gibb, is an iron hook. Jib, according to the *English Dialect Dictionary*, is "a wooden stand for a barrel." Either rendering of the term in the inventory would suffice, and at first sight the former, from its spelling, appears to be correct. For all that I quite agree with Mr. Davy's opinion, especially as the first-named term is more customary in the North, while the latter seems to be restricted to the South of England.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

57. ARNOLD OF DARTMOUTH AND HOPKINS.—William Arnold, born 1587, sailed from Dartmouth, Eng., May, 1635, for Massachusetts, with his family. His wife, born 1583, was Christian, daughter of Thomas Peak of Musheng, Eng. His mother was Alice, daughter of John Gully of North Over, Eng., baptised Sept. 29th, 1553. Information wanted of the ancestry of this William Arnold and their residence in England. His sister Joana, born 1577, married William Hopkins, and they emigrated to Mass. about 1635. Information wanted of the Hopkins ancestry and residence. Both of these families finally settled at Providence, Rhode Island.

S.S.H.



PETER BLINPELL.
FURNISH OF TIVOTON SCHOOL, 1704. DIED 1691.

THE ORIGINAL OF THIS ENGRAVING WAS EXAMINED BY THE
REV. JOHN BLINPELL, SON OF THE REV. JOHN BLINPELL OF TIVOTON.

58. THE BLUNDELL PORTRAIT.—In a former note (III., p. 33, par. 27) I mentioned that of the two older pictures possessed by Blundell's School, one was of its founder, Peter Blundell, who died in 1601, aged 81.

The picture is on canvas and bears no name or date. It represents a benign gentleman of middle age, with dark hair (or wig) flowing well below his shoulders, smooth shaven face, an elaborate lace collar fitting close under the chin, and clad in a dark gown of which the tassels just appear below the collar; a conventional landscape fills in the background.

The history of the picture appears to be as follows:—

Dunsford, writing *circa* 1784, says: "It is supposed that a good painting of Mr. Blundell is in some private hand at London; if such piece could have been obtained by the feoffees, would have requested permission to have taken an engraving from it to adorn this work."

Inclendon, writing 1790, says: "But for some unknown accident, the feoffees would have had the picture of their founder, which was given in the year 1694 by a Sir William Whitmore (a descendant of Peter Blundell's friend) to be placed in the school, but it was lost in conveying to the place for which it was intended."

Nevertheless, in the feoffees' order book, under date 29th June, 1808, we find "ordered that the thanks of the feoffees be given to Mr. Inclendon (Robert Newton Inclendon, a feoffee) for the trouble he has taken in procuring and presenting to the feoffees at this meeting the picture of the founder." Also "that the said picture be sent to London to be cleaned and properly framed." In the school account book for Aug. 29th, 1809, occurs these entries:—"Paid to Mr. Segar cleaning ye picture of ye founder of ye school £4 19s.; paid for ye box and carriage of ye same up and down 10s." also on Aug. 20th, 1810; "paid myself (*i.e.*, John Wood, treas. of the school) for writing circular letters to all ye feoffees relating ye engraving a print of ye picture of ye founder which was finally agreed should not be done at ye expense of ye Trust but by subscriptions £1 1s.," but, notwithstanding, on June 29th, 1813, "sent subscription for ye feoffees for 5 prints of ye picture of ye founder as ordered £5 5s." The latter order, however, is not entered in the order book.

The print referred to is one of which specimens are now difficult to obtain. A copy is in the school library, and a reproduction of it is given at the commencement of this note. The print itself is from a copper-plate, of good workmanship, and must not be confounded with a lithograph made some 40 years later by L. E. Reed, of Tiverton. The last mentioned is the print usually found in Blundellian homes.

The print itself bears this inscription:—"Peter Blundell, founder of Tiverton School, 1604. Died 1601. From a portrait given by Thomas Whitmore, Esq., of Apley Park, Shropshire, to Robert Newton Incledon, Esq., and by him to the trustees of the School."

Robert Newton Incledon, of Pilton House, Barnstaple, was the eldest son of Benjamin Incledon, to whom the School owes the book of donations and so much besides. Benjamin Incledon died in 1796, aet. 66. Robert Newton Incledon was born 1761, and succeeded to the property on the death of his father. Both father and son were feoffees of the school.

Thomas Whitmore, from whom R. N. Incledon received the picture, was born 1782, and became M.P. for Bridgnorth. He was a lineal descendant of "Ann Whitmore, Widdowe, and her sonne William Whitmore of Lumbert Street," mentioned in Peter Blundell's will. To the Whitmore family and servants Peter Blundell bequeathed £3,883 in all. Mrs. Whitmore's husband (described as Haberdasher in *Le Neve's Knights*) was a partner with William Craven, afterwards Lord Mayor and Knighted, and William Parker (described in the will as "marchaunt tailors" and "his very loveinge friends.") Peter Blundell made them two of his executors, and bequeathed them £100 apiece and gave them each a fifth share of his residuary estate. They were evidently his London agents, through whom he traded and had probably helped to build up his fortune and he possibly theirs. With their numerous connections they produced Lord Mayors and Aldermen of the City in abundance. The William Whitmore of the will became a Knight in turn and purchased the Apley estate, while his sister Elizabeth married Sir William Craven.

The pedigree of the picture back to Thomas Whitmore is assured, but we are left in the dark upon what evidence Thomas Whitmore assumed it to be that of Peter Blundell.

No doubt appears to have ever been entertained of its authenticity at Blundell's. In 1841 we find entered in the O.B. accounts, "Paid for framing print of the founder in oak frame made out of old Beams from the School and glass 10s. 6d.," and there is a previous entry in the same accounts for August, 1826, "Pd. for framing Blundell's picture as ordered at last meeting and carriage 6s." This can only refer to the print. There is no reference to it in the O. B. Order Book for either date.

Apart from its history before it reached Thomas Whitmore's hands the chief difficulty which is found by many in accepting it as that of Peter Blundell the Founder lies in the costume.

To be that of the Founder, from his appearance he cannot well be more than fifty years of age, which puts the date of the picture *circa* 1570, and it seems impossible to suppose any Merchant on the London Exchange, as Peter Blundell then was, can have so dressed himself at that date. His Will shows he thought much of the future, but no forethought could apprehend a dress a hundred years in advance. If the picture were hung in the Tudor room of the Nat. Port. Gallery the anachronism would be at once perceived, while it would find its natural resting-place in the adjoining Stuart room. Indeed, it is not necessary to go beyond the pictures at the School of Sir John Popham or Bishop Hall, the builder of the School and the first Headmaster respectively, both Puritan in feeling, who survived the Founder—both with short hair and well be-ruffed and the latter with a beard.

I imagine Peter Blundell cut his hair and beard short and wore a ruff like his contemporaries. He is known to have been in sympathy with the Puritan party, who abhorred falling locks. The Whitmores probably knew more than one generation of Blundells. They certainly were intimate with the nephews of the Founder, and it is possible the connection went further. If so, they may have possessed pictures of John Blundell, the founder's nephew, who died in 1658, or his son Peter, who died in 1653, or his son John, who died in 1686, or possibly again his son Peter, all successively Feoffees and Treasurers of the School, and it may be this picture is one of these or again it may be a changeling altogether and we have a byegone Whitmore in place of the Founder.

The discrepant habit has yet to be explained. Can someone better acquainted with historical costume than I, reconcile the picture with the tradition?

May I take this opportunity of correcting three small errors in my last note (III. p. 33, par. 27). The companies founded by Popham should be London and *Plymouth* Companies. The entry of payment to Mr. Boyce should be June 27th, 1805, and by a slip of the pen I wrote *the Rev.* F. Warre Cornish who is not in Orders.

ARTHUR FISHER.

59. MANWARINGE V. CUSTOS AND COLLEGE OF VICARS CHORAL.—To the Kinge's most excellent Majestie in His Highness' Courte of Chancerye, Humblie complayninge yor loyall and obedient subject Christopher Manwaringe, of the city of Exeter, Esquire. Whereas the Custos and Colledge of Vicars of the Quyre of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter att Exeter by theire deed indented bearing date the 10th day November in the 2nd year of Edward VI. demised etc. to Philip Sture, gent., their lordship and manor of Woodbury in co. Devon with all messuages, houses, buildings, lands, tenements, thereto belonging (except the capital mansion place commonly called "Parsonage") to the said Philip Sture for three score and fifteen years at the yearely rent of £14 8s 10d. After Philip Sture's death they came to William Sture, gent, and the said William by deed dated 1st January, 4th yeare of reigne of your Matie of England for £240 paid by Christopher Manwaringe granted same to Christopher Manwaringe as aforesaid for the residue of the said term. After, about the 7th yeare of your Matie's reigne was a greate suite in the Ecclesiastical Courts beweeene the Dean and Chapter and the said Custos and Colledge of Vicars which so much impoverished them that the said Vicars were forced to break up their coñions which anciently they had used to have in the said Colledge of the founders of the said colledge. Whereupon Robert Archer, Thomas Irish, Robert Withers being then the Priest Vicars of the said Colledge came to your Orator and signified their wants and necessities and desired him to buy a longer estate in the said premises which he was loth to do but yielded on solicitation and afterwards

found that John Mayne, Thomas Irish, Edward Gibbons and Matthew Vascoe conspired to injure him by letting and selling to others for terms of years some of the lands and tenements aforesaid. Prays for a writ compelling defendants to appear and answer. No answer attached.

P.R.O. Chan. Proc. B. and A., Series II, 1617-1621, No. 248. Dated 15th June, 1621.

W. REYNELL-UPHAM.

60. SERMON AT OPENING OF EXETER CEMETERY IN 1637 (III., p. 54, par. 44.)—Bishop Joseph Hall who held the see of Exeter from December 23rd, 1627, to November 16th, 1641, when he was translated to Norwich, was the author of the sermon to which Mr. T. Cann Hughes alludes, and which was delivered on the memorable occasion of the consecration of the Cemetery in Bartholomew Yard in August, 1637. The following particulars relating to the causes which led to the adoption of this new burial place, and of the ceremony attending its consecration, may be of interest to your readers.

According to Dr. Oliver, the Cathedral Close was, "long before the Conquest," the common place of interment of the remains of all inhabitants who belonged to the City, even of those who died during the various visitations of the Plague. (Whether the victims of the Black Death Pestilence in 1348-9 were also buried there is uncertain.) The interments in the Close after the Visitation of 1636, proved to be such a nuisance to the inhabitants generally, as to have induced the Mayor and Corporation on the one hand, and the Bishop on the other, to take energetic steps to remedy it, and their joint action led to an arrangement by which the evil was remedied for the time being. There can be little doubt that another factor contributed to this result.

Many, perhaps all, of the Exeter Churches were the recipients of the bodies of the principal inhabitants; but as few of them possessed a burial ground adjacent to the building, the remains of the poorer classes were consigned to the common cemetery in the Close. Now Bishop Hall was a great opponent of the ordinary practice of interments within churches, which he termed "unfit and inconvenient," and that "there can no vault be so good to cover our graves, as

that of heaven"; these expressions are taken from his Cemetery Sermon. Again in his will is this passage:—"I do not hold God's House a meet repository for the dead bodies of the greatest Saints." (Quoted by J. J. A. Boase in *West. Antiq.* viij., 239.) Singularly enough his own body was deposited in the parish church of Higham, Norfolk.

The Franciscan Convent, Exeter, was founded during the first half of the 13th century. It was situated in the vicinity of the present Bartholomew Street, but its original area being greatly confined, a grant was made by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall 1287, of "a vacant spot of ground, afterwards called Friern-hay, and now Bartholomew-yard" (Oliver). At the suppression of the Monasteries in the 16th century, it fell into private hands, and at the time when it was decided to utilise the ground as the City Cemetery, it was covered with wooden frames or racks, employed for stretching and drying the woollen goods made in the vicinity.

Through the exertions of the Bishop, on the 29th of August, 1636, the "Dean and Chapter agreed with the Mayor and Chamber to contribute £150 towards enclosing a new cemetery. At the same time it was distinctly covenanted, that at the expiration of 16 years from the levelling of St. Peter's cemetery, the citizens and inhabitants of Exeter, were to recover full and absolute power to re-bury their dead therein," etc. (Dr. Oliver expressed his surprise at the proviso as to the Close being again employed as a burying place. But it was never carried into effect. The foregoing remarks have been mainly drawn from the various local works of Dr. Oliver, and from Dr. Shapter's valuable "History of the Cholera in Exeter in 1832).

In his "Memorials of Exeter," Izacke has the following entry (dated in error, 1636): "A new Church-yarde, 24 Augusti, St. Bartholomew's day, was here solemnly consecrated by Bishop Hall, a piece of ground formerly called Friernhay, lying within the walls of the said city, and in the west quarter thereof, which said ground was given by the City, and levelled and inclosed by the concurrent charge of both Church and City, by the careful over-sight of the Mayor."

The *Act Book* of Bishop Hall (pp. 25 et. seq.) contains the following account of the proceedings on August 24th, 1637,

under the heading of "The Order and forme of dedication and consecration of ffryernhay within the Citty of Exon, for a place of Buryall:—

On S^t Bartholomew day being Thursday August the xxiiijth Anno Dni 1637, after solemn prayers in the Quayre of the Cathedrall Church of S^t Peters, in Exon. Joseph lord Bp of Exon in the body of the saide Church in the Pulpitt there made a Sermon especially addressed to the busines of the Consecration followinge, taking his Text out of Genesis chap. 23, the 19th and 29th verses."

The following extract from his discourse is of interest, as it shows how much the gradual elevation of the Close, owing to the numerous interments, was affecting the Cathedral structure:—

"The world shall hereby learn to do good to those, which cannot be capable of returning thanks. Your grandfathers found that inconvenience, which ye now redressed; they were not well apaid, to be thronged in their straitned graves, and to mix their dust: And that goodly fabric of the Church, which is no small part of your glory and beauty, long complained, that, while it stood still the earth began to rise up towards her lights, and threatened her obscuracion. Your care, and bounty, hath now happily put an end to the grievances; having, with the resolute neglect of your own apparent advantages, set apart so fair, spacious, convenient a portion for the dead, within the compass of your own walls."

At the conclusion of his discourse (in which he termed the burying place "a new dormitory for the dead") "there being then ready a corps of one Chřofer Totthill to bee that day interred the Beare was taken vp (beinge placed before the Pulpitt all Sermon tyme) and (the minister of the parrish goeing before it) was carryed through the West dore of the Cathedrall, and in a solemne manner was attended by all the severall companies of the Citty in their Liveryes. After whome followed the Aldermen and Maior in their habitts; after them the Clergy of the Citty, then the Quire of the Cathedrall Church singinge Te Deum, etc., then the prebendaryes of the Church, then the Cannons Residentiaryes and the Deane, and last came the lo. Bishopp with the Chauncelor and all the Consistory as being De Roba Episcopi attending him; and all these in a solemn procession walked (vncovered for soe much as the sound of the voyces could reach) from the Cathedrall to the Buryall place appoynted."

Then "all walked round about within the walls of the saide Buryall place, close to the saide walls," during which the Te Deum was sung. This ended, the Bishop ascended a pulpit placed in a tent in the higher part of the ground, and after reciting several prayers, "the Instrument of the Consecration" was read.

The entry in the *Act Book* relating to the Ceremony ends thus:—"After wch his lo^{pp} told them that now this place, beinge thus duely consecrated nothing remayned but that they should take p^{se}nt handsell of it by the interringe of the body of one of our Christian brethren, whoe was then ready for that purpose; one whoe dyed very penitently, faithfully and comfortably prayinge that all those whoe should succede him in that place, might alsoe followe him in the manner of soe happy and Christian a dissolution. After the Buryall ended his lo^{pp} dismissed the assembly with the vsuall benediction, viz^t : The peace of God, &c."

According to Dr. Shapter, a stone slab containing the following inscription was fixed in the old town wall on the north side of the new burial ground:—

"REPOSITUM DEI FIDELIUM DORMITORIUM.

This platte of ground was gyuen by y^e Cytie of Exon
fyttyd and incompassed by the concurrent charge of
both the Church and Cytie with the carefull ov^r seeynge
of ROGER MALLACK MARCHANTE then MAIOR and
was solemnlie consecrated by the REVERENDE JOSEPH HALLE
then LORD BISHOP of EXON vpon Sainte BARTHOLOMEW'S DAYE
Avgvste xxiiii; 1637

PRETIOSO IN CONSPECTU DEI MORS SANCTORUM."

Three coats of arms adorned the upper border, the City being in the centre and those of the Bishop and of the Mayor occupying the two corners.

The Bishop's Sermon was published in the same year (1637); and was included in his *Collected Works* issued in 1808, with this title:—

"Abraham's Purchase and Employment of a Burying Place.

A Sermon preached in the City of Exeter, at the Consecration of a new Burial Place there, on St. Bartholomew's-Day, August 24, 1637.

To the nearest and most eminent of my charge,

THE CITY OF EXETER."

The following anecdote related by Dr. Shapter may fitly close this article. The last burial of a person who died from



Chimney Pieces at Grange.

cholera in 1832, took place on August 16, "and when the grave was filled in, the old gravedigger placed over it the oldest tomb-stone in the yard; it was a blue stone, and had for two centuries covered over, near to where was situated the lower seat in the town wall, the last resting place of one 'Salathiel Jennings,' whose remains were amongst the earliest occupants of this burial-ground, having been there interred shortly after its consecration by Bishop Hall, on the 24th of August, 1637."

He adds that it was removed in 1838 "to the south wall of the Porch." What porch would this be? A recent visit to the Cemetery failed to discover either the porch or the incised slab.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

61. CHIMNEY PIECES AT GRANGE (III., p. 41, par. 34).—The accompanying illustrations represent two of the chimney pieces at Grange before referred to. The work here is of the earliest years of the 17th century, contemporary with the house.

In the first illustration appear the arms of Sir Thomas Drewe, 1577-1651 (*ermine, a lion passant gules*), who here records his marriage by impaling the arms of his wife (*sable, a swan argent, a bordure engrailed, or.*), a daughter of Sir Edward Moore, of Odiham, Hants. The helm bears the Drewe crest (*on a mount vert, a roebuck salient, or*). The deed confirming this crest to Edward Drewe by Robert Cooke, clarencieux, dated 1593, was found amongst the muniments at Grange some few years ago. On either side are figures representing Justice and Truth in the costume of the period, Elizabethan.

In the second illustration the armorial bearings of the family appear marshalled with those of (2) Prideaux, *Argent, a chevron sable, charged with a mullet argent, in chief, a label gules*; (3) France, *Sable, a bend between two dolphins argent*; (4) Wynard, *Argent, on a bend azure, three mullets argent*; (5) FitzWilliam, *Lozengy, argent and gules*; (6) Moore, *Sable, a swan argent, a bordure engrailed or.*

H.L.

62. ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF SIR J. ELIOT.—Can anyone kindly inform me who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Eliot? There is a tradition that she married a yeoman of the neighbourhood of Torrington.

H.S.

63. GAWLERS OF CHUDLEIGH.—In the neighbourhood of Chudleigh there still lingers a floating, dim, uncertain tradition that the grandfather of a certain Dame Bridget, whose father was a Poulett, was in the year 1688 possessed of Cholmondeley, or Chulmleigh, or (possibly) Cholwick Hall, which was situated at no great distance from the town.

Dame Bridget was at this time (the period of the Revolution) married to a gentleman of the name of Gawler. Mr. Gawler, like many other people of the period, was a very strong Protestant, and when King James proclaimed himself to be a Papist, Mr. Gawler was disposed to be actively rebellious. So it came to pass that the hall was frequently visited by some of the King's troops who were quartered in the neighbourhood, and who were under orders to arrest him. The strange part of the affair seems to have been that, when the military people called at the hall, the young gentleman never happened to be at home to receive them, so the officer in command presently determined to quarter a sergeant and some soldiers upon the house, with orders to arrest the 'Squire's grandson as soon as he came home.

This arrangement did not suit the elusive Mr. Gawler at all, and was particularly inconvenient, as he happened to have at the time in his company, and dependent upon him for their maintenance, several gentlemen and retainers of similar sentiments to his own, whose naturally excellent appetites were much stimulated by feelings of undying animosity to the Pope, and cordial dislike for King James.

Tradition reports that, although these excellent Protestants were in the habit of concealing themselves during the day in the thickets and caves which were at that time to be found round and about the Chudleigh Black Rock, yet that, with praiseworthy punctuality, they always came home to the Hall for their supper as soon as the soldiers had returned to their quarters, sad, tired and discomfited. There was, indeed, a charming, almost childlike, simplicity about this arrangement which it is impossible to fail to admire, but it was sadly interfered with when the officer aforesaid (an obstinate, stupid man, who could not understand the rules of the game and actually wanted to catch his man) with Machiavellian subtlety, left his soldiers in possession of the Hall, instead of continuing to take them, as heretofore, decently back to their quarters.

The conspirators, supperless, were rapidly becoming desperate, and no one can now say what they might not have done had not Dame Bridget risen nobly to the occasion. She was well acquainted with the hiding places of the fugitives, and she promptly organised a system of relief. Frequently at midnight, with a basket of provisions upon her arm, she evaded the (want of) watchfulness of the surly sergeant and sleepy soldiers in the hall, and took a leading and glorious part in provisioning her husband and his band.

Just then, and most opportunely for the Gawlers and the nation, Dutch William ran his slow, broad-bottomed transports into Torbay, and Gawler, with his company, boldly emerging from the rocks, were among the very first to welcome him when he arrived.

Dame Bridget, it is to be hoped, although tradition is on this point disgracefully silent, was not far behind them on her pony—and that this was so seems probable, as it is distinctly recorded that, after his visit to Forde Abbey, the future King came on to Chulmleigh House, where he slept.

The chamber and couch thus occupied by this cold-blooded, taciturn and rather disagreeable Dutchman, were ever afterwards Dame Bridget's delight, and their memory still lingers in the recollections of the good people of the neighbourhood.

Such is the tale as it has been told to me, and, as the idea of Dame Bridget, with mutton chops in a basket, stumbling about in the moonlight, was personally attractive, even as the reality must have been to those more immediately advantaged, as they wavered in their hungry allegiance between the charms of the lady and the succulence of the chops, I determined to investigate, but with sadly little result; and these lines are written to invite communications from those who may be better informed than myself.

There must be some foundation for the story. Gawler, Poulett, Black Rock, Caves, and King William! These are too circumstantial, surely, to rest altogether upon air; but I cannot identify the hall.

When I heard of the bed, it is true that I entertained high hopes of finding its former occupants napping, but the ghosts of the Gawlers are even more elusive than were their representatives in the flesh, and it is evident that to say this is to

make oneself responsible for much. There are ruins of old houses (one once Episcopal) in the vicinity of Chudleigh, but I cannot identify any one of them for my purpose.

A gentleman, however, informs me that he has in his possession an extract made in 1870 by Colonel Gawler, the particulars of which he had from his father, Colonel George Gawler, who was born in 1720 and died in 1813, and who, in his turn, had them from the lips of the venerable Bridget.

This story involves a residence near Chudleigh in the 17th century and a reception therein of William of Orange. I may here mention that I believe there is in a short, popular history of Chudleigh some mention made of a visit at this time paid to the place by the coming King.

My informant, moreover, says that he has an idea that Cholmondeley should rather be Cholwich Hall, and he adds that another member of the Gawler family writes that the Gawlers moved to Bridgelands (a house still existing in Chudleigh) early in the 19th century, and that there is a tradition to the effect of their residence having been burned in a great fire, and I believe there is a record of a great fire at Chudleigh in 1807, but I know not what was destroyed by it.

Lord Clifford tells me that he has heard of the Gawlers, but not of the hall.

Mr. Whiteway informs me that he occupies property once belonging to the Gawler family. There is still a Black Rock with caves in the vicinity of the town, if the thickets be gone. King James II and William III are, I believe, even in this age of enlightened but destructive criticism, generally supposed to have existed, as did also the Gawlers.

The Vicar of Chudleigh has told me their story, and he has their names in the Parish Registers.

A Rev. John Gawler was Rector of Sampford Peverel in 1698. Samuel Gawler, of Chudleigh, had his will proved in 1728 by Elizabeth his wife. On this occasion George Westcott, of Chudleigh, and Nosse Clapp, of Exeter, stood bondsmen for £300—a fact which Mr. W. E. Mugford (an invaluable man) assures me implies that the property was probably not more than about £150 in value, but there is no inventory of the estate.

James Gawler, of Plymouth, had his will proved in 1705; and these, together with the Rev. John aforesaid, are all the

Gawlers of the period of whom I can gain information, and none of them (with sorrow I own it) seem quite suitable or sufficient to mate with Dame Bridget or march with the Bentincks, Van Sittarts, *et hoc genus omne*, to proclaim the Protestant succession in the wake of the Silent William!

So respectfully, having thus started the hare, I invite you, dear reader, to catch her.

W. H. THORNTON.

64. SOURTON.—The following Document, abstracted in all essentials from a copy kindly lent by the Rev. Oliver Puckridge, lately Vicar of Sourton and now of Pinhoe, throws an interesting light on early ecclesiastical amenities in a Dartmoor border-parish. A kind of nineteenth century echo of the disagreement depicted in it occurred about 1845, when a question arose as to whether the Rector of Bridestowe or the people of Sourton should restore Sourton Church. This was eventually decided to be a Sourton duty, and the chancel was taken down and rebuilt on different foundations, in spite of counsel's opinion that the old lines should be adhered to. A further suggestion of argumentativeness (not to say, indelicately, quarrelsomeness) possibly inherent in the bracing parish-air, occurs in the local opposition to the further restoration in 1878, or thereabouts, by Squire Hamlyn, of Leewood. The parish is now—and has been since 1889—-independent of Bridestowe, and has an area of 5046 acres, with a population recorded as 403 in 1901, 448 in 1891, 514 in 1881, 532 in 1871, 543 in 1861, and 484 in 1811. (Cf. *D. N. & Q.*, April, 1903, for the church-plate, which is old.)

March 29, 1376.—Decree of the Court of Arches of Canterbury: Longg, Gorcote and other inhabitants of Sourton Plaintiffs v. John Lovewyk Rector of the Parish of Brydestowe Defendant. Translated from the original Document by Robert Lemon: Deputy Keeper of His Majesty's State papers; London, 22 October, 1823.

In the Name of God Amen. Be it known clearly unto all men by this present public instrument that in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord one thousand three hundred and seventysix according to the style and computation of the Church of England the tenth indiction in the sixth year of the Pontificate of the Most Holy Father in Christ and our Lord Pope Gregory the Eleventh by Divine Providence on the 29th day of the month of March in the presence of me, a Notary Public, and of the witnesses hereunto subscribed, the Reverend and Discreet personage Master Nicholas Chaddesden, Doctor of Laws, Dean of the Church of

St. Mary of the Arches (or Bow) London, and Commissary of the Most Reverend Father in Christ, the Lord Simon, by the grace of God, Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of All England, and Legate of the Apostolic See then declared read and published openly and publicly a Definitive Sentence in a certain Cause between the under-mentioned parties relative to the withdrawing or taking away of the Celebration of the Mass and Divine Service in the Chapel of Sourton and Diocese of Exeter, in the following terms.

In the Name of God Amen. Whereas lately a certain cause relative to the withdrawing of the Celebration of Mass and Divine Service in the Chapel of Sourton, in the Diocese of Exeter, the Administration of the Sacraments and other Parochial Rights from the Parishioners inhabiting the village or Hamlet of Sourton aforesd. to be performed by a fit and proper chaplain at the charge of the Rector of the Church of Brydestowe which had been brought before the Reverend Father the Official of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, between William Longg and Stephen Gorcote and other parishioners inhabiting Sourton, Plaintiffs on the one part and the Lcnd John Lovewyk Rector of the parish Church of Brydestowe aforesaid, Defendant of the other part, was on the petition of the said Lord John, and with the consent of the Official of Exeter aforesaid legally transferred to the Court of Canterbury and an Allegation was judicially exhibited in the said cause and court by the party Plaintiff against the party Defendant, before the President of the said court in this form following,

In the name of God Amen. Before you I Richard de Upton Proctor of William Longg and Stephen Gorcote and others the parishioners against the Lord John Lovewyk I say and by this writing propound that the Rectors of the aforesaid Church of Brydestowe have been anciently accustomed ond were bound to celebrate every day Divine Service and Mass in the Church of Sourton and to administer the sacraments and all other parochial rights whatever to the inhabitants by a proper Chaplain who ought to be continually and personally resident in Sourton at the charge and expence of the said Rectors of Brydestowe for the time being. . . . And that the said church of Sourton is so far off and so long distant from the said Mother Church of Brydestowe that in winter time when sudden inundations of the waters frequently happen the aforesaid inhabitants of Sourton cannot go to the said Church of Brydestowe without great difficulty and danger of their persons and that the said Lord John now Rector of Brydestowe not being ignorant of the premises, not only did not take care to cause Mass and Divine Service to be celebrated in the said Chapel and the Sacraments and the other parochial Rights to be administered to the Inhabitants of the said village in form aforesaid at his own charge and expenses, but refused to do so when he was oftentimes earnestly entreated thereto and legally required on the part of the said William etc. aforesaid whom it so much concerned and rashly illegally and unjustly took away deprived and despoiled the said William etc. of their possession aforesaid to the peril of his soul and the prejudice and

detriment of the inhabitants of the village aforesaid I pray in the name of Proctor as aforesaid for the right and custom of having a fit Chaplain in the Church or Chapel of Sourton and also that it may be judicially and definitely pronounced by you the Lord President that this charge hath belonged doth belong and ought to belong to the said Lord John the Rector and that the said Chaplain ought to be constantly and personally resident in Sourton, and that it may be decreed by you that the aforesaid William etc. should be restored and reinstated in their former right and possession and adjudge the said Lord John in all expenses of Law incurred and to be incurred in the said suit (*sequitur: a statement of "negative justification" propounded by Defendant and various prorogations*) We therefore, Nicholas Chaddesden, Doctor of Laws have proceeded in the following manner to the pronouncing of this Definitive Sentence We have found the party of the said William etc., the party Plaintiff to have carried their complaint into effect and to have sufficiently proved and founded the assertions contained in their said Allegation so as to obtain a Definitive Sentence in their favour, and that nothing has been proved or offered on the part of the said Lord John Lovewyk Rector to deny or repel the complaint of the Party Plaintiff for the Right and Custom of having a proper Chaplain to celebrate Mass continually according to the rule of the Canons to the said William etc. aforesaid, and also continually to reside at Sourton to administer the Sacraments and all other Parochial Rights perpetually (except their Ecclesiastical Sepulture which is to be performed in the Church or Burial-Ground of Brydestowe) at the charges and expense of the said Lord John and his successors. . . . And we declare the Party Defendant of the said Lord John the Rector liable to the expenses incurred in this behalf in the said cause the taxation thereof to be made by us the President.

All these things were thus done subscribed and recited in the year Indiction Pontificate Month Day and Place aforesaid in the presence of these discreet Persons Masters John Harold Examiner General of the said Court of Canterbury, — Warmyngton, Keeper of the Register of the said Court, Nicholas Castel, Richard de Upton and Matthew Meyort Procurators General of the said Court being Witnesses specially called and requested for the same (*sequitur: the notarial attestation: but the Document is so mutilated by damp and age as to be quite illegible except in detached words.*) And we Nicholas Chaddesden have affixed the Seal of our office to these presents. Given at London as far as relates to the affixing of the Seal on the Ides of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand three hundred and seventynine.

T. A FALCON.

65. POLLARDS OF WAYE AND HORWOOD (III., p. 52, par. 40).—This pedigree is given by Pole, with the exception that Juley is Joell, 1315, and his marriage to Sarah de Bosco-Aldwood (? de Bosco of Horwood) is not given; also Eliza is

Elinor Copleston and Robert is Roger Baron. Dodescomb, Cornu and Baron are quarterings of Pollards in *Colby's Devon Vis.*, p. 215. "Horwood was held in Edw. III by Alan Cornu; his son was Walter, who had issue William, ob. s.p., and Elizabeth, wief of Walter Pollard, and Margaret, wief of William Wilford;" but the longest pedigree is under Thornbiry, which begins with Roger Cornutus or le Cornu, temp. Hen. II. "Buckland Barron was held by Richard de Baron in Hen. II; to him followed successively William, John, Eustachius, Richard, Eustachius, William, Thomas and Roger, which had issue Jone, married unto Walter Pollard of Horwood." "Dodescomb Leigh ended in King Edw. III in John Dodescomb, who by Cecily his wief had issue five daughters, co-heiresses, of whom the third Emma married John Pollard." These references are all to Pole.

There are five pedigrees of Copleston and three in the supplement in *Colby's Visitations*; I can find a Copleston-Pollard marriage, but the vice-versâ I cannot trace.

F.W.

66. WINSLADE FAMILIES (III., p. 64, par. 55).—The coat of arms engraved seems to be that of Shard of Horsleydown, co. Surrey, impaling quarterly 1st and 4th Dawson, 2nd and 3rd ——— (?) As it is difficult to make out what kind of birds the figures given intend to represent, the reading of 1st and 4th quarter of the impaled coat may be wrong. SHARD: "*Ar. a bend sa. in chief a bugle horn of the last, stringed and garnished or, in base a stag's head coupé ppr. attired of the third.*" DAWSON (Newcastle): "*As. on a bend engr. ar. three daws (another, ravens) ppr.*" See *Burke's Armory*, 1884.

C.H.Sp.P.

67. THE R. D. BLACKMORE MEMORIAL IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.—Mr. Eden Phillpotts, on April 26th, unveiled the Memorial tablet and window placed in the nave of Exeter Cathedral to the memory of Richard Doddridge Blackmore, and by the courtesy of the editor of the *Publisher's Circular* and Hon. Sec. to the Memorial Fund, Mr. R. B. Marston, we are enabled to give our readers a reproduction both of the marble tablet and of the window. The figures in the latter represent Jonathan, David, and Samson, and are symbolical of the attributes of the character of John Ridd,



THIS TABLET WITH THE WINDOW ABOVE ARE A
TRIBUTE OF ADMIRATION AND AFFECTION
TO THE MEMORY

OF

RICHARD DODDRIDGE BLACKMORE, M.A.

SON OF THE

REV. JOHN BLACKMORE.

EDUCATED AT BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, TIVERTON;

AND EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD, (SCHOLAR)

BARRISTER OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, 1852;

AUTHOR OF "LORNA DOONE," "SPRINGHAVEN" AND OTHER WORKS;

BORN AT LONGWORTH, BERKS, 7 JUNE, 1825;

DIED AT TEDDINGTON, MIDDLESEX, 20 JAN., 1900.

"INSIGHT, AND HUMOUR, AND THE RHYTHMIC ROLL
OF ANTIQUE LORE, HIS FERTILE FANCIES SWAY'D,
AND WITH THEIR VARIOUS ELOQUENCE ARRAY'D
HIS STERLING ENGLISH, PURE AND CLEAN AND WHOLE."

"HE ADDED CHRISTIAN COURTESY, AND THE HUMILITY
OF ALL THOUGHTFUL MINDS, TO A CERTAIN GRAND
AND GLORIOUS GIFT OF RADIATING HUMANITY."

Cradock Nowell.



The R. D. Blackmore Memorial Window.

the hero of *Lorna Doone*, viz., Love, Tenderness, Courage, and Strength.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts, in unveiling the memorial of Mr. Blackmore, said that summed in his books and reflected in the sequestered life of Blackmore were many messages. He showed, as every supreme dramatic artist had shown, that goodness was man's only hope—that evil, sooner or later, reaped the whirlwind. He indicated the virtues of courage and humility, the propriety of tolerance, the value of self-reliance, the distinction of patience. He fired the weary with new hope: he helped the impatient to persevere. Those who knew him could attest how those qualities of fearlessness and modesty and respect for the wonderful gift entrusted to his keeping were a part of himself. His splendid generosity, his gift for finding out the worth in others, his charity, and his humour made Blackmore a man apart—a personality unique in that literature for whose highest traditions he always stood. In the quality of a sea-deep, sweet, sane humour and large understanding of humanity's strength and weakness, unblemished by any shadow of exaggeration, he had had no equal since Fielding. Here then, very fittingly in this land he loved, under the noblest fane in the West Country, we have set up the best that we could; amid the records of human virtue, wisdom, valour gathered about us, we have not only recorded the name of one who loved all these qualities, but have enshrined the lustrous, inspiring memory of a great artist and a great Englishman.

The Dean, in accepting the gift on behalf of the Chapter, said they all felt that a man who had written so much about Devonshire, who was a true child of nature and true teacher of nature, had a claim and right to be admitted within that shrine.

68. BATHE POOL (III., p. 62, par. 51).—In the interesting extracts from the *Parochiales Bridfordii*, ix., legend says: "There is a field in the parish of North Tawton . . . with a pool of water which rises and falls at particular times. . . . The field is called the Bathe Pool." To my mind the field referred to as "the Bathepool" is on the Bathe Barton in North Tawton, now the property of Sir Henry Perceval de Bathe, Bart. A. E. SHAPLAND.

69. CLISTBARNEVILLE.—We find in Vol. xvi. of the *Somerset Record Society*, p. 147, that William Wenard made his will in 1441, which was proved in 1442, at Clistbarneville, co. Devon. There are, of course, plenty of Clists, but this is one that I cannot trace, so should be glad of information; and as it corroborates Mr. Rogers' account of him and his wife (*Sepulchral Effigies*, p. 156) another portion may be interesting which runs thus: "My body to be buried in the conventual church of the Friars Minors, Exeter, in a certain new chapel there lately founded and erected from the goods conferred on me by God." F.W.

70. THE FYFTIE DOLE.—What is "The fyftie dole?" This expression occurs in one of the documents which were copied into the registers of the parish of East Downe in 1630. I transcribe in full those of them which seem of interest:—

A true copie written by William Boyle, taken out of an olde register paper booke written by Mr. Walter Ley dated the xxth of December Anno Dñi 1589, and as it was then said taken out of an olde paper that was in Mr. Jules hand written in the olde parson's (or persons?) hande called Mr. Nicholas Stanbery how the churchyard ought to be repayred and where every parcell thereof lyeth and how much to each man's parte viz. to every landyard xvijj foote.

i. The xvijj of October Anno Dñi 1630.
First to the tenement in Bowden a yarde and
halfe a yarde next adioynyng to the west
ende of the Church house and the other
yarde to the west end of the churchyard
adioynyng to Mr. Pine's house byeing by
and downe by the west ende of the psh
churchyarde in all . . . } 1 landyard
and halfe
(and so on. The next document is.)

ii. The xx of Dec. MCCCCCLXXXIX.

The fiftye dole of Eastdowne tything
after viij farthing.

John Baker for Bowden vj farthings . . .	xvj ^d
John Hill for Rookebear j farthing and halfe . . .	x ^d
Walter Launcey for Indecote iij farthings . . .	vj ^d

Nicholas Hamont for West Holwill ij farthings	ij ^a
Robert Lewis for Est Holwill ij farthings . . .	xvj ^d
Walter Launcey and William Heardynge for Dud-lands ij farthings	xvj ^d
Richard Ley for Barotte ij farthings	xvj ^d
Richard Devon for Hole j farthing more	ix
Richard Miller for a cottage in Estclyftonne	iiij ^d
Christopher Acland for a cottage there	iiij
Walter Dishcombe for a farthing and di of land in West Clyftonne	x ^d
George Bennet for a cottage there	vj ^d
Walter Baker for Shortecombe ij farthings	xvj ^d
Nicholas Stanbery for Wiggemer ij farthings	xvj
Elizabeth Slee for iij farthings in Forde of which Deane and Bates pte is to pay viij	ij ^a
John Bussacotte for Buggeforde mill	v ^d
Sum total xvij ^a is to be paid to the collector and j ^d subbars to the tything man.	

The fiftye dole of Churchill tything.

Walter Ley for three farthyng of land in Churchill ij of Mr. Chychesters land and j of his owne land called the hill or justyment ground	ij ^a
Item the said Walter Ley for another farthing of land sometime Chauntrells land in Churchill	x ^d
Amyas Slocombe for two farthings of land in Churchill	xvj ^d
Richard Mowle for two farthings of land in Ashelforde	xvj ^d
John Slee for iij farthings in Okewill	ij ^a
John Hamot for ij farthings there	xvj ^d
Alice Hamont widow for two farthings of land in Vyreham	xvj ^d
John Boyle for two farthings there	xvj ^d
Sum totall xi ^a ij ^d to be paid to the collector and subbars iiij to the tything man for his acqyntance.	

iii.

What quantity of otes every barton tenement and cottage ought to pay yearly to the Wardens.

Philipp Pyne Esq. for Barton of East downe	iiij bushels
Richard Ley for the Barton of Northcote	iiij bushels

The other names which follow are the same as in the fyftie dole adding also

William Cutlyff for Cawell land	.	.	1 bushel 1 peck
John Cuitt for lowe house	.	.	half a bushel
Christopher Acland for a cottage in Clystowne	.	.	1/2 ij peck

iv.

How the Wardenshipp ought to be done yearly by stemme.
 1st the Myddel House in Churchill and the old place in Westclystowne ought to be Churchwardens together.
 Next the East place in Churchill and the tenēnt in Cawell and Hole that is one at one time and one at another.
 Next the place of Wiggemer and Dudland.

(And so on through the parish.)

v.

This was written out of an olde coppye sometime written in an olde masse booke.

The auncien names that made this award by full consent of all the inhabitants of the parish.

Thomas Lovereinge	Bowden Slee	Richard Comer
John Osborn	William Somer	and John Bennet

Anno 1509.

These men also awarded that he which would refuse to do the office should pay to the church xiiij^s

Memorandum that this coppye was truly examined 5 Nov. 1630 by the men whose names are here under written.

Hugh Hammond	George Launcey	John Stanbery
Walter Launcey	George Slee	William Boyle

vi.

(This document is in a different handwriting of much later date.)

Inventory of Church Goods.

Imprimis ij surplices for minister one for the clearke

a paraphrase of Erasmus

a book of Homilies

a forme of prayer for these dangerous times

a book for the 5th of November

constitutions and canons

a holland table clothe and a carpet of saye for the communion table

a chalise flagon and one glass bottle

the marshall rate conferred
a cushion for the pulpit

Hugh Hamond } Chwardens.
George Launcey }

vij.

Notes of bequests to poor by Gregory Horwood of Sherwell
and Walter Launcey.

vijj.

Allotment of seats in the Church 1756.

Confirmation of above by vestry 1757 (engrossed).

I should be glad of suggestions as to the meaning of subbars
in the Fyfty Dole; and what a farthing of lande was.

J. FREDERICK CHANTER.

71. FUNERAL CUSTOMS.—The following funeral customs
come from Morchard Bishop. The suggestions as to origin
are my own. On the feet of those who die are placed coins,
one on each foot, according to the subjoined table:—

For a child of three months old $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on each foot.

"	"	six	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"	"
"	"	twelve	"	"	id.	"	"

After twelve months it must be silver, though the tariff here
does not seem to be fixed; indeed, the humble 3d. is efficient
alike from 1 year to 100. The farthings must have a hole
bored in the middle "to let the devil out," but the hole is not
required for other coins [perhaps alluding to the doctrine of
unregeneration of unbaptized infants.] No corpse should be
left in the house over Sunday, but if this is unavoidable it must
not remain over the following Friday [lucky and unlucky
days] an old custom not long extinct. In the coffin of every
dead person was placed a piece of silver, a piece of the
garment in which they died, and a "herb" from the garden.
If the garden did not contain a "herb," it must be procured
by walking a distance of at least three miles. [The piece of
silver to pay S. Peter; the piece of "rag" (vernacular) for
identification; and the "yarb" (not named, but perhaps
originally rosemary) as a commendation to the B.V.M., or
perhaps merely sanitary. The three mile limit is puzzling: a
"sabbath day's journey" is possible, but unsatisfactory.]

ROUGE-ET-NOIR.

72. MISS MARIA SUSANNA GIBBONS (II., p. 240, par. 195 III., p. 52, par. 39).—The title of this lady's work had nothing to do with the Devon dialect, but arose in the following manner:—Just as she was ready to start on her first expedition she inquired, "Are we donkeys ready to go?" Upon which a little girl, æt. 5, a great friend of hers, repeated the words, "Wee donkeys, wee donkeys" (meaning small animals) several times, which so much amused the authoress that she adopted the title "'We Donkeys' in Devon," but in so doing omitted the second *e*.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

73. A BARNSTAPLE MERCHANT'S INVENTORY* IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—Hoc est inventorū bonor' et catall' Joh'is Hawkin de Bersteple:—Duos equos p'c x⁴ tresdecem ollas et unam patell' eneas p'c xxviiij⁴ vj⁴ unam cordulam vocat' stay rope p'c x⁴ undecim petras de puis cordulis p'c xii⁴ centum libr' de albo sope p'c xii⁴ unū barellū de nigro sope p'c vi⁴ quadraginta lagen de oleo p'c xx⁴ viginti lagen de tarre p'c vi⁴ quatuor quart'ia salis p'c xv⁴ centū viginīt' et quinqz virgat' de Canevas p'c x⁴ sex p'uas pecias et tres virgat' de Sakclothe p's iiij⁴ tria tya de Twyly p lectis p'c xviii⁴ tres virgat' de Oliu' clothe p'c ix⁴ decem' virgat' de Bounting clothe p'c xx⁴ duas pecias de Wostede p'c xviii⁴ duas virgat' de ffustian p'c viii⁴ duas virgat' de Spynelclothe p'c vi⁴ duo puā remanentia de Bokeram p'c vii⁴ quatuor virgat' de Carde p'c viii⁴ duo decim libr' cere p'c viii⁴ unam libr' et di' pipis p'c xviii⁴ et unam ti cumin' p'c vi⁴ unam ti de Greynes p'c xvi⁴ unam ti de mases p'c xii⁴ quart' p'tm unius ti croci p'c iiij⁴ iij⁴ duas ti (or lt ?) de Gyngheu' melyn p'c xii⁴ medies unius ti (or lt ?) de Annes p'c i⁴ ob, unam cistam p'c v⁴ sex forcelets p'c iiij⁴ iij⁴ sex duoden' de Cardes p'c xviii⁴ decem pia cutellor de Axstede Ware p'c xx⁴ tria dag-garia p'c xv⁴ viginti pvas zonas p pueris de cupre et stagn' stipat' p'c xviiij⁴ sex bursas p'c vi⁴ di' groce de poyntes p'c vi, tria pia de bedes de amber p'c vi⁴ duo pia de bedes de cole p'c ij⁴ decem bokeles forhors gyrse p'c vi⁴ sex ti de alyme p'c iiij⁴ q're ptem unius ti (or lt ?) de Brymston p'c i⁴ unam peciam de Selke of to pames et di' p'c xl⁴ unū kercher et unū

**Escheators Inquisitions*, Series I, File 659, Record Office.
(9th-10th Hen. V.)

foleitu' de Cotyn p'c ij^a duo foleit' de Northfolke p'c xvii^a mediet' uni' virgat de Bordalisaundre p'c ij^a unu foleit de Straubury clothe p'c i^a ob, decem Rubendes de selke p'c viii^a quatuor duoden' panni albi stricti p'c xii^a unam duoden' de Rousset p'c iij^a unū—[*defective*—]clothe p'c iij^a duas pelles ovinas rubii coloris p'c iij^a unu' peluem de lauacro, duo candelabra cū sex disciis de stanno p'c vii^a vi^a duas tabulas mensales et unū par trescellar et alia p unū banker et alia pua utencilia domus ad valenciam ij^a

TRANSLATION.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of John Hawkin of Barnstaple :—
Two horses 10^s. thirteen pots and one pan (or dish) of brass 18^s 6^d. one rope called stay-rope 10^s. eleven stones of fine rope 12^s. one hundred pounds of white soap 12^s. one barrel of black soap 6^s. forty flasks of oil 20^s. twenty flasks of tar (?) 6^s. four quarters of salt 15^s. one hundred and thirty-five yards of canvas 10^s. six small pieces and three yards of sack-cloth 10^s. three ——— (?) of Twylly for beds 18^s. three yards of oil cloth 9^d. ten yards of Bunting (or Bolting-cloth ?) 20^d. two pieces of Worsted 18^s. two yards of Fustian 8^d. two yards of (spindle-cloth or homespun ?) 6^d. two small remnants of Buckeram 7^d. four yards of Carde 8^d. twelve pounds of wax 8^d. one pound and a half of pepper 18^d. one pound of cummin 6^d. one pound of grains 16^d. one pound of mace 12^d. a quarter of a pound of crocuses 4^s 4^d. two (pounds ?) of honied ginger 12^d. half a (pound ?) of Anise-(seed), one chest 5^s. six coffrets 4^s 4^d. six dozen of Cardes 18^s. ten pairs of knives of Axetede-ware 20^d. three daggers 15^d. twenty small belts for boys overlaid (or bound ? or clasped ?) with copper and tin 18^d. six purses 6^d. half a gross of points (laces), three pairs (*i.e.*, sets) of amber beads (*i.e.*, rosaries) 6^d. two sets of (jet ?) beads 2^d. ten buckles for horse (girths ?) 6^d. six pounds of alum 4^d. a quarter of a pound of brimstone 1^d. one piece of silk of two palms and a half 40^d. one kerchief and one (—— ?) of cotton 2^s. two Norfolk (—— ?) 17^d. half a yard of Bord d'Alexandre 2^d. one (—— ?) of strawberry (colored ?) cloth 1^d. ten silk ribbons 8^d. four dozen narrow white cloths 12^s. one dozen of Russet[ing] 4^s. one (—— ?) cloth 3^d. two red sheep skins 4^d. one lavatory-basin, two candelabra with six tin sconces, two dining tables and one pair of tressels, and another for a bench and other small household utensils to the value of 2^s.

GLOSSARY.

Patell'—*Patella*, a dish, deep with broad brims, a skillet or pipkin with cover (Littleton), a pan (Martin, Record Interpreter).

Eneas—*Æneus*.

Tya—Not found in any dictionary. Can it=*tick* ?

Twylly—*Twilly*, a sort of coarse linen cloth (Halliwell) ; *Twill*, a kind of cloth distinguished by diagonal ribs (Fennel, Dict. Stanford).

Bounting cloth (the letters *u* and *n* being alike, this may read Bonnting—*Bunting*, a thin woollen stuff, in 17th and 18th century spelt also

- buntine ; *Bunting*, sifting flour, in western speech (Halliwell)
Bolting cloth or boulding clothe, spelt *bowtying clothe* in example of 1500 (see *N.E.D.*)
- Spynel cloth—*Spinnel*, a spindle, north (Halliwell).
- Carde—*Carde*, obs., some fabric anciently used for canopies, curtains and linings, *vide* Du Cange and *N.E.D.*
- Greynes—*Grain*, in 13th century spelt *greyne*, seeds, seed ; specialised application of the plural, the capsules of *Amomum Melcguetta* of Western Africa (*c.f.* Cardamon) used as a spice and in medicine, called also *Guinea Grains*, (see *N.E.D.*)
- Mases—*Vide supra*—mace.
- Gyngeu' melyn— . . . 1599, "green ginger condite with hony" (*N.E.D.*)
- Forcelets—See Fossette, Fostell, Fostler, Forslet, Forcer, Forcet, etc., and other forms, mostly explained as a small coffer in *N.E.D.* ; I have also noted in the Tavistock Churchwardens' Accounts 1538-9, "for ij new keyes to the long fostelett ;" and in Chancery B and A, Eliz. w. 148, "one little box foslett or kaskett."
- Axstede ware—*Axstede* manor and Nettlestede in Kent are named in an *Inquisitio post-mortem* (No. 22, 54 Hen. III.)
- Stipatas—*Stipo*, to surround, crowd upon, tread down, press together, etc. ; with a *personal* object, of a dense crowd, to surround, encompass, environ, etc. ; . . . hence *stipatus*, begirt, surrounded. These definitions selected from Littleton's, Lewis' and Short's, and several other Latin dictionaries leave me uncertain as to the exact application of the word in the above instance. Dufresne gives a very similar example from Council. Londonense, anno 1342, cap. II, de Abusu Clericorum in vestibus : "Et suis digites annulos indifferenter portare publice, ac *zonis stipates* pretiosis supercingi."
- pia de bedes—*Bead*, a small perforated ball . . . a series of which (formerly called a "*pair of beads*") threaded upon a string forms the rosary or paternoster used for keeping count of the number of prayers said . . . I am told by the keeper of a Roman Catholic Repository that he is constantly asked for a "*pair of beads*" meaning a rosary.
- Cole—Did this mean the perfumed charcoal, beads of which are sold at all Oriental bazaars, or was it another name for bog-oak or for jet ? One of the definitions in the *N.E.D.* of *Cole* is from Fr. col, neck, with example of 1500, Robin Hood, "Our kynge was grete above his cole, a brode hat on his crown," might possibly apply here, though more probably a material is indicated, as distinguished from amber.
- Pames—*Pame*, the palm of the hand, west (Halliwell), probably here the measure of the width of the stuff.
- Foleit'—If derived from the Latin *folium*, leaf, *foliatus*—leaved ; one could fancy its describing some scalloped or quasi-leaf-shaped fichu or shawl ; but it might, perhaps, be traced instead to a low Latin word that I find in Webster's Dictionary (under "Full," v.t.), *folare*, to smooth, bleach. Again, there is about it a faint

suggestion of the French *foulard*, another word of uncertain derivation. Littré gives "*Follette* . . . sorte de fichu à la mode, vers 1722" See *N. and Q.*, 10th S., I., p. 374.)

Bordalisaundre—*Bordalisaundre*, *Borda*, genus vestis apud Arabes, vide *Burda* amictus juncus, . . . ab Arbico *Bord*, *Borda* . . . vestis variis lineis contexta et variegata (Dufresne); *Bord d'Alexandre*, striped silk from Alexander; "burd Alysrunder . . . 1482, "The whole bedde of borde alisaundre as it hangeth on the gret chamber at Manteley." . . . Ultimately *borde* is from Arab *burd*, a striped mantle or the stuff from which such were made (Fennel, Stanford Dict.

Rouset—*Russeting*, coarse cloth of a dingy brown colour (Halliwell).

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

74. ARMS OF BISHOP LACY ON THE FONT AT IPPLEPEN.—On the font in Ipplepen Church there are three coats of arms: Courtenay, Ferrars, and a third, the charge of which at first seems difficult to make out. For a long time I could not identify this at all, but one day entering St. Martin's Church, Exeter, I noted there in the ancient glass the arms of Bishop Lacy ("*azure 3 shovellers' heads argent*," which so frequently occur in our parish churches) with the bills of the shovellers drawn to so fine a line that from a distance the charge exactly resembled the form on Ipplepen font; but on this latter the curve for the bird's neck turns incorrectly to the sinister side, and the charges have either been cut away or left unfinished. Perhaps they were found to be wrong and never completed.

Bishop Lacy granted Ipplepen Church to the Collegiate Church of Ottery St. Mary (see *Reynold's History of the Ancient Diocese of Exeter*, chap. v, p. 125), and I have no doubt that these are intended for his arms on the font. Mr. Worthy has omitted to note them in his account of Ipplepen Church; in *Ashburton and its Neighbourhood* he mentions the other two shields.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

75. WILLOUGHBY SHIELD AT NETTLECOMBE COURT (II, par. 174, p. 220.)—1. (*Or fretty (azure)*) WILLOUGHBY. 2. (*Gules*) a cross moline (*argent*) BEKE. Sir William Willoughby married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of John,

Lord Beke. 3. (*Or*) a fret (*azure*) on a canton (*gules*) a cross moline (*argent*) WILLOUGHBY. 4. (*Sable*) a cross engrailed (*or*) UFFORD. John, Lord Willoughby, married Cicely, daughter of Robert and sister and co-heiress of William de Ufford, Earls of Suffolk. 5. I think this is (*Gules*) a cross (*argent*) VESCI, and connected with 6, but how I do not know; it might be Bigod, a titled descent. 6. (*Argent*) a chief indented (*azure*) GLANVILLE. Randolph Glanville married Berta, daughter of Theobalds de Vauoli. 7. Party per fess indented (*azure and or*) DE VALOIOUS. 8. Lozengey (*or and sable*) LE BLUND. Robert de Valoious married Roesia, sister and co-heiress of Sir William le Blund. 9. (*Per pale azure and gules*) a lion rampant (*ermine*) DE NORWICH. Robert Ufford married Margaret de Norwich, and Cicely, daughter of Robert de Valoious, married Robert de Ufford, whose daughter Cecilie married Sir John Willoughby, who was therefore heir to the families of Norwich, Valoious, Glanvil and le Blund (*Bank's Dormant and Extinct Peerages*, II, 592.) 10. (*Gules*) on each of four fusils conjoined in fess (*argent an escallop sable*) CHENEY. Sir John Willoughby married daughter and heiress of Edmund Cheney of Broke. 11. (*Azure*) a cross patonce fleury (*or*) PAVELEY. Sir Ralph Cheney married Joan, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Paveley. 12. (*Gules*) three escallops within bordure engrailed (*argent*) ERLE or ERLEIGH. Isabel Paveley, daughter of Sir John, knt., married John de Erle. 13. (*Azure*) three piles (*or*) DE BRIAN. John de Erle married Margaret, sister and co-heiress of Guy de Brian. 14. Imperial eagle displayed (query). This is one of the quarterings of the shield in the *Warwick Visitation*: preface, p. xi, but I have not yet been able to identify it. 15. (*Or*) a chevron (*gules*) within bordure engrailed (*sable*) STAFFORD. Edmund Cheney married daughter and co-heiress of Sir Humphrey Stafford. 16. (*Gules*) an escutcheon within an orle of martlets (*argent*) CHIDIOCK. Sir Wm. Stafford married Katharine Chidiock. 17. (*Argent*) on a bend (*sable*) three annulets (*or*) a label of three points (*gules*) SAINT LO. Sir John Chidiock married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Saint Lo. 18. Three lions rampant 2 and 1 (query). I think this will prove to be intended for Fitz Payne, as Sir John Chidiock, ob. 1436, married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitz Payne. 19. (*Gules*) a cross patonce fleury (*or*)

LATIMER. Sir Thomas Willoughby, knt., married Elizabeth, sister and co-heiress of Lord Latimer. 20. (query) (Or) *on a bend (sable) three horseshoes (argent)* FERRERS How this comes in I do not know, but it is another quartering of the shield in the *Warwick Visitation*, preface, p. xi. F.W.

76. OSBERN OF TAPLEIGH.—Can any one throw light on this individual who at Domesday held Tapleia [Tapleigh in Westleigh] of the Bishop of Coutances?

Eyton implies that he was identical with Osbern Giffard of Brimsfield in Gloucestershire, for speaking of Osbern, the Bishop's tenant in Somerset [see *Domesday Studies—Somerset*, vol. I. pp. 179-180] he makes the following observations, (the italics are mine):—"Osbern as a tenant of the Bishop of Coutances vanishes from Domesday [*i.e.*, as regards *Somerset*, H.F.G.] In 1084 he held under the Bishop both in Givela (Yeovil) Hundred and in Portbury Hundred (*Inq. Gheldi*, pp. 68-71.) Who succeeded to Osbern's specific tenancy in Portbury Hundred it is impossible to determine. It was either William de Monceaux, or Roger Fitz Ralph, or Herluin, or Ascelinus; unless, indeed, some manor of the Bishop of Coutances' Fee and of Portbury Hundred were omitted in the Domesday Survey. *There can be no suspicion of the death or forfeiture of Osbern between the dates of the Inquest and of Domesday, for at the latter period Osbern held estates under the same Bishop both in Devon and Dorset. He was probably no other than Osbern Giffard.*"

As a possible corroboration of Eyton's conjecture I may mention that Dugdale [see *Baronrage* sub Giffard of Brimsfield] speaking of Osbern Giffard, states that he held at Domesday three lordships in *Cornwall*: I have failed to trace any property held by Osbern Giffard at Domesday in Cornwall, and I cannot but think that Dugdale has possibly confused Cornwall with Devonshire.

Be this as it may, if Eyton is correct it would appear that the Osbern who held Tapleigh must have been Osbern Giffard, for that place and "Clis" were the only properties in Devon which were held by an Osbern of the *Bishop of Coutances* at Domesday. On the forfeiture of Robert de Mowbray, the Bishop's nephew, in 1095 the crown resumed possession of the

estates, a large portion of which constituted a group which in later times was known as the Honour of Barnstaple. In this group, Tapeleigh was apparently included, for in 1303 Walter de Tappelegh held one Knight's fee in Tappelegh and in 1346 Robert Tapelegh held half a Knight's fee in Tapelegh of the Honour of Barnstaple which Walter de Tapelegh formerly held. Again in 1428 John Taple held half a Knight's fee which Robert Taple formerly held.

The resumption of the estates by the Crown in 1095 would not, I presume, necessarily disturb the status of the sub-tenant and therefore it is not unlikely that these 'Tapeleghs,' whose name was obviously derived from their property, were descended from Osbern, and in that event they may have been Giffards sprung from a younger son who had been enfeoffed by the Brimsfield Baron in the outlying manor of Tapleigh, in a manner similar to that in which the Boyton branch of the Brimsfield Giffards were provided for in Wiltshire.

It would aid this part of my inquiry if I could show that Tapleigh was held by the Tapleghs *direct* of the Honour of Barnstaple and not of a mesne lord. The inquiry is interesting, inasmuch as if Eyton is correct, the existence of a Devonshire Giffard in Domesday is established, who might not improbably be the ancestor of the Giffards of Weare Giffard and Clovelly. This family is known to have acquired the former of these neighbouring properties, probably by marriage, as early as Henry I's or Stephen's reign, and the close proximity of Tapleigh is highly suggestive of a connection.

H. F. GIFFARD.

[*A portion of the above appeared in our last issue, but by a printer's error part of the query was left out. We now print the whole as the author wrote it, and beg to express our regret to him for the mistake and the delay.*—EDS.]

77. KINGSLAND, SOUTH MOLTON (III., p. 53, par. 41).—Kingsland does not seem to be mentioned in early histories, though it had undoubtedly a right to be called so, as it seems to have belonged to Rich. II. The first coat is most unlikely to have borne garbs on the chevron, and I think these will be found to be ermine spots, which are often furry topped, almost escallop like; so I read this as the coat given in the *Western Armory* for Harwood, "*Azure a chev. ermyn, between three bittowes*

arg." "Bittowes" I cannot translate, possibly bitterns, but the birds are as given in the sketch, decidedly not martlets, though given thus in the Armories. 2, 3, 5 coats I take to be, "*Argent on a bend sable five plates*, may be *bezants*," Chamberlayn. This is the fifty-second quartering in the Grenville frontispiece shield in the Harleian Visitations of Cornwall; as I am unable to find a pedigree of this family, these coats should be valuable additions to it; 4th coat is Bouchier. I can only find in *Colby's Devon Visitations* two daughters, Elizabeth and Susanna, of John, second Earl of Bath, for whom I cannot find husbands; but as the supposed Chamberlayn-Harewood marriage does not come into the latter's pedigree in the same Visitation, it is possible that one of them may be the mother of the first. The reasonings from these three shields would be that a Chamberlayn married a Bouchier, and had a daughter which married a Harewood, also a son who probably died before being married; but unfortunately, as I said before, I have no pedigree to prove it.

F.W.

78. YARDE AND FRANCES (III., p. 19, par. 10).—At p. 19 it is stated that Mr. Gilbert Henry Yarde and Miss Frances lived together, and she left the Yardes her property. I can show that this was Miss Francis, and a relative of my mother's family, the Francisés, who in the middle ages were settled at Francis Court in Broadclyst, and owned large estates. The family afterwards settled at Ford, near Crediton, which we still own. Not a trace of the mansion, Francis Court, remains; there is only a farmhouse now. The old house at Ford, an immense thatched place, was burned down about thirty years ago, and a modern moderate-sized residence takes its place. Are not the Yardes a branch of the Yardes of Trowbridge, Crediton?

A. E. SHAPLAND.

79. OXTON HOUSE (III., p. 55, par. 47).—The author of the paragraph on Oxton House points out that:—(1) The Rev. John Tripe assumed the name of Swete in 1781—not 1721 as in line 10. (2) That in line 13, the tribute paid by Polwhele in his *History of Devonshire* to the memory of Mr. Nicholas Tripe should have been described as "very graceful" and not "very powerful."

EDS.

80. **COPPLESTONE FAMILY.**—The Rev. Coriolanus Copleston, Curate-in-Charge at Luton, Beds, born 1718, was the eldest son of the Rev. John Copleston, and heir to his father's younger brother, Christopher Copleston of Bideford.

Information is wanted as to the parentage of the brothers John and Christopher, according to tradition descended from Thomas Copleston of Bideford. The fact that the Christian names Thomas, John and Lancelot were borne by the sons of Coriolanus Copleston would imply that he was descended from the Coplestons of Alverdiscott. W.H.C.

81. **FUSION OF WELSH AND SAXONS IN DEVONSHIRE.**—The farm of Galsworthy in the parish of Buckland Brewer and the Galeshore of Domesday book are I believe admittedly identified. Can any of your contributors say whether or not Domesday ever had the effect of modifying the spelling of names; whether, for instance, the Galeshore of Domesday might have been the latinized spelling of Wealeshore?

In this same district, or rather in the neighbourhood of Hartland there occur the names Gawlish, Galsham, Goldsworthy, Gilscott, and Goldscott or Colscott, of which the root may possibly be the same as that of Galsworthy. I do not know whether any of these are identified with names in the Domesday record; if so, some light is probably thrown on the question whether the root 'Gal' or 'Gol' is identical with the 'Wel' of Welcome and Welsford, and significant of the presence of Welsh or foreigners.

Dr. Beddoe, writing of the racial constitution of the people of Devonshire, observes that the inhabitants of Bideford and its immediate neighbourhood are to this day of a markedly Teutonic type, which would account for a number of names on the outskirts of that district having the root 'foreigner.' His general conclusion upon the question of fusion between the two races I gather to be, that the people of North and Middle Devon were very mixed, and of South Devon preponderatingly Welsh. Mr. Pearse Chope's interesting map of the 'Worthies and Cots,' and the meaning he attaches to these terminations bears out this conclusion of Dr. Beddoe, in so far as it shows no 'disturbed' district south of Dartmoor.

What is the evidence as to fusion afforded by other place names? A look at the map of South Devon shows a great

number of 'combes' (cwms); but against this there are as great a number of 'tons.' I can find no name however in South Devon pointing to Weala (foreigners) as a root unless it be Walland near Rawle Point. That there is an extremely Welsh look about many of the country people, especially in the more untouched parts of Dartmoor and South Devon is apparent to the superficial observer.

The extraordinary amount of vital energy that seems always to have characterised Devonians, whether exemplified in such as Drake and Mary Kingsley, or more simply in the farmer's wife of my acquaintance, who sooner than tolerate the British workman, painted and papered the whole inside of her house for herself, has its origin in a felicitous blend; and the more we, who come out of Devonshire, know of the proportions of that blend the better we should be pleased.

JOHN GALSWORTHY.

82. GASCONY WINE (III., p. 38, par. 31).—In the Hundred Rolls of 3 Ed. I., Gascony wine is referred to. The sworn men of Crediton present among other grievances that "the citizens of Exeter hinder the Gascons from selling wines in Exeter as they were accustomed to do."

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

83. COFFINSWELL SHIELDS (III., pp. 36-7, par. 29).—This interesting series of shields will require some further working out, but I send a few notes in the hope that they may lead to further discovery. There can be no possible doubt that Scobahull and Holbeame were connected. Pole, p. 271, in his pedigree of Scobhull under Coffinswell, says: Robert, son of Robert, had issue first 'Jone, wief of . . . Helbeme,' and three sisters, co-heiresses, two of whom bear the Christian name of Elizabeth; whilst under Scobhull, p. 289, he says: John, and the two sisters are Isabellas, which is the accepted version of Sir J. Maclean in his *Trigg Minor*, II., 501, but he there says William not John Holbeme.

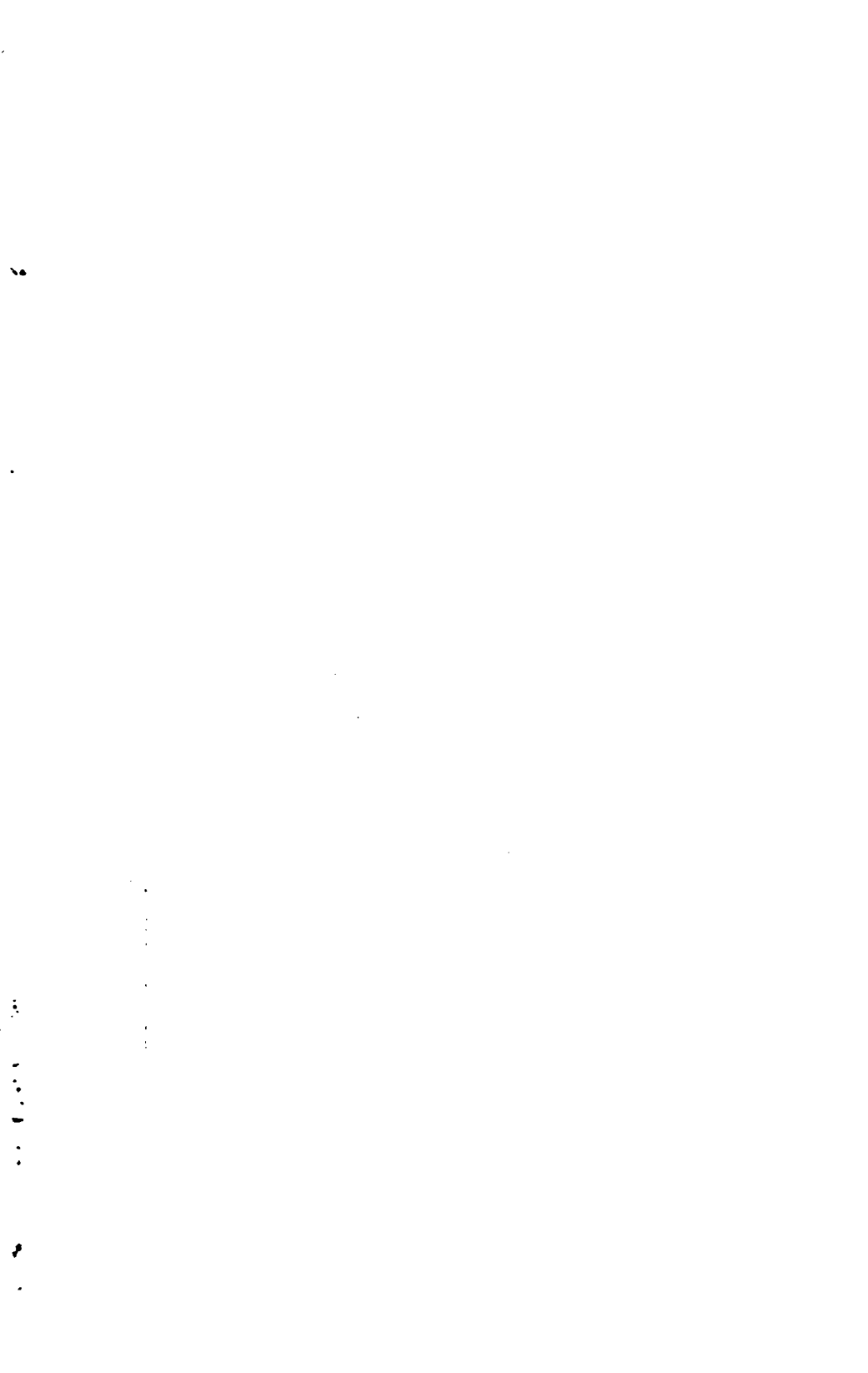
First shield: Scobell as blazoned by Miss Creswell. Second shield: Holbeame, this should be blazoned "*Argent, two chevrons, the one in base enarched sable*," but it looks like a dimidiated coat, and as the ancient Holbeame coat was "*Argent, a chevron enarched sable*," I think the chevron is intended for Prideaux, whose daughter was grandmother of

the John or William Holbeame above. Third shield: Gambon, the charges are distinctly "*couped at the thigh*," which is the correct reading; John Holbeme of Holbeme, ob. 1472, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Gambon of Morston. Fourth shield: This is a crux, and it is tricked Leyton, but without a pedigree of this family it is hard to believe; it is, to my mind, a dimidiated shield, and I would suggest that as the chevron is charged it could not be Coffin except in error, but that the coat is the other Gambonn, viz., "*Argent on a chevron sable three mullets or pierced gules*," and the coat in base, Pesemmarsh, which really is, "*Per bend sable and argent, an eagle displayed counter charged crowned gules, may be or*," though in this case it is a double-headed eagle uncrowned; as a rule, the dimidiated coat implies a double marriage, and if so, in this case it is not in the pedigree, as it was John Holbeme, son of the above John, who married Elizabeth Gambon, that married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pesemmarsh, co. Stafford, though it may answer the Prideaux above. At present I am unable to find a notice of this family in that county, only in Essex; of course, the double-headed eagle is more Speke-like, but has no more right to be bend-wise than the Pesemmarsh, whose party line might be here represented. Fifth shield: There can be no doubt that the blazon of this is, "*Argent on a chevron between three barrels sable (? hooped or) two conies coverant respecting each other of the field*," as given by Holland in the *Carew Scroll*, p. 53, which the latter says is Leyton quartered by Holbeame; Holland's note is that it is Gounborne of Marstow (error I should think for Morston), a family I cannot find, possibly a corruption of Gamboun, and then adds Leyton of Hulbere (a place I cannot identify), so that it appears to have been used by both families, and may possibly be the old de Morston coat.

F.W.

84. OSBERN OF TAPLEIGH (III., p. 39, par. 32).—*Testa Nevil*, p. 175 b, states that in 1241 Robert and Adam de Tappleigh held Tappleigh thro' a middle lord of the Honour of Barnstaple for 1 fee. The middle lord, therefore, was the successor to Osbern of Domesday; Tapleigh held under him. In the Black Book, i.e. in 1166, William de Monceaux held 1 fee of Oliver de Tracy. Can his fee have been Tapleigh?

OSWALD J. REICHEL.





Lady Raleigh.

From a portrait at Knole.

85. LADY RALEGH.—The accompanying photo-print is taken from a painting (by permission of Lord Sackville) in the collection at Knole, Kent, where it hangs as a companion picture to that of her husband, Sir Walter Raleigh. The latter is habited in silver (or silvered) armour as Captain of the Guard, and is, generally speaking, similar to the engraved portrait by Vertue, in Raleigh's *History of the World*, published in 1736, where it acts as a frontispiece. According to W. Oldys, both portraits may be assigned to the latter end of the 16th century, a short time prior to Sir Walter's appointment as Governor of Jersey in 1600:

The parentage of Lady Raleigh may be briefly told. Sir Nicholas Carew, K.G., of Beddington, Surrey, was beheaded for treason on March 3rd, 1539. His daughter Ann married Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Kt., and by him had two sons and three daughters. The second son, Sir Nicholas, took the name of Carew on his obtaining possession of the Carew estates, while his sister Elizabeth married Sir Walter Raleigh.

Without any attempt at investigation or enquiry whether the story was or was not correct, biographers and historians have, one after the other, repeated the same account of her supposed intrigue with Sir Walter during the period when she was one of the Queen's Maids of Honour, but when the subject is carefully examined, the earliest allusion to it is found in the second part of Camden's *Britannia*, which was not published till 1627, nine years subsequent to the execution of Raleigh! Camden's assertion seemed to be corroborated by a letter, of which a transcript was contained in a paper by J. P. Collier on some *Materials for a Life of Raleigh*, published in the *Archæologia* (Vol. xxxiv., pp. 160-170). But this letter has recently been proved to be a forgery. (The subject has been discussed at length in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, Vol. xxviii., pp. 299-306, with a facsimile of the letter in Collier's handwriting.)

The story of the intrigue now receives no credence. The marriage took place early in 1592, and it was performed secretly; it did not reach the ears of the Queen for some time, but on learning the particulars her wrath was kindled and she sent both to the Tower. Lady Raleigh did not probably remain there many days, but Sir Walter was not released until the latter part of the year.

As will be seen in the illustration, the portrait is that of a very beautiful woman, dressed in a tight-fitting, richly ornamented gown of figured brocade (probably in the original embroidered with gold and silver thread). Over this is a robe of embossed velvet with scolloped borders.

From a lady's point of view the lace work is possibly the most interesting portion of the dress. A collar of this material extends down the front of the chest; it surrounds the neck, and continues to the top of the throat. The hair is surmounted by a coronet of the same kind of lace, with a tulip and some other flower on the left side. A semi-circular vertical ruff, consisting of a framework of wire filled in with fine muslin and edged with lace, is at the back of the head; deep lace cuffs surround the wrists, their free ends being deeply vandyked. Miss Herbert (successor to Mrs. Treadwin), of the Close, Exeter, and Miss Constance Lee, of Budleigh Salterton (who read a paper on the subject at the last meeting of the Devonshire Association) inform me that all shown in the picture (including the cuffs) represent that kind of Bobbin lace known as Vandyke Point. The former showed me a beautiful specimen that was made a few years since after the pattern on the effigy of Lady Dorothea Doddridge in the Lady Chapel of Exeter Cathedral, who died in 1614.

Another portrait recorded to be of Lady Raleigh is in the National Gallery of Ireland, but it bears no resemblance to the one at Knole.

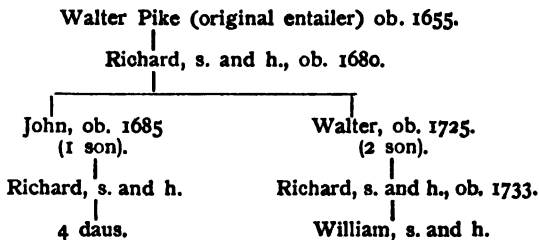
The following lines are taken from a letter from Sir Walter to his wife when he believed himself to be on the eve of execution after his trial in 1603:—

"When I am gone, no doubt you shalbe sought unto by many . . . but take heed of the pretences of men and of their affections . . . I speak it (God knowes) not to disswad you from marriage, for that wilbe best for you, both in respect of God and the world."

But faithful to his memory after his beheadal in 1618, she remained a widow to the time of her death, a period of twenty-nine years, and from the time of the head being severed in Old Palace Yard, she preserved it throughout her widowhood, and at her decease it passed into the care of her son Carew. It is remarkable that the place where her remains were interred is unknown.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

86. MANOR OF GAWTON AND OTHER LANDS IN THE PARISH OF TAVISTOCK, IN CHANCERY.—William Pike claims possession as heir in tail male. Pedigree given :

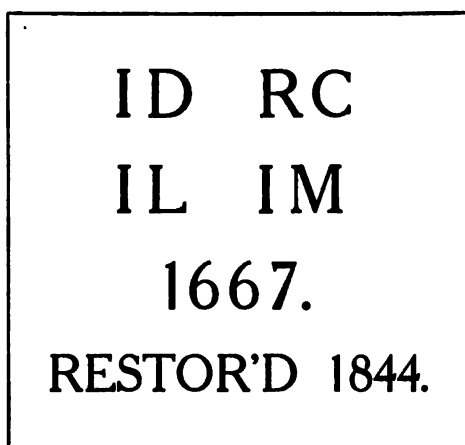


William Pike says that on Richard Pike's death his widow Mary took possession of the estate till her death in 1774, and since then it had been usurped by her four daughters and their husbands, viz.: Elizabeth—since deceased—wife of William Reed (eldest son of Thos. Reed); Jane, wife of William Gill; Temperance, wife of John Reed; and Christian, wife of John Burrows. He therefore humbly prayed the Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, to cause the good ladies to show their title—or want of it—and to answer interrogatories. ROUGE ET NOIR.

87. BARNSTAPLE ARCHDEACONRY CLERICAL LIBRARY.—Announcement of an effort to provide the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple with aids to study excited considerable interest among those whom it most directly concerned sixty-four years ago. The minutes of a meeting of clergymen of the Archdeaconry, held 4th June, 1840, contain a list of twenty-seven names which ends with the words "and a few others." These thirty or more clergymen, under the presidency of the Ven. Archdeacon G. Barnes, resolved that an Ecclesiastical lending Library should be formed. It was decided that the Bishop of the diocese should be Patron, and the Archdeacon of Barnstaple President; that a Committee of management should consist of the Patron, the President, the Vicar of Barnstaple, the Rural Deans of the Archdeaconry, with the Librarian and the Secretary, and also six clergymen chosen by the subscribers at the annual meeting.

On 10th August, 1840, the Secretary had been directed to hire a room at the N. Devon Dispensary in Boutport Street, Barnstaple, but on the 12th of March following it was decided

that he should accept the offer of a room at Mr. Harris's in the High Street, at a yearly rent of £10. The minutes do not state whether a room at the Dispensary was ever used by the organisers of the Library. At one time it was intended to erect a building, and when, in 1842, the Treasurer had in hand the sum of £54, twenty pounds were deposited with the National Provincial Bank of England to serve as a nucleus of a building fund. By annual additions this deposit was gradually increased, until in 1860 it amounted to £58. Mr. Harris's room was the home of the Library until 1845, when the books were moved to a building at the north-east corner of the parish church, which had been built for the reception of a number of books of divinity presented to the town in the seventeenth century. From an account of it supplied by Mr. W. P. Hiern to *Notes and Gleanings*, 1889, we learn that the erection of this building was begun by the Corporation of Barnstaple in 1665, and was finished in 1667 by Richard Crossing, John Lovering, and John Martin, merchants, who were executors of the will of the "worthy and pious benefactor, John Doddridge, Esq." A record of the completion of the building still exists in the plaster of the inner wall on the east side, and is here roughly sketched.



A floor and staircase had at one time been provided to the Doddridge Library building, making an upper and lower room. The lower became a vestry room, and the upper the library

room. It was to the latter that the books of the Clerical Library were taken. Giving his consent to this step in a letter to the Secretary, the Vicar of Barnstaple (the Rev. Henry Luxmore) wrote:—"I shall have very great pleasure in rendering the book-room attached to my church useful to the members of the Library so long as it may suit our mutual convenience." He required that one pound a year should be paid to the Vicar and churchwardens "if demanded"; that the members of the Clerical Library should bear half the cost of keeping the room clean and in order; and that each member should provide himself with a key. The letter closes with the words—"I have fitted up the room for my own use, but I shall have great pleasure in placing in it whatever additional furniture the convenience of the members of our Clerical Library may require."

When the Doddridge Library—which is termed "the Church Library" in Mr. Luxmore's letter—was removed to the North Devon Athenæum in 1888, the books of the Clerical Library were also taken to that institution. There they had assigned to them a part of the theological room, and there they remained until 1899, when, in consequence of a resolution of the Chapters of the Rural Deaneries of Barnstaple and Shirwell, they were, by arrangement with the Vicar of Barnstaple (the Rev. Dr. Newton) again taken to the room at the Parish Church. It was then agreed that a rent of £2 a year should be paid to the churchwardens, and that ten shillings a year should be paid for cleaning the room and providing a fire once a week during the winter months. During the occupation of this room by the Library before 1888, the sum of £28 had been paid from the funds of the Library for repair of the building. Thus part of the money accumulated as a building fund was expended. The remainder was used for the purchase of books.

A revision of the rules followed upon the removal from the North Devon Athenæum. The Library now has for Patron the Lord Bishop of the diocese; for President, the Archdeacon of Barnstaple; and for Vice-Presidents the Rural Deans of the Archdeaconry and the Vicar of Barnstaple. All clergymen in the Archdeaconry are eligible for membership, and laymen may be elected on the proposal of two subscribers. Membership was at first secured by an annual subscription of ten shillings, or by a benefaction of £10; but when, in 1848, a

Clerical Book Club, which had been in existence from 1826, was amalgamated with the Library, the annual subscription was raised to one guinea. From that time the subscribers met annually for a dinner at the Golden Lion Hotel, the cost being defrayed from the Library's funds until 1878, when a resolution was passed that no share of the funds should be used for this purpose. Since then the subscription has been twice reduced: to ten shillings and sixpence in 1879, and to five shillings in 1890.

In 1844 a handsomely bound set of Bishop Hall's works was presented by Bishop Phillpotts, and in 1874 a bequest of books was received from the library of the Rev. A. M. Loring. Gifts of books have also been made by the Rt. Hon. Earl Fortescue, the Ven. Archdeacon Seymour, the Rev. C. Haggard, and Dr. Geikie. A bookplate, prepared from the seal of the Archdeaconry, was brought into use in 1871. The Library now consists of more than eight hundred volumes, including valuable works of reference.

The first Secretary was the Rev. W. Greenslade. He was followed in the office by the Rev. G. Johnston, who performed the duties from 1842 to 1870. The Revs. C. Haggard and J. Gifford followed in succession, the latter being in office from 1872 to 1881. The Rev. H. J. Bull was Secretary to 1883, and was succeeded by the Revs. G. A. F. Fagan, G. F. Mattinson, A. Bowman, and E. R. Fisher, who held the office in succession for brief periods until 1889, when the present Secretary was appointed.

F. GARRATT.

88. HUMPHREY HALL, OF MANADON, who died 9th September, 1801, by his Will—dated 14 August, 1801, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury—left his estate to his three daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Maine Sweete Walrond; Letitia, wife of John Parlbay; and Jane, wife of Robert Martin Popham Wall, as tenants in common. Letitia Parlbay had one child John. The division of the estate had brought it into Chancery, and accordingly the executors of the Will, Humphrey Hall and Richard Williams, applied for permission to re-let the house and several farms, of which the leases expired Lady-day, 1811.

ROUGE ET NOIR.

89. THE FYFTIE DOLE" (III., p. 82, par 70).—I have some rolls of churchwardens' accounts found in an old chest in the church, and very nearly complete from A.D. 1600 to 1657; and in those from 1603 to 1611, but not quite annually, there is mention of payment of the fiftie dole," sometimes paid twice in one year. I subjoin one or two extracts:—

"1603.—Also delyued Rob^t Stockman the tithingman to satisfie the second paie of this yeres fiftie dole for the pīsh xx^s iiij^d

1611.—Itm delyued John Dunridge deputy tithingman to pay the pishe fiftie dole this yere due as by an acquitannce appereth under the receaoz hand xx^s vij^d."

I should be glad, with the Rev. J. Frederick Chanter, to know the meaning of the same.

In the same rolls there occurs the following:—

"1625.—Item p^d to the constable the 28th of March for the last payment of the three entire paym^{ts} of the tennthes and fiftens granted to his Maie the last parliam^t xx^s "

I should like also to know what they were.

FREDERIC WINTLE.

90. TRISTRAM COFFIN (II., p. 142, par 106).—Your readers may like to know that I lately came across, in one of the books of the County Quarter Sessions, two additional facts respecting this Devon worthy, viz., that he was the constable of Brixton in 1641, and that some differences having arisen between him and Thomas Maynard, of Brixton, gent., they were, about Midsummer in that year, referred to the arbitration of Robert Savery and Henry Pollexfen, Esqs., but what those differences were, and in what manner they were adjusted, I have been unable to discover.

Referring to my former note, the man's name in Eunica Coffyn's marriage license was "Hill," and it might have been better if I had given the names and probable dates of birth of the three other children of Tristram who were born in this country, although I expect several of your readers already know them. They were Tristram, *circa* 1632; Elizabeth, *c.* 1634-5; and John, *c.* 1637. The last named, however, died shortly after the family's arrival in America, I believe on 30th October, 1642. In addition to the five children born in England, there were some born in America.

I am still without information on the points I mentioned in January of last year, and I will set them down again in the hope that some reader may be able to clear up one or two of them.

(1). From what arose the traditions that Tristram was born in 1605 (he was baptised 11th March, 1609-10), and that his brother John was killed at Plymouth fort during the civil war?

(2). Who were Nicholas and Elinor Meader who are mentioned in the wills of Tristram's paternal great uncle and grandfather?

(3). Who was the first husband of Elizabeth Coffin, widow, whom Sir Ferdinand Gorges married as his second wife?

(4). Who was Edward Colcord, or Colcott, who is known to have been in Devon in 1656? W. E. MUGFORD.

91. KINGSLAND, SOUTH MOLTON (III., par. 41, p. 53, and par. 77, p. 92).—I do not think F.W. is correct in his analysis of these arms. It is possible what I thought was garbs may be ermine spots on chevron No. 1. If that is so, it cannot be Harewood's, for in Vivian's *Visitations of Devon* we find their arms "*sa on a chief arg, three harts heads erased of the field.*" The last of the male line "Henry Harewood, died 22 Nov., 1631; Richard Stephens, son and heir to his cousin Henry Harewood, aged 14 years, administration to his grandfather," the fourth Bouchier, there seems no doubt; 2, 3, and 5 may be Chamberlayne, but I find no trace of any such family in the Parish Registers. There were Chamberlaynes in 1750, but no mention of their being at Kingsland, besides at that date I believe it had passed into the Karslake family. J.S.

92. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—In the *Genealogical Magazine* of July, 1904, p. 126, is this quotation:—

"Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armadas come,
Slung atween the round shot, listening for the drum."

And in a Devon church there is still preserved the great Admiral's drum. Where, and in what church, and in what condition is it? F.W.

[A drum, said to have belonged to Drake, is preserved in the Hall, a portion of the old Abbey Church at Buckland Abbey, once his residence. Mysterious sounds are supposed to be heard in the Hall, said to be Drake beating his drum.] Eds.



Altar Table, Sandford.
3 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 3 in.



Altar Table, Sandford.
About 7 ft. long.

93. ALTAR TABLES.—The Vicar sends us photographs of two tables at Sandford belonging to the church. The larger one is in the parish vestry room, the smaller in the vestry of the church. The largest table is the oldest, the ornament is Jacobean, and probably the whole is of the same date. The small table was taken from the church at the last restoration, and the Vicar—the Rev. George T. Llewellyn—thinks that just as the smaller one was removed to the vestry, to make room for the present one, so in, perhaps the time of Charles II. or James II., the long table was in like manner removed to the parish vestry.

There are tables similar to these remaining in some churches, and there are also many in private possession. We shall be glad to receive photographs for publication for the purposes of comparison. Eds.

94. KNIGHTS' EFFIGIES IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.—In the *Transactions Devonshire Association*, 1902, vol. xxxv., there is a discussion as to the proper identification of three knights' effigies in Exeter Cathedral: I, De Bohun; II, Raleigh or Chichester; III, Stapledon. As I had made an examination of two of these fine statues just before reading the article, some further notes, which were written in Jan., 1903, may not be without interest.

I. Is certainly De Bohun, traces of the blue field of the shield may still be detected, and also a faint indication of the bend cotised with which it was charged. A slight trick of these arms in Carter's drawings in the manuscript room of the British Museum shows that besides the six lioncelles on the field, the bend was charged with three mullets as a "difference."

II. Examination of the shield of this effigy in different lights showed certain although very faint evidence of three rows of *vair* in chief as represented in an exaggerated manner in the sketch, and this entirely confirms Sir W. Pole, who says the arms were "*checque or and geules, a chief verry*." These he says were the arms of Raleigh of Raleigh. Isaac also, more than a century before, had said, "upon the one are the arms of Bohun, and the other the coat armour of Rawleigh, of Rawleigh, whose heir is Chichester." Leland on the other hand alludes to the effigy as "Chichester miles,"

and, as he wrote while the traditions of the Cathedral were still unbroken, we might consider this final, were it not that there is an account of a dispute concerning the burial of a Sir Henry de Raleigh in the Cathedral in 1301. There is no doubt that the effigy is of about this date, and the only question is, are these arms borne about 1300 those of Raleigh or of Chichester? Here we get the evidence of the arms beneath the lights of the great east window, which proves that at the end of the fourteenth century it was believed that Bishop Chichester would have borne the checky and vair coat. The usual account (by Oliver for instance) is that the Chichesters adopted the Raleigh arms after the marriage with the heiress of that house in 1385, and it has been said that the original coat of Chichester was that borne by John Chichester, goldsmith, mayor of London in 1369: *Argent a canton sable, a standing cup covered silver*. Now this is evidently a goldsmith's coat of arms taken for the occasion of the mayoralty, and may be set aside. Turning to the recently published *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, the best—as yet!—available synopsis of the early rolls, I find (1) "Chichester, Richard, of Devon (Edw. III.), *chequy or and gules, a chief vair*: (Shirley Roll)." Also (2) "Ralee, Hen. and Sir John de (Hen. III. Roll) *gules, crusily or, a bend vair*." (3) "Ralee, Sir Simon, of Devon (Edw. II. Roll) *gules, a bend lozengy* (4), *arg.*" (4) "Rayle, Sir Thomas de (Edw. III. Roll) *checky or and gules, a chief vair*." (5) "Raley, John (Edw. III. Roll) *checky or and gules, a chief undée arg, and az.*"

We have here *a* (1) a Chichester coat said to be temp. Edw. III; *b* (2 and 3) Raleigh coats from temp. Hen. III, one being but a variant of the other; *c* (4 and 5) Raleigh coats, said to be temp. Edw. III, and the *same* as that given for Chichester at the same time.

We seem to be driven to the conclusion that one branch of the Raleigh family assumed the coat originally belonging to the Chichesters, and not that the Chichesters took the Raleigh arms: that this Chichester coat is of early origin and that first borne by the family, is, I think, sufficiently proved by its own witness. It is now generally allowed that what the heralds used to speak of contemptuously, as "canting heraldry,"—a relation between the blazon and the name of bearer after the manner of a rebus,—is one of the chief determining

conditions in the origin of charges. In the first number of the *Ancestor*, p. 41, a Devonshire coat was taken to illustrate this point; Holbeme bears what the herald's blazon, a *cheveron enarched*, but what is really a hallbeam. Thus, too, the Bouchiers bore *Bougets*; the Arundells, *Hirondelles*.

Now, if we had on such principles to devise coat arms for Chichester, we could do no other than take checky as the leading element; indeed it may be affirmed that the nearest possible heraldic rebus for Chichester would be *checky-vair*.

These facts and considerations show that the arms under discussion were originally borne by Chichester, and that the statue, which still bears traces of this coat, must represent a Chichester.

W. R. LETHABY.

95. THE CANONS OF PLYMPTON AND JOEL THE KNIGHT.—In one of the Decretals of Pope Alexander III (1159-1181) addressed to Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury (1174-1185) and R., Bishop of Worcester, a dispute is referred to between the Canons of Plympton and Joel the Knight. Can any one inform me who Joel the Knight was and what the dispute was about?

It is interesting to notice what a puzzle the name Plympton was to the Italian scribes. In *Mansi*, xxii., p. 307, it is written Pleinteim. In the text of the Decretals, Lib. II., ret. xx., c. 12, Plutinium. Other variant readings are: Plut., Plunium, Plunt, Plinteim, but the *Correctores Romani* say, "Read Plinton."

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

96. CHIMNEY PIECES AT GRANGE (III., par 61, p. 73).—It may be interesting to note as a something towards ascertaining the date of their erection, that the helmet on both achievements is an esquire's one, so that as Sir Thomas Drewe was knighted in 1603, it would have been between 1577 and that date.

F.W.

97. FUSION OF WELSH AND SAXONS (III., p. 94, par. 81).—Will any of your correspondents who answer Mr. Galsworthy's query, also inform me if the name of Gado (or Wado) le Brit, a considerable man after the conquest in South-West Devon, implies a similar fusion?

J. Y. A. MORSHEAD.

98. COURT ROLLS OF THE MANOR OF HEMERDON, PLYMPTON.—The kindness of Mr. George A. L. Woollcombe and his brother, Mr. Wm. J. Woollcombe, enables us to give our readers a copy of the entries in the Court Roll of the Manor of Hemerdon for 1597, 38 Eliz. We have extended the contracted Latin of the original and appended a translation. We may be able to give entries for other years later on.

Manerium
de
Hemerdon

Curia legalis manerii predicti ibidem tenta xv^{to} die Octobris Anno Regni domine nostre Elizabethe dei gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris etc. Tricesimo septimo.

Districtio
misericordia
—vj^d

Ballibus ibidem adhuc in misericordia quia non distrinxit Willelmum Strode (vj^a). Armigerum tam ad faciendum domino homagium et Fidellitatem pro terris et tene-
mentis suis que de domino tenet per servitium [*blank*] vocatis
Newe parke infra manerium predictum quam ad reddendum dicto domino Relevium debitum post mortem Antecessoris sui. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et distringatur.

Districtio
misericordia
—ij^a

Idem Ballibus ibidem in misericordia quia non distrinxit Henricum Flesheman (ij^a) ad respondendum domino de quadam transgressione unde accusatus est ut patet in Rotulis curie ultimi Anni videlicet eo quod ipse xij^o die Januarii Anno xxix^{to} Regine Elizabethe etc. venatus est et viverrat Anglice videlicet hunteth and ferritteth super terram de Laman' infra manerium predictum. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et distringatur. Et Johannem Walker (ij^a) eo quod ipse Evulsit et abscuriavit Brueram anglice dictam heathe super Hemerdon que de Jure non debet. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et distringatur. Et Nicholaum Standon (ij^a) eo quod ipse x^o die Februarii Anno xxxiiij^{to} Regine Elizabethe venatus est infra manerium predictum. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et distringatur. Et Henricum Woode (ij^a) et Thomam Woode (ij^a) eo quod ipsi venati sunt infra manerium predictum. Ideo ipsi in misericordia. Et distringantur. Et (super sacramentum Henrici Awton^o) Nicholaum Standon^o eo quod xxix^o die Aprilis Anno xxxviiij^{to} [*sic*] Regine Elizabethe etc. venatus est super terram domini in tenura predicti Henrici Awton^o infra manerium predictum. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et distringatur. Et Willelmum Avent (ij^a) eo quod ipse

super terram domini infra manerium predictum in tenura Francisci Bounde per sepem suum cepit et asportavit unum lapidem vocatum a moore stone posse wroughte sine licencia domini. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et distringatur. Et Agnetam Shepheard viduam (*ij*^d) eo quod ipsa permittit unum sepem pertinentem ad unum Clausum terre ipsius Agnete vocatum Combe parke fore male reparatum. Ideo ipsa in misericordia. Et distringatur.

Ad hanc Curiam Agneta Shepheard vidua Jacobus Martyn⁹ generosus et Johannes Standon⁹ Convencionarii Tenentes Domini Manerii predicti Essoniati sunt pro eorum communie secta ad hunc diem.

Essonie

Homagium

misericordia
pro defectu
recte Curie
—v^d

Homagium ibidem videlicet Willelmus Hingeston⁹ Jasperus Sumpter Thomas Foster Henricus Awton⁹ et Franciscus Bounde Convencionarii Tenentes domini Manerii predicti ad hanc curiam comparuerunt secundum consuetudinem manerii predicti et super sacramentum eorum presentant defaltas Willelmi Strode Armigeri (*ij*^d) et heredis Walteri Sherwill (*ij*^d) liberorum Tenentium domini Manerii predicti Qui sectam debent ad hunc diem. Et fecerunt defaltam. Ideo ipsi in misericordia.

Presentant
mortem
Walteri
Sherwill
Relevium
—[blank]

Item presentant mortem Walteri Sherwill liberi Tenentis domini manerii predicti qui libere tenuit de domino infra manerium predictum unum Tenementum cum pertinentiis in tenura Willelmi Avant per servicium [*blank*.] Et obiit citra ultimam curiam unde accidit domino de Relevio [*blank*.] Et quod Willelmus Sherwill est ejus filius et proximus heres propinquior plenius-que etatis. Ideo predictum Willelmum tam ad faciendum domino homagium et Fidelitatem quam ad reddendum dicto domino Relevium debitum post mortem predicti Walteri pro terris predictis distringatur.

Districtio

Item presentant Agnetam Shepheard seniore viduam eo quod ipsa permittit unum Molendinum Fullonicum parcellam tenementi sui quod de domino tenet infra manerium predictum fore male [*reparatum omitted*] pro defectu tecture. Ideo distringatur. Et dictam Agnetam eo quod ipsa permittit unum le Shippene parcellam tenementi sui quod de domino tenet infra manerium predictum fore male reparatum. Ideo distringatur. Et dictam Agnetam eo quod ipsa permittit

unam Januam proximo adjacentem Communibus domini infra manerium predictum fore male reparatam. Ideo distringatur. Et Ricardum Creese eo quod ipse usurpat super communia [*sic plural*] domini de Hemmerdone Ball infra manerium predictum cum averiis suis ubi de Jure communiam non habet. Ideo distringatur. Et dictum Ricardum eo quod ipse infra manerium predictum intravit et certam Brueram super communia domini vocata Hemmerdone Ball crescentem injuste cepit et asportavit sine licencia domini. Ideo distringatur.

Districtio

Dies datur

Ad hanc Curiam dies ulterius datur per Curiam homagio ibidem usque proximam curiam ad videndum quandam aquam ducentem a Whitley yeo usque ad Hemmerdone Myll et tunc ad reddendum eorum veredictum superinde sub pena *iijs* *iiij*^s levandorum etc. Si etc.

pena
apposita
Licencia
datur

Ad hanc Curiam certificatum est curie quod Radulphus Skynner mortuus est. Et quod Johannes Snellinge de Plymptone Morrys Edmundus Snellinge Thomas Snellinge Nicholas Dyer et Johannes Snellinge de Hemmerdone habuissent licenciam a domino venare infra manerium predictum. Ideo presentaciones versus eos ut patet in Rotulis curie ultimi Anni exonerantur.

presenta-
ciones
exonerantur

Summa hujus Curie *iiij*^s ultra Relevium. Et pro Relevio [*blank*].

Manor
of
Hemmerdon

This Court of the Manor aforesaid holden there on the fifteenth day of October in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of our Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc.

The Bailiff there yet in mercy [or amerced] because he has not distrained William Strode Esquire (sixpence) as well to do homage and fealty to the lord for his lands and tenement which he holds of the lord by service [*blank*] called Newepark within the Manor aforesaid, as to render to the said lord the relief due after the death of his predecessor. Therefore he in mercy. And let him be distrained.

Distress
Amercement
6 pence

The same Bailiff there in mercy because he has not distrained Henry Flesheman (threepence) to answer to the lord concerning a certain trespass whereof he was accused as appears in Court Rolls of last year, that is to say because he on the thirteenth day of January in the twenty-ninth year Queen Elizabeth, &c., hunted and "viverrat," in English, that is to say, hunteth and ferritteth upon the land of Laman' within the Manor aforesaid, therefore he in mercy. And let him be distrained.

And John Walker (threepence) because he pulled up and carried away "brueram" in English called heathe upon Hemmerdon which of right he ought not. Therefore he in mercy. And let him be distrained. And Nicholas Standon (threepence) because he on the 10th day February in the thirty-fourth year of Queen Elizabeth hunted within the Manor aforesaid. Therefore he in mercy. And let him be distrained. And Henry Woode (threepence) and Thomas Wood (threepence) because they hunted within the Manor aforesaid. Therefore they in mercy. And let them be distrained. And (upon the oath of Henry Awton) Nicholas Standon' because on the twenty-ninth day of April in the thirty-eighth [*sic*] year of Queen Elizabeth, &c., he hunted upon the lord's land in the tenure of the aforesaid Harry Awton within the Manor aforesaid. Therefore he in mercy. And let him be distrained. And William Avent (threepence) because he upon the lord's land within the Manor aforesaid in the tenure of Francis Bounde by his hedge took and carried away without the lord's licence a stone called a moore stone poste wroughte. Therefore he in mercy. And let him be distrained. And Agnes Shepheard widow (threepence) because she allows a hedge appertaining to a close of land of the said Agnes, called Combeparke, to be badly repaired. Therefore she in mercy. And let her be distrained.

Essoins At this Court Agnes Shepheard widow, James Martyn gentleman, and John Standon, conventional tenants of the lord of the Manor aforesaid are essoined for their common suit at this day.

Homage The Homage there, that is to say, William Hingestone, Jasper Sumpter, Thomas Foster, Henry Awton and Francis Bounde, conventional tenants of the lord of the Manor aforesaid, appeared at this Court according to the custom of the Manor aforesaid. And upon their oath they present the defaults of William Strode Esquire (threepence) and of the heir of Walter Sherwill (threepence), free tenants of the lord of the Manor aforesaid, who owe suit at this day. And they have made default. Therefore they in mercy.

Also they present the death of Walter Sherwill, free tenant of the lord of the Manor aforesaid, who held freely of the lord within the Manor aforesaid a tenement with the appurtenances in the tenure of William Avant by service [*blank.*] And he died since the last Court, wherefore there falls to the lord of relief [*blank.*] And that William Sherwill is his son and next heir and of full age. Therefore let the said William be distrained as well to do homage and fealty to the lord as to render to the said lord the relief due after the death of the aforesaid Walter for the lands aforesaid.

Also they present Agnes Shepheard the elder widow because she allows a fulling-mill, parcel of her tenement which she holds of the lord within the Manor aforesaid to be badly [*repaired*] for want of roofing. Therefore let her be distrained. And the said Agnes because she allows one the Shippene parcel of her tenement which she holds of the lord within the Manor aforesaid to be badly repaired. Therefore let her be distrained. And the said Agnes because she allows a gate next adjoining to the lord's commons within the Manor aforesaid to be badly repaired.

Therefore let her be distrained. And Richard Creese because he usurps upon the lord's commons of Hemmerdone Ball within the Manor aforesaid with his cattle where he has of right no common. Therefore let him be distrained. And the said Richard because he entered within the Manor aforesaid and took and carried away certain heath growing upon the lord's commons called Hemmerdone Ball without the lord's licence. Therefore let him be distrained.

Distress

A day is given *At this Court* a day further is given by the Court to the homage there unto the next Court to view a certain water leading from Whitley yeo as far as Hemmerdone Mill and then to render their verdict thereupon under pain of three shillings and fourpence to be levied &c. If &c.

Pain set

At this Court it is certified to the Court that Ralph Skynnere is dead. And that John Snellinge of Plymptone Morrys, Edmund Snellinge, Thomas Snellinge, Nicholas Dyer, and John Snellinge of Hemmerdone, have had licence from the lord to hunt within the Manor aforesaid.

Licence is given

Presentments are discharged Therefore the presentments against them as appears in the Court Rolls of last year are discharged.

Sum of this Court three shillings beyond relief. And for relief [*blank.*]

Eds.

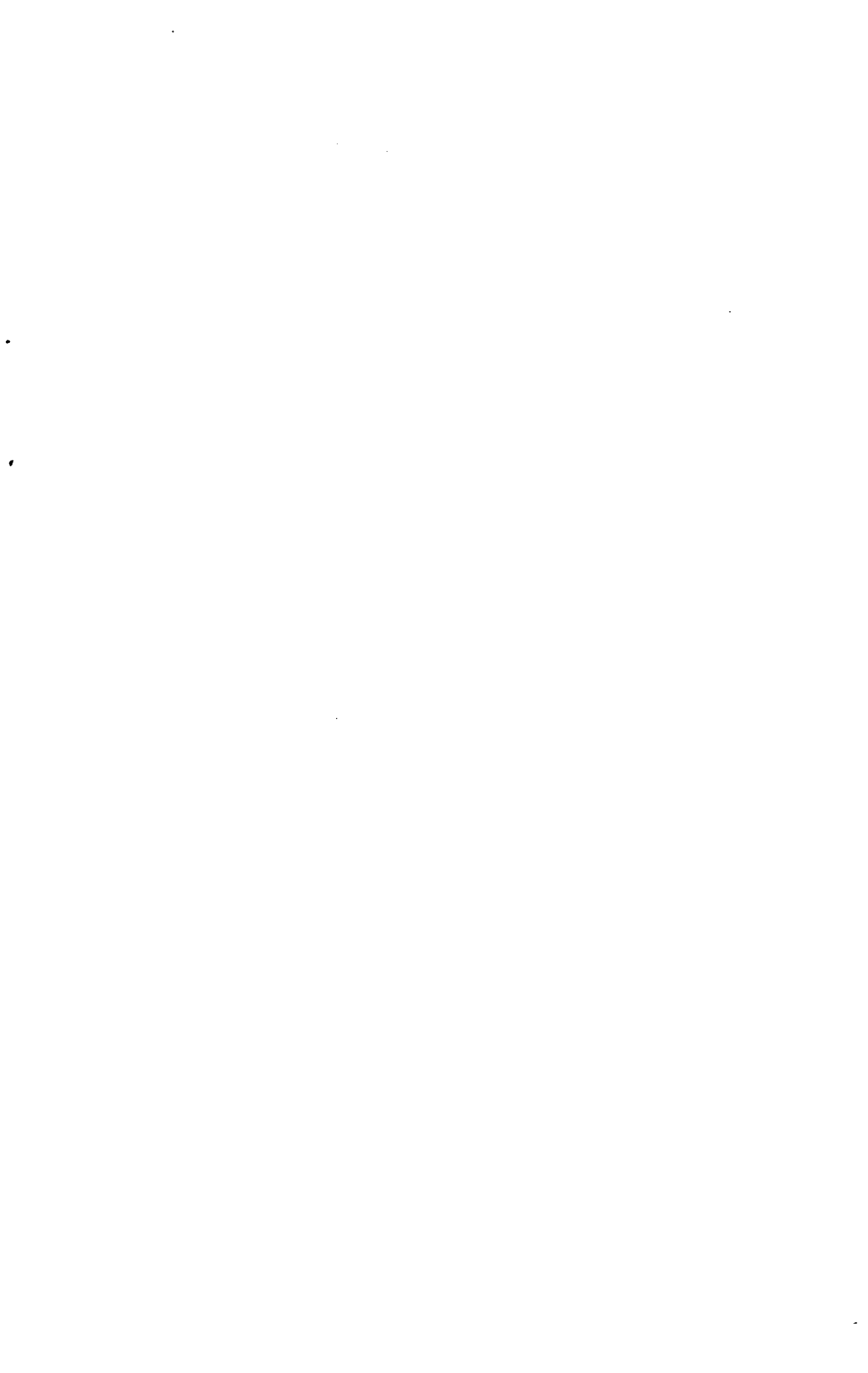
99. MASONIC LODGES IN DEVON.—Mr. John H. Buck, of Mount Vernon, New York, writes us:—I enclose a careful copy of a list of Masonic Lodges in Devonshire from a little engraved book in my possession, dated 1765, published by "Benjn. Cole, engraver and copper plate printer, the corner of Kingshead Court, Holbourn." These may prove of interest to readers of *D. N. & Q.* There were the same number of Lodges in the Colonies (America) at the time (eleven).

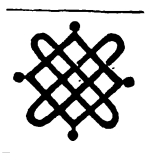
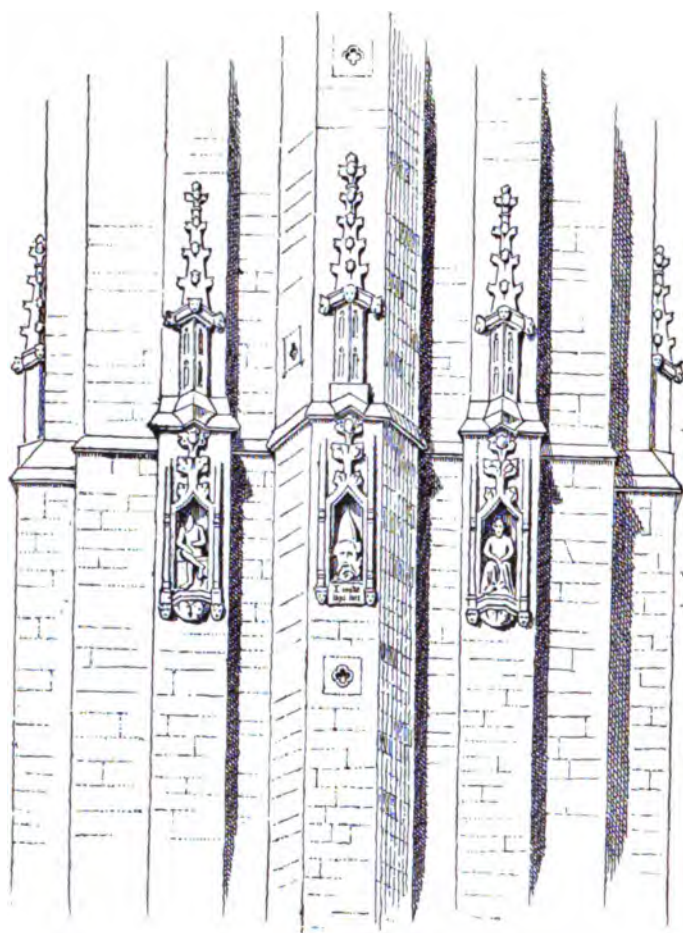
A List of Regular Lodges according to their seniority and constitution, by order of the Grand Master (Lord Blaney, A.D. 1765, A.L. 5765).

DEVONSHIRE LODGES.

- 67. Barnstaple Inn, Princess Street, Plymouth Dock, 1734.
- 232. *Three Crowns, Southside Street, Plymouth, 1758.
- 237. *Three Crowns, the 2d Division of Marenes, Plymouth, 1759.
- 239. New Inn, at Exeter, 1732,
- 240. *The Sun, at Newton Abbot, Devonshire, 1759.
- 241. Meadways Wine Vaults, in the West Town of Crediton in Devonshire, 1759.
- 269. St. George's Lodge, at the Half Moon, Exeter, 1762.
- 274. A Private Room at Appledore, Devonsh., 1762.
- 281. *Golden Fleece, Barnstaple, Devonshire, 1762.
- 303. *Seven Stars, in the Parish of St. Thomas ye Apostle, near Exeter, 1763.
- 320. *Two men shaking hands, at Topshum (*sic*), Devonshire, 1764.

* Illustrated by cuts.





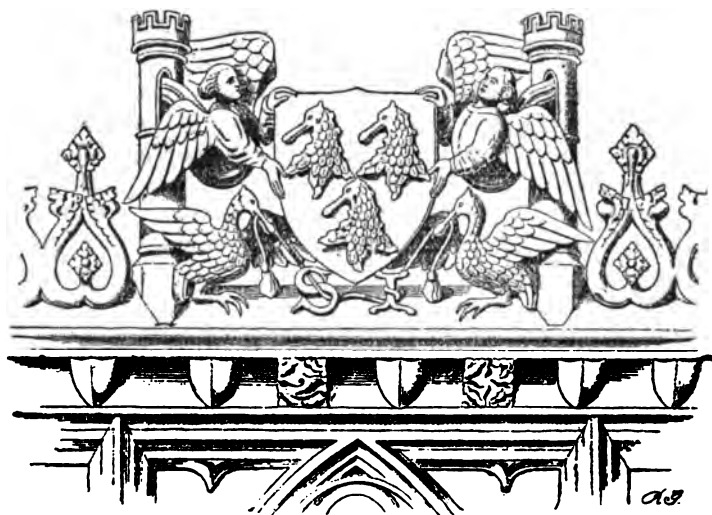
On Totnes Screen.



Totnes Church.
Sculptures on Tower.



On Kenton Parapet.



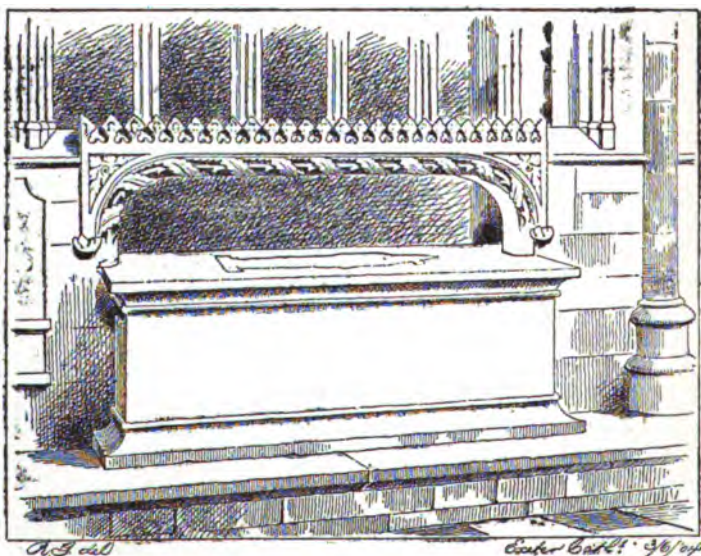
100. THE MEMORIALS OF BISHOP LACY.—In studying the ecclesiastical antiquities of Devonshire, no name is so frequently met with as that of Bishop Edmund Lacy, who, with the sole exception of Bishop Grandisson, ruled the diocese for a longer period than any other mediæval prelate. The date of his birth is not recorded, and but few particulars of his life have come down to us, but the principal incidents of his career are related by Dr. Oliver and other authors. In 1398 he became President of University College, Oxford, which office he held for five years. In 1415 he accompanied Henry V. to the battle of Agincourt. On the 18th of April, 1417, he was consecrated at Windsor to the See of Hereford, the King himself being present at the rite, and in 1420 he was translated to Exeter.

After presiding over the diocese "with indefatigable attention to his official duties" for 35 years, he died in his Palace at Chudleigh on the 18th of September, 1455, deeply venerated for his piety, charity, and simplicity of life. Of this Palace nothing now remains save a few short stretches of the outer enclosing wall and a small vaulted chamber of no architectural character, which stands in an orchard near the glen, and now

roofed over with a modern hay loft. From this building a still accessible underground passage of unknown length runs in a north-westerly direction.

The Bishop's body was brought to Exeter and rests beneath the second arch on the north side of the choir of the Cathedral. His monument consists of a high tomb, the stonework whereof is in excellent preservation, but devoid of ornament, and which from its severely plain character, it is reasonable to infer he may have prepared for himself, thus following the traditional example of the beloved disciple. It is of Purbeck marble, of large dimensions, and on the table-stone, which measures 88 inches by 41, was inset a brass figure of the Bishop wearing an acutely pointed mitre, and within his left arm a richly crocketed crozier. The indent shows the figure to have been exactly 37 inches in length, and at the feet was a narrow inscription plate, 23 by 4½.

"After his death," says Jenkins, "many miracles were said to have been wrought at his tomb, and this occasioned a great resort of the common people to it, in pilgrimages, and to be healed of their diseases." The brasses, doubtless in



consequence of what was considered a superstitious reverence, were removed by Simon Heynes, Dean of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VIII.

The elaborately wrought horizontal canopy of the fifteenth century which spans the tomb is not at all likely to have been designed by the same person who planned the latter, and, as will be observed on looking at the sketch, is not altogether in keeping with it. Being built to rest upon it, as well as over it, it is probable that, unlike the other ecclesiastics and nobles who were sepulchred in the Cathedral, the body of this Bishop, protected by a Divine dispensation, has never been disturbed since it was here deposited nearly 450 years ago.

Britton, in his *History of the Cathedral*, pp. 102-3, informs us that the stone screen on the north side of the choir was erected in 1805 by John Kendall, a statuary of Exeter, who also designed the former reredos, which was removed by Sir G. G. Scott. Like the companion screen facing it on the south side, it was evidently copied, with certain modifications, from those earlier screens, probably Bishop Lacy's work, which divide off the eastern chapels and the choir vestries in the transepts. That Kendall was an expert imitator is proved by his Norman doorway at East Teignmouth, which Carrington in his guide to that town (1830) pronounced to be "equal to any remains of Saxon architecture in the kingdom," and which most beholders still believe to be original. One division of Kendall's screen partly rests on the canopy of Bishop Lacy's tomb, and in the centre of the cresting up over are carved the Bishop's arms and rebus, a fine piece of work quite mediæval in feeling. But is it not in reality a carving of the fifteenth century? If so, it was probably brought from a similar position surmounting one of the screens previously referred to, or else it may have originally figured in the Chapter House. Over Bishop Marshall's Early English tomb adjacent, and similarly placed, is his shield of arms, a lion rampant, upheld by angels, but, unlike Bishop Lacy's device, it is also repeated at the back towards the side aisle. The antiquity of these last, however, is very doubtful. Most likely they were carved and put up as a pendant to the Lacy arms by Kendall.

Bishop Lacy's additions to the Cathedral appear to have been mainly of a decorative character, excepting the cloisters,

begun by Bishop Brantyngham, which he completed. These are said to have been destroyed during the Commonwealth, but the singular preservation of much of their beautiful detail which had been used as building material in the construction of mean tenements within the same enclosure and since removed, enabled the late Mr. Pearson to trace their designs and to reconstruct several bays at the south-east angle very much as they originally existed, and to which he added an upper story now used for the Cathedral Library.

Very many of the village churches of Devon were, however, either wholly or in part rebuilt during his episcopate. In them the same design largely prevails, the same cradle roofs, the same traceries, the same pitch and mouldings to arches and windows, and the same general effect of the interior, still preserved, save where under pretext of "restoration" the walls have been denuded of their mediæval plaster by modern vandalism. Bishop Lacy's arms not infrequently occur either in stained glass or carved in stone, indicating that such buildings had received a share of his munificence and, perhaps, also his personal direction or influence during their reconstruction. In an age when the rearing of exquisite and costly temples seems to have formed part of devotion and the true instinct for art was almost co-extensive with Christianity itself, no Bishop could have been indifferent to the value and the study of an agency that was calling forth such prodigious sacrifices throughout the land. But although there is no definite proof that Bishop Lacy's architectural ability rivalled that of his contemporary of early days, the renowned William of Wykeham, one leans to the conclusion that those windows of familiar type which so often peer out of the surrounding foliage with that expression of repose peculiarly and exclusively English, belonging to Early Perpendicular work, were in reality his favourite patterns, if not of his own designing.

The frequent repetition of these graceful forms, with their charm of antiquity and such pleasant environment, suggests to the mind, like the sweet refrain of some well-known hymn, tranquility amid the turmoil of life and a haven of peace.

A very perfect impression of his splendid seal is preserved in the British Museum. It is of the usual vesica form, in high relief, and of excellent workmanship. Within two canopied

niches are seated figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and in a superior lesser niche between the canopies sits the Blessed Virgin, holding the Divine Infant on her right. Above the Holy Child, and shaded by the canopy, there appears a bearded face in low relief, probably intended for the First Person of the Trinity. The lower part of the design consists, centrally, of a plain circular headed niche containing a three-quarter figure of the Bishop in pontificals, his hands joined in prayer, and on either side of the niche is a shield of arms, namely, to left, France and England quarterly, and to right, the See of Exeter impaling Lacy. The legend is :—" *Sigillum edmundi dei gracia exoniensis epi.*"



In 1432 Bishop Lacy granted an indulgence of forty days to all who contributed to the rebuilding of Totnes Church. High up on the south face of the tower there are three niches surmounted by tall pinnacles, each of the side ones containing a sitting figure somewhat mutilated, apparently a knight and an ecclesiastic. The knight may represent Thomas de Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who died 1458, the figure having been probably copied from a similar one on the west front of the Cathedral; the ecclesiastic is supposed to represent the prior of St. Mary's, Totnes. In the central niche is a large bearded head wearing a high conical crown shaped like a papal tiara. This has hitherto been generally held to represent Bishop Lacy, but if the words carved below it, "I made thys ture," were put up by the Bishop's wish or consent, it is hardly conceivable that he, who doubtless had not lifted a single stone of it, would arrogate to himself the credit of the work. May not the head be intended for the Deity according to the usual representation in mediæval art, as it appears also on one of the panels of the contemporary Kirkham monument at Paignton? Such representation would suggest that the Bishop, reproving his flatterers, wished on completing the building to give God alone the glory of the work. The origin of this curious sculpture may perhaps more intimately relate to a vision or manifestation vouchsafed to Bishop Lacy during the building of the tower, but concerning which there is no tradition.

The magnificent screen of Totnes Church, of which probably this prelate was the designer, was restored in a most devoted and conservative spirit by Mr. G. G. Scott in 1853, and pronounced by him to be one of the finest in the world. Each spandrel of its intricate groining consists of open tracery, and the whole is lavishly enriched with carving and gilding in the purest Gothic spirit. This was doubtless the most beautiful work executed in Devonshire during the era of this Bishop. On one of the folding doors through the screen from the south aisle may be seen the Bishop's sign, the Lacy knot, six times repeated, and perhaps we may discern another rendering of the same in one of the ornaments of the cornice on the north side of Kenton Church, a building which almost rivals Totnes Church both in size and beauty.



Bishop Lacy—A.D. 1420-1455.

*From a window formerly in the Church of St. John the Baptist,
Paignton.*

The Bishop was here represented by the mediæval artist bearing his crozier as usual on his left, and was thus seen from within the Church until, at some period previous to the removal of the glass, it had been coated over with lime. The painting, shaded and hatched in brown with yellow stain on the ornamental parts, is now only visible from the reverse side as shown in the above drawing, reduced to two-thirds diameter of the original.

What is believed to be beyond a doubt a portrait of the Bishop formerly adorned one of the windows in Paignton Church, and was removed during the last century on occasion of reglazing. It is still preserved, and by the kind permission of the vicar we are enabled to reproduce it. Paignton Church owes much to the influence and zeal of Bishop Lacy, who there also granted sundry indulgences to those who aided in rebuilding it.

ROSCOE GIBBS.

101. ARMS OF BISHOP LACY (III., par. 74, p. 89).—Miss Creswell has omitted in her blazon "erased," the very word which makes her identification possible; to my mind the charges are more like "trefoils slipped inverted," but I cannot find any family bearing three trefoils connected with the place; in both cases the variation would no doubt arise owing to the charges being copied from the matrix of the seal, and not the impression. Could the shield possibly be the three cinquefoils of Darcy?
F.W.

102. WICHA AND AILRICHESTONA OF THE EARLY PIPE ROLLS.—Considerable difficulty has been found in identifying the above in the Rolls of Hen. II. They formed part of the dowry of Queen Alianora. Mr. Reichel (*Trans. Devons. Association*, xxix., 458) identified Tautona in the same list as North Tawton; but as it has an *alias*, Ailrichescota or Aderichescota, "a member of South Tawton," I suppose he no longer adheres to this. Wicha he takes to be Quenwyke = Tenwyke, *i.e.*, Great Week, in the manor of Southteng, a hamlet of Kenton. This seemed probable, for Kenton was also a part of the Queen's dowry; but further examination renders it more than doubtful, for Wicha being appurtenant to Kenton, would certainly pay its fee farm rent there. The men of Kenton, *i.e.*, the freeholders, paid a fee farm rent of £60 to the King through the Sheriff, and if Great Week had been the Wicha of the Pipe Rolls, it would have paid its £9 rent as part of this £60. Moreover, Week Southting manor can be distinctly traced as given by Hen. III. to Earl Richard, A.D. 1222, and afterwards to the Earls of Cornwall; not a vestige of proof is forthcoming that Toni ever possessed it. In the Inq. P.M. of John Shilston, 22 Hen. VIII., Great Week is called Brodewyk, "Middelcote and Brodewyk, situated in the parish of

Chagford, both held of our Lord the King of the manor of Southting." The Earl Marshal is said to be Lord of Kenton and Wyke (Isaac's *Exeter*, 31). The hamlet of Wyke Southting went to Hugh Daudley, 3 Ed. III. (Close Rolls, 1329). The suggestion that Wicha=Great Week, Chagford, was part of the manor of South Tawton may be summarily dismissed.

I propose to show that the manor of South Tawton was divided up into three fee farm rents:—Wicha, £9; Ailrichestuna, £3; Tautuna, £13. Miss Lega-Weekes' extracts from the Pipe Rolls of Richard I., John, and Henry III., have greatly assisted me, whence the greater part of the following notes has been taken.

In the first place, that South Tawton was *ancient demesne* belonging to the King ought not to be doubted, the evidence in its favour is simply overwhelming. The King, in granting any part of Domesday 93-8 to members of his household, always made a limited grant "*quamdiu regi placuerit*," and in some years the Sheriff was directed to pay the fee farm rent "*per breve regis*" to others. South Tawton manor was never a Moretain fee, except in the sense that King John *acquired* it when Earl of Moretain, and then held it of the King.

The Pipe Rolls of Hen. II. show that the annual fee farm rents of the manors of the county amounted to £91 os. 1d., and formed part of Queen Alianora's county dowry, in all £120. These manors were:—Lifton, Kenton, Gidleigh, Fennotery, Wicha, Ailrichestona, Ailrichescota *alias* Tautona (a member of South Tawton), and Exeter rents. Alianora's dowry was not paid in the year 1 Ric. I., but in most years was paid till her death, 6th John. Then Pope Innocent wrote to King John regarding dowry for Berengaria, widow of Ric. I., and twice afterwards in 1207 and 1213, threatening to put the above manors under interdict. In 17th John an agreement was entered into, and the Charter Rolls show us that Queen Isabella secured as her dowry, rents in Exeter, Lifton, Kenton, Ailrichestona and Wicha. Hen. III. in his 8th year notifies that Queen Isabella in her lifetime assigned to Elianor de Waney land in Ailrichestune and Wike and Hamelhampsted, and confirms seisin to David de Winton—seemingly only £6 of the full rent (£12) was included.

I.—*Ailrichescota*. The rolls seem sometimes to confuse Ailrichestona with Ailrichescota, though possibly Ailrichestona may have been a part of Ailrichescota.

Queen Alianora got the farm rents of £13 per annum. In the year 8 Ric. I. the Sheriff paid Roger de Toni £6 10s. for half-year, by the King's brief. In the year 10 Ric. I. the Sheriff paid them to Earl John for three-fourths of a year, and in future the whole; probably Queen Alianora had assigned them to him. He sells the reversion to Roger de Toni, who gets the rents for half-year in the years 1st and 4th John by the King's brief, and afterwards the whole. The Queen died in the year 6th John. Roger de Toni had inherited the manor of South Tawton, including Ailrichescota, which is called Tautuna; but his freehold tenants had paid their fee farm rents to the Sheriff, who now repays them to him. Roger de Toni had to pay 20s. a year "pro vasto," that is for that part of the commons of Devon which belonged to his manor; no doubt this was South Tawton Common, held of Lydford.

II.—*Ailrichestona*. The fee farm rent, £2 10s., afterwards £3, was part of Queen Alianora's dowry, which she received from the Sheriff till her death in the year 6th John. In that year Hameline de Torinton renders account for 20 marcs on taking possession. King John had sold him the reversion when Earl of Moretain. The rent of £3 is for the future paid to him by the Sheriff. Probably Hameline had been a villein raised to the rank of a freeholder (*Trans. Dev. Assn.*, xxxv., 521).

King Hen. III. in his first year notifies to the Sheriff his grant of land with appurtenances to Richard Malherbe in Eilrichestuna. This, I suppose, was the freehold. Queen Isabella's charter is dated 17th John, and King Henry III. in his first year orders seisin to her of Aldricheston. The Sheriff pays her the farm rent.

III.—*Wicha*. The Sheriff paid the fee farm rent, £7 16s., afterwards £9, to Queen Alianora till her death 6th John.

In the 7th year (Nova oblata) Roger de Toni owes 100 marcs, 1 palfrey and 1 hawk, for having his land of Wike and Slandon, which King John gave to Robert, his father, when Earl of Moretain. In this year he gets the farm rent for one-fourth year. In the same year (de finibus et scut' mil' de vi^m) the Sheriff renders account of 1 marc on the land of Wike which Roger de Toni has for half fee.

In the 11th year the Sheriff pays Richard Malherbe rents in Wike and Slac'combe by the King's brief, and also in following years.

King Hen. III. in his first year notifies to the Sheriff his gift to Richard Malherbe of land with appurtenances in Wike and Slancombe—I suppose the freehold, but possibly a confirmation of the King's brief, 11th John. The *Red Book*, 559, states that he held by socage. In the same year he orders the Sheriff to give seisin to Queen Isabella of her dowry in Wike.

IV.—*Cheleworthy and Wike*. 6th Ric. I. Hamelin de Torinton renders account for 30 marcs for the goodwill of the King.

In the 7th of John the Sheriff renders account of 1 marc from Hamel de Torinton for half fee (scutage) for Cheleworthe and Wike.

This cannot be the Cheleworthy of Pipe Rolls, 6 Hen. III., for (*Testa de Nevill*, 1463, 1551) that was held by Richard de Burton, gift of King John, and was the land of Robt. Denis (see Inq. P.M., 29 Hen. III., 56 Hen. III., when Richard de Burton and William de Ardern died seised of it.)

In 4 Hen. III. Reginald de Wike owes half marc for disseisin. From Roger de Tony for disseisin.

V.—In the year 12 Hen. III. the rents of all the county manors except Ailrichescota, Washfield and Tiverton were paid to Earl Richard.

In 45 Hen. III. Roger, son of Ralph de Tony, grants the manor of Itton, *alias* South Tawton, to Moyhon in marriage (£10 12s. of land).

In 48 Hen. III. (*Trans. Dev. Assn.*, xxxiii., 407) Richard de Poltimor holds of the lord (Roger de Tony) £12 5s. 6d. of land by serv. of one-fortieth fee.

In 25 Ed. I. (xxxiii., 410) Richard de Pultemur was Lord of South Tawton; (xxxv., 505) Roger de Tony sold in fee to Richard de Pultymore, £12 of rent with appurtenances in South Tawton, often called Itton, which Ralph de Tony (9 Ed. I.) tried to recover (probably 1, less Allison).

3rd Ed. II. (xxxiii., 411) Rob. Tony held manor of S. Tawton by 1 fee; (xxxiii., 418) Addiscot, Gooseford, West Wyk, Oxenham pay chief rents to manor of East Ash.

3 Hen. V. Warin Archedeken held £9 of rent with appurtenances in the villa of South Tawton of the Earl of Warwick.

20 Ric. II. (xxxiv., 587) Warinus Archediakon held of the Earl of Warwick £12 rent in South Tawton by milit. service.

12 Ed. II.—Charter Rolls—Stephen de Haccombe had free warren in Tauton.

1 Hen. VIII. John Carewe of Hakecombe held in fee the manor of Aysshe with its appurtenances in Southtauton.

In 1536 (xxxiv., 587) West Wyke in the manor of S.T. was held of John Carew of Haccombe as of his manor of Ash.

The identifications suggested are:—

I.—*Ailrichescota*. Addiscott and Blackhall the manor houses, and the lands of East Ash and Zele Tony manors, also Allison. Roger de Allingeston, 4th Joh., releases all his right in the land of Allingeston, and I think it likely that Roger de Tony's representatives paid to the Abbess of Leigh the annual rent of £1.

II.—*Ailrichestona*. If this is Ailrich's town, then dropping the name of the early owner, as is found in many like cases, we have 'the-ton,' Ydeton, Itton. But the manor of Itton, given to Mohun, included a good deal more than the Ailrichestona of the Pipe Rolls.

III.—*Wicha*. I am inclined to think that Slandon, Slac'combe, Silicton, Slancombe—words not readily deciphered in the Pipe Rolls—are meant to stand for Sele-tony or South-tawton, which itself is written Sutton, Shothton, &c., and that Wicha Southtawton distinguishes this from Wicha Southting. That it included Week, Middle Week, West Week, Poltimore, and probably East Ash—viz., that part of the manor of East Ash not included in I.

IV.—*Cheleworthy and Wike*, I think, may represent Collyforde and Northwyke, and that they were members of the manor of Blackhall. Whether the 30 marcs which Hamelin de Torintone accounted for in getting the King's leave of possession refers to this or to (iii) is not easily decided, though his payment of 20 marcs and 30 marks should be noted.

Of course, the Domesday constituents, South Tautetona, Aissa, and one ferling from Gherneslete, were all merged into one manor, and the fee farm rents grouped without reference to the former parts.

T. W. WHALE.

103. RALEGH AND CAMDEN.—Under the guise of anecdotes, statements relating to eminent men are frequently made, usually not to their credit, and which, as far as the individual named is concerned, are wholly destitute of truth. Many of this class are to be found in the pages of that collector of gossiping stories, of which the second edition was published in 1898, under the title of *Brief Lives, chiefly of contemporaries, set down by John Aubrey between the years 1669 and 1696*. Several anecdotes of this kind will be found in Aubrey's account of Sir W. Raleigh, of which the following is narrated as worthy of preservation:—"I remember I heard old father . . . Symonds (*à Societate Jesu*) say that . . . a father was at his execution, and that to his knowledge he dyed with a lye in his mouth. *I have now forgott what 'twas.*" (II., 189. The italics are mine). One cannot think very highly of a man who, in the first place, would listen to such gossip; and in the second, who would suffer a gross innuendo like this to find a place in such a collection.

How easily mis-statements are made and perpetuated is well known to literary men. In too many instances they are unable from the force of circumstances to be corrected. Fortunately in some the assertion is able to be disproved, as in the following case:—*The European Magazine* of 1790 (Vol. xvij, 251), contains under the heading of "Drossiana" a series of biographical anecdotes . . . a farrago of detached thoughts, etc., this curious specimen:—"Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have defaced the nose of Camden's bust on his monument in Westminster Abbey, that historian having mentioned in his *Annals* Sir Walter's intrigue with a lady of fashion."

Camden died in 1623, and the second part of his *Annals* was published four years later (1627). This contained the earliest account of the supposed intrigue, and which historians now regard as a false charge. Now Raleigh was beheaded in 1618, while Camden's death took place five years later (1623), so that to bring such an accusation against Raleigh was, to say the least of it, a gross anachronism. It is true that Camden's monument was injured during the 16th century, and the mutilators are thus described in Dean Stanley's *Westminster Abbey* (1882), 271:—In 1646 "the Cavaliers, or, as some said, the Independents, who broke into the Abbey at night, to deface the hearse of the Earl of Essex (the

Parliamentary General), used the like uncivil deportment towards the effigies of old learned Camden, cut in pieces the book held in his hand, broke off his nose, and otherwise defaced his visioynomy." This last extract is taken from the *Perfect Diurnal* of Nov. 23-30, 1646. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

104. DARTMOOR NOTES.—Bound up with a Court Roll of Hatherleigh and other Manors (Port 165, No. 37), are the following accounts, which may, perhaps, for their quaintness, be acceptable for *Devon Notes and Queries*.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

Laurens Edmonds Reve of the florest dartemore prayeth allowance for repayment of the Quene's maty's pound their called donabrydge pound. viz as followeth: for mending the walles and making of a new yate . . . xlii^s iv^d

On another sheet.

An Dm. 1573.

In pms for v bushells of lyme	ii ^s vi ^d
It for lathes	vii ^d
It for ij men & a ladd one the Javncell vii days at ij ^s the daye	xv ^s
It for chand (?)	vi ^d
It for glassen the wend' of the Chavnsell	viii ^d
It for laths naylls	x ^d

An^o d'm 1574.

Imp'mis for ij bushells of lyme	xliij ^d
It for laths and naylls	xii ^d
It for ij men & a ladd ij dayes at ij ^s a daye	liij ^s
It for mendyn the glasse	xviiij ^d —viij ^s viii ^d
S'm totalis	xxxliij ^s i ^d

Pm'e Johem Bri (?) vicariu' illu'

John Awleme'.

John Colman, John We(a ?)deth, John Gyll ? (or Gisall ?).

These accounts cannot relate to Lydford Church, for the living was a rectory, and in 1574 Anthony Randall was rector there.

105. NICHOLAS HILLIARD, MINIATURE PAINTER.—The London newspapers of June 21st, 1904, reported the sale on the previous day at Christie's of a pair of miniatures for 2,400 guineas. The miniatures represented John Croker, of Barton, Oxford, and his wife Frances, daughter of Sir William Kingswill, of Sidmonton. As the painter was a Devonian, it may be desirable to give a more permanent record of the sale than the pages of a daily newspaper afford.

Nicholas Hilliard, painter, goldsmith, and jeweller, was born in Exeter in 1537. His father was Richard Hilliard, a

citizen of Exeter, and High Sheriff of that city and county in 1560. Nicholas was apprenticed to a jeweller, but at an early age attempted miniature painting. He took for his model the works of Holbein, saying "Holbein's manner of limning I have ever imitated, and hold it for the best."

At the age of thirteen he painted his own portrait, and he was still young when he drew Mary Queen of Scots. Queen Elizabeth sat to him, and he painted three portraits of Charles I., also portraits of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward IV., and Queen Mary. He engraved the great seal of England in 1587. In the same year he was granted a lease of the manor of Poyle in the parish of Stanmore, Middlesex, for twenty-one years, "in consideration of his paines in engraving ye Great Seale of England."

After the accession of James I. he received a grant dated 5th May, 1617, giving him for twelve years an exclusive right "to invent, make, grave, and imprint any picture or pictures of our image or other representation of our person." This was a source of great profit to him, as it not only empowered him to grant licenses for the production and sale of the King's portrait, but also to seize such as were not duly authorized. Twenty-three of his miniatures were exhibited at the summer exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1879. In addition to the Queen's, portraits were exhibited of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, Richard Clifford, Earl of Sunderland, Lady Arabella Stuart, Sir Philip Sidney, and Sir Francis Drake. His miniature of the latter was sold at the Strawberry Hill sale to the Earl of Derby for twenty guineas.

He died January 7th, 1619, and was buried in the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster. Hilliard is said to have been the first Devonshire portrait painter, but Mr. Pycroft in his *Art in Devonshire* gives priority to John Shute, a native of Cullompton.

"At Christie's yesterday (July 12th) a portion of another playing-card was valued at 820 guineas. This time it had painted on the back of it a beautiful miniature portrait, ascribed to Nicholas Hilliard, of Mary Queen of Scots. On the oval, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, against a rich ultramarine background, inscribed "*Anno Dom. 1581, Ætatis Suae*," the Queen is represented in three-quarter face, wearing a black hat edged with lace, large embroidered white ruff, and black dress, over

the sleeves of which is drawn a dove-grey network, a panel of the same work, having gold bands, coming over the breast. Hilliard is said to have first painted Mary Queen of Scots when she was 18."—*Daily News*, July 13, 1904.

A. J. DAVY.

106. RECORDS OF ARCHDEACONRY OF BARNSTAPLE, in hands of present Registrar:—

- I. Liber Actorum, Vol i., 1570-1579.
 " " " ii., 1682-1686.
 " " " iii., 1693-1699.
 " " " iv., 1699-1708.
 " " " v., 1733-1746.
 " " " vi., 1746-1750.
 " " " vii., 1750-1753.
 " " " viii., 1753-1756,
 " " " ix., 1756-1760.
 " " " x., 1760-1770.
 " " " xi., 1770-1782.
 " " " xii., 1782-1788.
 " " " xiii., 1788-1795.
 " " " xiv., 1797-1805.
 " " " xv., 1805-1818.
 " " " xvi., 1819-1855.
- II. Court Minutes i., May, 1798-Oct., 1818.
 ii., 1847-1857.
- III. Index Testamentorum, 1721-1745.
- IV. Churchwardens' Admissions, i., 1836-1837.
 ii., 1839.
- V. Proceedings in case of Lewdon, Parish Clerk of Parkham, v. Cole, at Great Torrington, 1664-5.
- VI. Proceedings in cases of Bodmin, Liskeard, Mylor, 1678, of Parkham from 1630-1664, against Edward Cole, in the matter of the method of payment and amounts of the clerks' wages, before Edward Master, Doctor of Laws; Francis Chichester, Master of Laws, &c., at Great Torrington, 1685. Ninety-four folios in Law Latin and part in English.
- VII. Proceedings in cases at Courts at Bodmin, Liskeard, Mylor, etc., 1678. One hundred and fifty-one folios in Law Latin and English.

There were two other volumes of *Liber Actorum*, 1663-1665, and 1671, extant in 1880 from a note of the late Registrar's Clerk (A. R. Easton). He also informs me that after the above books were removed to the present Registrar's there were left behind in a dark closet mentioned, called the strong room, a large chest of papers, deeds, documents, mostly inductions, which had come from a former Registrar of the name of Kingdon. There is nothing now in this closet except one or two old papers of solicitors' costs in some actions. An enquiry just addressed to the executors of the late Registrar has not yet been replied to. I am afraid they were destroyed about twenty years ago.

J. FREDERICK CHANTER.

107. YARDE FAMILY.—The interesting notes concerning this family contained in *Devon Notes and Queries*, commencing October, 1903, pp. 229-232, prompt me to send you a copy of a curiously written extract from the family Bible of the Yarde Family, of Stoke Gabriel:—

"Stoke Gabrill, November y^e 27, 1736, a Sunday, Gylbert Yard, the son of Gylbert Yarde and Eliz. Yarde was born.

Francis Yarde was born of a Tuesday, on y^e 21 of September, 1738.

William Yarde was born of a Monday, y^e 28th of October, 1739.

Eliz. Yarde was born of a Tuesday, y^e 5 of Octcber, 1741.

George Yarde was born of a Wednesday' y^e 29 of April, 1743.

Frances Yarde was born of a Sunday, y^e 18th of June, 1748.

Eleanor Yarde was born of a Tuesday, y^e 15th of November, 1751.

Mary Yarde was born of a Monday, y^e 9th of April, 1753."

Gilbert Yarde, of Stoke Gabriel, mentioned in the first entry, was born 1704, and married Elizabeth, only daughter of Arthur Champernowne, of Dartington.

Their daughter, Frances, born 18th June, 1748, married John Searle, of Allerton, in the parish of Dartington, and was my great grandmother, from whom the above mentioned particulars have come into my possession.

JOHN GEORGE HICKS.

108. Miss Grafton, Wessington Court, Hereford, will be very glad to have any information as to existing descendants of the family of *Gacé de Matignon*, Sire de Matignon, near Sees, and Alençon, South Normandy, who took refuge in England after the edict of Nantes, and are believed by the French branch to have married into several Devon families, and to have settled in the county.



Guest Hall: St. Nicholas Priory.

"We are coldly drawn unto discourses of antiquities, who have scarce time before us to comprehend new things, or make out learned novelties.

"It is opportune to look back upon old times and contemplate our forefathers. Great examples grow thin, and to be fetched from the passed world. Simplicity flies away, and iniquity comes at long strides upon us. We have enough to do to make up ourselves from present and passed times, and the whole stage of things scarce serveth for our instruction."

SIR THOMAS BROWNE (*Urn Burial*).

109. THE CONVENTUAL HOUSES OF EXETER AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Our age is full of anomalies, and in no respect is this more evident than in the fact that while one section of the community is strongly interested in archaeological research, another is occupied in sweeping away the meagre relics of antiquity that still remain.

This is especially the case in Exeter: at all periods of the city's history her inhabitants appear to have adopted the principle of the "clean slate," as often as the opportunity presented itself. Countless are the fine buildings which have been blotted from the face of the earth, and their sites applied to other purposes:—perhaps useful, perhaps not, but involving always a radical change.

Recognising this tendency, there is small reason for surprise in finding that although the number of religious houses in Exeter and the immediate neighbourhood was, for the size of the city, somewhat large, in two cases only are some scanty remains to be found; of all the other houses not a vestige is left.

The besom of destruction appears to have been plied very soon after the suppression; for when Leland wrote his *Itinerary*, very little more remained of the buildings than at present. The book was written for a New Year's gift to Henry VIII, and is a description of the antiquities of the country; surely an ironical present, considering the number of such which that monarch had destroyed. One cannot help wondering if he read it, and if so, with what sentiments he considered a passage such as:—"There was an House of Gray Freres bytwixt the North and West Gate neere the Town and Waulle, now a plain vacant ground callid Ferenhay."

Hoker, the Exeter historian, who wrote about the middle of the 16th century, says that there were so many monasteries in the city at the time of the Saxon conquest that "they

changed and altered the old Names and called it Monkaton ; and by which Name it was so called by the Space of three hundred and odd years, and until the time of King Æthelstan."

This curious statement, so absolutely at variance with the fact mentioned by Freeman, that, "whether under the name of Caer Wisc, Isca Damnoniorum, Isca, Exanceaster or Exeter, the city on the Exe always proclaimed itself the city on the Exe," has been accepted by many readers without further enquiry, and copied and recopied in many books, but there is no foundation for it. Hoker quotes a certain document, which in the first place is evidently not genuine, as there is an anachronism in the date, while some of the alleged witnesses were neither contemporary with Æthelstan, nor with each other, but Dr. Oliver points out that even if genuine "the charter can bear no such construction. . . . For the King (Æthelstan) professes to grant to the Monastery of St. Mary and St. Peter at Exanceaster a manse called Munecatum, and then are distinctly specified the boundaries of this manse in the Saxon language."

The manor of Monkaton is in the parish of Pinhoe, about three miles from Exeter, and will be referred to later.

If Hoker's statement were accepted, the monasteries when the Saxons conquered the city must have been British, and there seems no reason to doubt that Exeter had religious houses at that time as Glastonbury had, but Professor Freeman has found a difficulty in accepting this view. In Bishop Grandisson's *Legenda Sanctorum* (14th century) it is stated that Winfrith or Boniface, afterwards the Apostle of Germany, who was born about 670 A.D., was educated in the monastery "in Exanceaster, quod modo Exonia dicitur."

Freeman considers that Winfrith, a Saxon, would not have been sent to a British monastery, and holds that a statement made 600 years after the event is open to doubt, unless we place the Saxon Conquest further back, and conclude that Exeter was reached through Dorset before the rest of the county was conquered.

Be that as it may, there was a monastery in 876 A.D., when the Danes devastated the place. In the year 935 Æthelstan rebuilt the church, which he dedicated to St. Mary

and St. Peter. Hoker tells us "he placed therein Monkes of St. Benet's Order . . . to whose Diet and Livelihood he gave Monkeshull and Treasurer's Beare." The latter manor, known as Treasbeare, in the parish of Clyst Honiton, is still in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commisioners, and the house, approached by an avenue of weird pollard ash trees in an advanced state of decay, has been visited often by the writer.

After Æthelstan's death, the monastery suffered from the continual incursions of the Danes, and the monks appear to have been dispersed. In 968 according to Florence of Worcester, King Edgar, the restorer of fifty monasteries, obtained a colony of monks for Exeter. Hoker's account accords with this, and he adds that the object of King Edgar's journey to the "West Parts" was to visit Ordgar, Earl of Devon, whose daughter he had married. This daughter was the notorious Elfrida, and this statement, full of suggestion, adds interest and colour to the incident, which is lacking in the bald statement of Florence of Worcester.

But in 1003 the Danes under Sweyn once more attacked Exeter, and we learn from William of Malmesbury that the church, which contained a large and rare library, was burnt with the books.

In 1019 Canute endowed a new church, and granted to the Abbot Ækelwoldus and his monks a charter confirming them in possession of all their former lands, rights, and privileges. The king's signature is attested by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, five bishops, five dukes, five abbots, and five officers.

In 1050 the Bishop's seat was removed from Crediton to Exeter, and the monastic church was appropriated as the Cathedral, the monks being removed to Westminster and replaced by canons.

The charter of King Edward the Confessor contains the following:—"I, Eadward King, with my hand do place this charter (privilegium) upon the altar of St. Peter, and leading the Prelate Leofric by his right arm, my queen Eadgytha also leading him by his left I do place him in the Episcopal Throne (Cathedra)."

In memory of this historic circumstance the "Cathedra" was held in great veneration. There is a tradition that the stone seats of the existing sedilia are the identical ones referred

to, which were retained when in the fourteenth century the beautiful canopies above them were erected. This has been questioned, but it is evident that the lower part of the structure is more ancient than the tracery. There are four lions forming the arms or divisions between the three seats, which are decidedly archaic in character. One of these lions has a roughly finished hole in its thigh which might have been used to hold a rod, and supports the theory that it was once in another position.

If this be a relic of Leofric's church, and therefore of the monastic church, it is the only one, but it is clear that no alterations were made in the fabric until it was replaced by a Norman building in the episcopate of William of Warelwast early in the 12th century. The seal of the bishop and chapter, in the words of Archdeacon Freeman, "is attached to more than one document of the period, and . . . represented undoubtedly (as was the universal practice) the then church."



Early Seal of Bishop and Chapter of Exeter, showing Saxon Church.

It shows that the church had two western towers, the northern being square, the southern round, both with conical roofs, the southern with a large cross at the apex. Rising from the roof of the church, between the towers, is a louvre, or perhaps a bell turret, surmounted by a very tall cross. The church has two porches, one in the middle of the west front, and one in the north tower; above the porch the wall is of herring-bone masonry. The west front itself is apparently constructed in "long and short work" or "stone carpentry." There are three small circular openings placed vertically in the south tower. The west wall has two small arched windows with external splays, and the north tower and louvre show large openings.

The precise site is not certainly known, but there is a tradition that it was that of the present Lady Chapel. Hoker states that Leofricus "was buried in the cemetery



Seals of St. Nicholas Priory.

of his own church which place, by the since enlarging of his church is now within the south tower of the same."

On the other hand there is a MS. History of Exeter now in the Bodleian library, which says "*Leofricus sepultus est in cripta ecclesie.*" This statement seems precise enough, but Exeter will have none of it; and the received opinion is that Leofric, first bishop, lies under the south tower.

The Benedictine Priory of St. Nicholas was the most important of all the religious houses of Exeter. Gytha, the "Lady of Exeter," widow of Earl Godwin, and mother of Harold, had endowed the church of St. Olaf as an offering for the repose of the soul of her husband: she was in Exeter when William the Conqueror besieged the city, but succeeded in escaping before it was taken. William, with grim irony, gave the church to the monks of Battle, with Harold's fee in the city and vicinity. Freeman thinks the gift was intended to conciliate the monks, who disliked the situation of Battle.

Gunther was sent from Battle Abbey to make arrangements, but Cono was the first prior; he renounced St. Olaf, and received from the king a charter under which the priory was founded, and another church was built dedicated to St. Nicholas. The house remained a cell of Battle, and it paid sixty shillings a year to that abbey. In 1249 the contribution was reduced to twenty shillings, but at the time of the suppression it had reached £7. The priors were invariably presented by the abbots of Battle.

Many charters were granted to the priory by successive kings. King John granted all the profits of St. Nicholas' fair, and half of those of Lammas fair. The convent owned a good deal of land in Ireland; the invaders of that island in the twelfth century gave donations of property to English monasteries, on the same principle that in the eleventh century English lands were granted to French houses.

In the reign of Richard I the church of the manor of Pinhoe, which had been given to the Abbot of Battle, was transferred to St. Nicholas' Priory. This grant included the manor of Munceatun, already alluded to in respect of an error of Hoker's. Monkaton House still stands, and some years ago the writer knew it well: the then owner, since dead, often said "The old monks used to live here."

No doubt it was used as a grange in connection with the priory, as the amount of land possessed by the convent in the parish was considerable. The house is a substantial building with buttresses, but there is nothing ecclesiastical remaining.

The importance of St. Nicholas is shown by the number of deeds, still extant, entrusting the prior with the administration of charity. In 1105 there was a famine, and King John sent a brief to the Sheriff of Devon, directing that from the first of May to the Feast of the Assumption of our Lady, three hundred poor people should be fed daily, at the charge of the King's Exchequer, the oversight being assumed by the prior of St. Nicholas.

This circumstance shows us under a new aspect a monarch who we have been lead to believe was intensely miserly and covetous. Who knows? Perhaps the weight of obloquy with which he has been burdened for centuries may have been undeserved after all.

The charity of the convent also was considerable. There was a room in the house called "The Poor Men's Parlour," where seven men had dinner given them every day, and general almsgiving was conducted on a liberal scale.

In 1103 Osbern, Bishop of Exeter, forbade the monks of St. Nicholas to ring their bells, and Archbishop Anselm wrote a letter remonstrating with him, and requesting his general consideration for the monks. The bishop yielded to his remonstrance, but desired that the bells might not be rung on Christmas night, Easter Sunday Eve, or St. Peter's or St. Paul's Mass Day, and that twice a year, namely on Palm Sunday and Ascension Day, the monks should join the Cathedral canons in procession.

In 1371 the Prior of St. Nicholas was deputed in conjunction with the Archdeacons of Exeter, Barnstaple and Totnes, to collect the subsidy granted to the King by the two Convocations, (£50,000) payment to be enforced when necessary. There is a similar commission a few months later.

The Convent was suppressed September 18th, 1536. Hoker gives a very spirited account of the attempt of certain women by main force to prevent the suppression. They broke into the church and found a man pulling down the rood loft and "hurled stones unto him, insomuch that for his safety he was



**Shaft of Cross from St. Nicholas Priory, now corner
of Gandy Street.**



Prior's Lodging, St. Nicholas Priory.

driven to take the tower for his refuge, and yet they pursued so eagerly that he was enforced to leap out at a window . . . and very hardly he escaped the breaking of his neck; but yet broke one of his ribs." John Blackaller, city alderman, tried "what with faire wordes, and what with foule wordes, to have stayed and pacified the women . . . but Elizabeth Glanfeld gave him a blow and sent him packynge." Next the Mayor tried his hand, and although the amazons had fastened the door and placed themselves in strong positions of defence, he succeeded in making an entrance, "and with much ado he apprehended them, and sent them to ward." Poor heroines! The heart bleeds for them; they had not even the satisfaction of being taken seriously, for we learn that the commissioners, before their departure, begged that the women might be released, which they were accordingly. And in spite of their opposition the church was pulled down, and the stones used to repair the city walls, and the Exe Bridge; whereby was fulfilled a prophecy that the waters of Exe should one day flow under St. Nicholas' Tower.

The question presents itself, why was there so much objection to the suppression of this house, when the same proceeding in the case of other houses was taken so quietly? Perhaps the solution may be found in "The Poor Men's Parlour." Hoker mentions five of the feminine storming party by name, and he says there were "others," therefore, at least two more,—seven in all. Surely it may be surmised that they were the wives of the seven men who daily received their meals from the convent, rendered desperate at the appalling prospect of being obliged for the future to cook a dinner every day.

In 1778 the bridge over the Exe was pulled down, and amongst the materials was found a large stone engraved with the Keltic fret, and evidently part of the shaft of an ancient cross. This was set up as a curb stone at the end of Gandy Street, where it remains, the only relic of the Church of St. Nicholas.

Of the monastic buildings there are some mutilated remains. The narrow lane called the Mint must pass along the western walk of the cloister, and is cut straight through the buildings on the northern side; very likely the name is a corruption of "Minster," there was never a mint there.

The most interesting part of the existing buildings is a vaulted undercroft, which was perhaps the cellarium. It has thick Norman pillars, with scalloped circular capitals, and the vaulting is peculiarly interesting, as it shows an unusually early use of the diagonal rib. With reference to this vaulting, Professor Baldwin Brown says:—"Is any other example of such a partial use of the diagonal rib known, either at home or abroad? . . . It is worth noting that the diagonal rib seems to have a semi-elliptical curve agreeing with what would be the normal line of a groin, and not the segmental form . . . found in most early ribbed vaults. . . . With respect to the date of the work, which is ascribed to the last decades of the 11th century, the scalloped caps of the round central piers need not imply a later period, though in Normandy they would betoken the 12th century. They were employed earlier in this country, where we find the cubical cap, plain and subdivided, used in work that is certainly of the eleventh century, and may be of pre-Conquest date. The caps of the round piers of the choir at Durham are of the scalloped type, though with fewer subdivisions than at Exeter."

One plate is from a photograph showing the massive pillars with scalloped capitals, and the square vaulting ribs. Portions of the area have been walled off, and are used as places for storage by the tenants, the pillars and vaulting being exactly the same as in the main building, and obviously, a continuation of them.

The adjoining part was probably the prior's house, and is much later in date. A photograph of the exterior of the upper storeys is also reproduced. The diagonal buttress at the corner, and other buttresses of bold projection and several stages indicate the 14th century, and so do the seven windows of two lights which are not only in this section of the building, but in the part above the cellarium. All these windows originally had cusps, which have been ruthlessly cut away for the convenience of the glazier. One still retains its iron grating, but one has had the mullion removed, and an incongruous square-paned window inserted.

The room on the ground floor, no doubt the guest hall, has a carved ceiling; and an archway, which perhaps originally opened from a vestibule connected with the



Cellarium: St. Nicholas Priory.



external entrance, is adorned with stone panelling, of which an illustration is given. There is a stone mantelpiece which may be of earlier date, perhaps thirteenth century, which leads to the conclusion that the older building was altered and added to.

The room was once panelled all over in oak, and a great deal of the panelling remained until a few years ago, when the owner removed it, and had it set up in a modern house.

Upstairs there is a good deal which, if wall papers and plaster were removed, would display the original fabric. There are two graceful arch-shaped doorways, one with its original iron-clamped door; and the tenant says that under their wooden casing the stone steps are quite perfect. There appear to be several passages in different parts of the range of buildings which have been bricked up, but the prior's house, and the cellarium and the rooms above it, are the only parts open to investigation. The two storeys above the cellarium have been so pulled about that it is impossible to say what was their original arrangement.

The church was entirely destroyed; some seals of the priory, as illustrated, though grotesquely suggesting a Chinese pagoda, give some idea of the style of building. The roof is a truncated pyramid covered with wooden or stone shingles; the small central tower also has a pyramidal roof, terminated by a cross. The west front has only one door, with a round-topped window on each side. It has a parapet, and is flanked by two round towers of several stages, capped by conical roofs.

Reverting to the history of the monastery it appears that in November 1400 the convent seal was stolen, and another had to be made. The prior directed that the new one was to be as unlike the old as possible. Probably these are the two seals in question; it will be noticed that every possible variation is made in the details: there are two other seals in the archives of the Mayor and Corporation both resembling the earlier device, so it may be inferred that it was adopted again when the seal was recovered, as it finally was.

The next religious house to be founded was the Priory or Cell of St. Mary de Marisco, on the spot now known as Marsh Barton, which is partly in the parish of

Alphington, and partly in St. Thomas. The house is mentioned in a letter of Ralph Avenel addressed to Bishop Robert Chichester (1138-1155). It was a small foundation, a cell of Plympton Priory, and only the name of four superiors or custodes have been discovered. The first of these, Thomas Cryour, appeared before the Bishop complaining that one John Sutton, cook (*cocus*), of the cell of St. Mary in the Marsh, had been accustomed to annoy him, and on one occasion had foully abused him, and then rushed at him with a dagger. The prior, in self defence and in fear of his life, struck his assailant on the head with a stick, once and no more, and wounding him. The said John, contemptuously refusing to do what the doctor advised, died three days later, entirely through his own obstinacy. The prior had withdrawn from the service of the altar, but the bishop after careful enquiry pronounced him free from blame in the matter, and restored him to full exercise of the duties of his office, Sept. 5th, 1409.

The Priory of St. James de Marisco was founded by Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, the second of the name, "for the safety of his soul, and for those of his sons and daughters, his parents, and all his friends, through the hand of Robert, Bishop of Exeter, on the day that he dedicated the cemetery of the Monastery." Dr. Oliver considered that this bishop was Robert Warelwast, and gives the date as 1159. Worthy, however, points out that Robert, Abbot of Tavistock, who was one of the witnesses of the deed quoted above, died in 1145, and that there was another Robert, Bishop of Exeter, namely Bishop Robert Chichester, who occupied the see from 1138 to 1155. Therefore, he it must have been who dedicated the cemetery at a date previous to 1145.

This was a Cluniac house, colonized from St. Martin les Champs, near Paris. The community consisted only of a prior and four monks. The founder, possibly recognising that he had included a large number of souls in his scheme of salvation, endowed the convent liberally, and the Cathedral Chapter also gave them the Church of St. Martin, Exeter. At the dissolution, the revenue was nearly £500 yearly, a surprisingly large income for five inmates.



St Catherine's, Polslaw

But they were always poor; alien priories were not in favour either with king or people. "Our abbeys and our priories shall pay this expedition's charge." These words put by Shakespeare into the mouth of King John on the eve of war with France, voice the sentiment of all the English kings. Edward III. said that alien priories did more harm to England than all the Jews and Saracens in the world. So the crown never scrupled to seize their revenues in time of war; quarrels between England and France were constantly recurring, and at these times even remittances from the mother house of St. Martain les Champs were apt to be intercepted in transit, so that in spite of the nominal value of their possessions, the actual income of the convent of St. James in the Marsh was very precarious.

The list of priors is not complete, but extends from 1157 to 1428.

The priory was suppressed by Henry VI. in 1451, and the lands given to Eton College. The site eventually passed into the hands of the family of Ducke, one of whom pulled down the church. About the same time someone named Ducke built the great conduit at Carfoix,—*quatre voies*, the point where the four main roads of Exeter cross—and it is possible that the stones of the church were used in its construction.

"Ducke's Marsh" is still the name of the meadow by the river which was part of the priory's possessions, and a house on the site is called "The Old Abbey." In a wall bounding the grounds on the side nearest Exeter, the upper part of a stone coffin is built in, the cavity being filled with smaller stones set in mortar. This is the only relic remaining of the Priory of St. James of the Marsh.

St. Catherine's Priory, Polsloe, for Benedictine nuns, was about a mile beyond the city boundaries, lying a little aside from the Old Roman road. In the Domesday survey the manor is called Polsleuga. The priory was founded by Lord William Bruere; the precise date is not known, but it must have been before 1195, when a cemetery was granted to the convent. The interments were limited to the sisterhood proper, to other nuns their visitors, and to priests, who might be buried there without the consent of the Chapter of Exeter.

Bishop Bruere (1224-1244) speaks of the founder as "avunculus noster," he became patron and visitor of the priory, and his successors filled the same position. This was no sinecure; the house appears to have suffered from lack of internal administration, both with regard to the behaviour of the nuns and the direction of money matters.

Oliver states that "until the twenty-fifth session of the council of Trent in 1563 the enclosure of nuns was not regularly enforced." Certainly at Polsloe they appear to have had more liberty and licence than obtain in most girls' schools at the present day. Bishop Stapledon was much concerned, and addressed a letter to the Prioress and Convent of Polsloe, mentioning many things that called for amendment. This is in French, which it appears was the language used by the nuns, and shows a quite amazing state of things.

The Bishop says they must observe the rule of silence; when they must speak it must be in a low voice. and in words as short as possible, better still in Latin—without regard to grammar they could use such words as *liber, panis, vinum*, and others; the religious services must be attended regularly unless prevented by illness; the nuns are not to have their meals in separate rooms, but must eat in the refectory; grace is to be recited before and after the meal, and all are to stay until the end, and then go out together; if a nun is ill, she must go to the farmery, and not be attended in a separate room; if a nun goes to Exeter she must return the same day or the next, and must be accompanied by the chaplain, a clerk, or esquire of good repute, assigned by the prioress; and while in Exeter, she must not go from house to house (hostel) as had frequently been done; no lady must visit her friends outside the priory more than once a year at most, and then only by permission, and return in a month at latest; should she outstay her leave she is not to go outside the gate of the priory (*la foreyne Porte*) for two years; a married secular lady is under no circumstances to stay in the priory for longer than a month, and no secular lady is to be entertained at all without the permission of the bishop; there is to be but one confessor for all, to be appointed by the bishop; and here—rather inconsistently, follow the names of two, one of the order of



**Remains of Claustral Buildings, Pololoe.
South-west corner of Cloister.**

Friars Minor, and one of the Friar Preachers.* The good bishop goes on to say that as often "several ladies of your religion" had their damsels to prepare their food separately, all these should be turned out of the kitchen, and a suitable cook (keu) with a page under him should suffice for all the convent. Accounts were to be audited at stated intervals, and the bishop's letter was to be read aloud word for word on the Saturday in every Ember week, either in chapter or during meals.

It may be noticed that in this letter the bishop always speaks of the inmates of the priory as "ladies," never as nuns: the impression conveyed throughout is of a conscientious director hardening his heart to inculcate a sterner mode of life on a refined and self-indulgent community. One may almost imagine that Chaucer drew his prioress from the head of this convent, not only because of her dainty ways and because

"French she spake full fair and fetisly,

After the school of Stratford atte Bowe,"

but also "because her greatest oathe was but by St. Loy."

The church of St. Eligius, St. Eloy, or St. Loyes stood then, and its ruins still stand about a mile from Polsloe, and in the same parish of Heavitree, and must have been known to the convent. This conjecture is, of course, absolutely valueless, except for the interest found in tracing historical parallels.

The letter quoted above has blank spaces left for dates which were never filled in, but the entry in the Register was made between the 6th and 9th of January, 1319. (Note by the Rev. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph.)

By royal grant the convent was exempted from payment of king's tenths, and some other dues were remitted. Philippa, queen of Edward III, requested that her cousin, Johanete of Tourbeule might be received at the priory as a visitor. The prioress wrote a letter in French (of Stratford atte Bowe), imploring that this might not be required. "Nos sumes si poveres, Dieu le siet," all that they had barely sufficed for the little sustenance of those who ought to do service to God, day and night. The bishop supported this

* In 1395, Bishop Stafford licensed the Prioress to appoint a confessor for her house, and there are several other entries to the same effect. (*Episcopal Registers, Stafford*).

remonstrance by a letter to the king, and it may be inferred that it was successful.

Eleanor Sydenham, the prioress, and thirteen nuns surrendered their house February 19th, 1538, the prioress taking a pension of £30 and the nuns of £4 or £5 yearly.

The buildings have now nearly all been pulled down. Scipio Squier, the herald, visited the ruins in 1607, and saw the arms of the community still remaining, the device being *a sword sable between two Catherine wheels argent*.

The drawing facing page 139 shows the external side of the eastern range of claustral buildings. The portion on the left with the porch was probably the lodging of the prioress; the room on the ground-floor is panelled throughout in oak, and the one over it has still two corbels which once supported a carved ceiling. From this room runs a long oak passage skirting the nun's dormer, now divided into several rooms. In the farthest room at the north end is a door opening on the top of a flight of stone steps, only two or three of which remain—which must have been the night stairs to the chapel. The ground floor of this part must, I think, have been the cellarium, there is nothing there of sufficient dignity to have been the chapter house.

At the back of the house, the ridge of the cloister roof can be traced for the whole length, except where it has been cut through to insert windows, and a lower ridge showing the line where the vaulting came. Several corbels also remain.

Returning to the eastern front of the building, it may be noticed that the northern buttresses with gable heads appear to be early 13th century, and must be older than the two southern ones, which have much broader projection; the southern door also is evidently 14th century. The windows and chimneys were of course added after the suppression, when the building was made into a dwelling house. On the western gable is a corbel, showing that the building extended farther in that direction.

There is a buttress against the northern gable similar to that on the eastern wall, and at right angles to it. Perhaps the chapter house was there, and the church beyond. The only hint we have as to the situation of the church is in an entry in the rental of the Dean and





**Remains of Claustral Buildings, Poislloe.
North-west corner of Cloister.**

Chapter of Exeter (1465), speaking of a barn "near the church of our Lady by Mynchen Lake or Nun's Stream." There is a barn there now, which is probably the one alluded to. It is supported by very heavy sloping buttresses, and as they are obviously of later date than the walls, it may be deduced that they were constructed from the stones of the claustral buildings.

The boundary walls on the eastern and western sides remain in part. In the eastern wall is a fine stone arched doorway, with well cut mouldings of fifteenth century date; the wall on each side for a few feet is faced with dressed stone. Within this wall was probably the cemetery; it is now a garden. On the western boundary, near the stream, where the wall remains to the height of a few feet, are two square buildings, extending outside the wall: one has only a small portion remaining, but the other shows that there was no external door, though there is a window in each wall. This building might perhaps have been the kitchen, but I cannot think what the corresponding one on the northern side can have been. It is not large enough for the tower of the church; besides, the church would not have been so far west. Photographs of these two buildings are shown.

St. Andrew's Priory, Cowick, was a cell of the Abbey of Bec in Normandy. When Edward the Confessor was on the throne the manor of Coic belonged to the Saxon Ailman; at the Conquest it was granted to Baldwin, Sheriff of Devon, and brother of Richard de Redvers, the first Norman Earl of Devon.

William Fitz Baldwin, probably between 1087 and 1100, gave his manors of Cowick and Exwick to the Abbot and Convent of Bec. But there is no mention of a priory at Cowick until the inquisition taken after the death of John, Lord Courtenay, some time after 1242.

The house was of the Benedictine order, and the priors were always appointed by the mother abbey of Bec; during the wars between England and France its revenues as an alien priory were often seized by the Crown.

In 1421 Henry V. let the lands on lease for twenty years; then the priory had no income at all. In 1439 the unfortunate prior was charged with neglect for permitting the priory church, the chancel, the cloisters, and other buildings to go

to decay. In reply he addressed a petition to the king—Henry VI.—stating the impoverished condition of the convent, and also the injury sustained from inundations of the Exe. Hereupon the King restored to the house its property and privileges, and also released it from an annual charge of twenty-four marks which had been payable to the Crown.

The king's sympathy appears to have been aroused, for at the same time he wrote a letter to Lacy, Bishop of Exeter, stating that "a large portion of the possessions of the priory is close to a certain great river called Exe, and has been inundated by the heavy floods which have come down of late."

As no trace of the priory now remains except a wall close to the river which is held to have been part of the boundary, the letters quoted above are valuable as affording some indication of the site. That it was near the river is clear, and also in the particular part of the district which is liable now, as it was then, to be flooded when the river is swollen. Bishop Stafford's *Register* states that it was situated "*in ultimus finibus parochie.*"

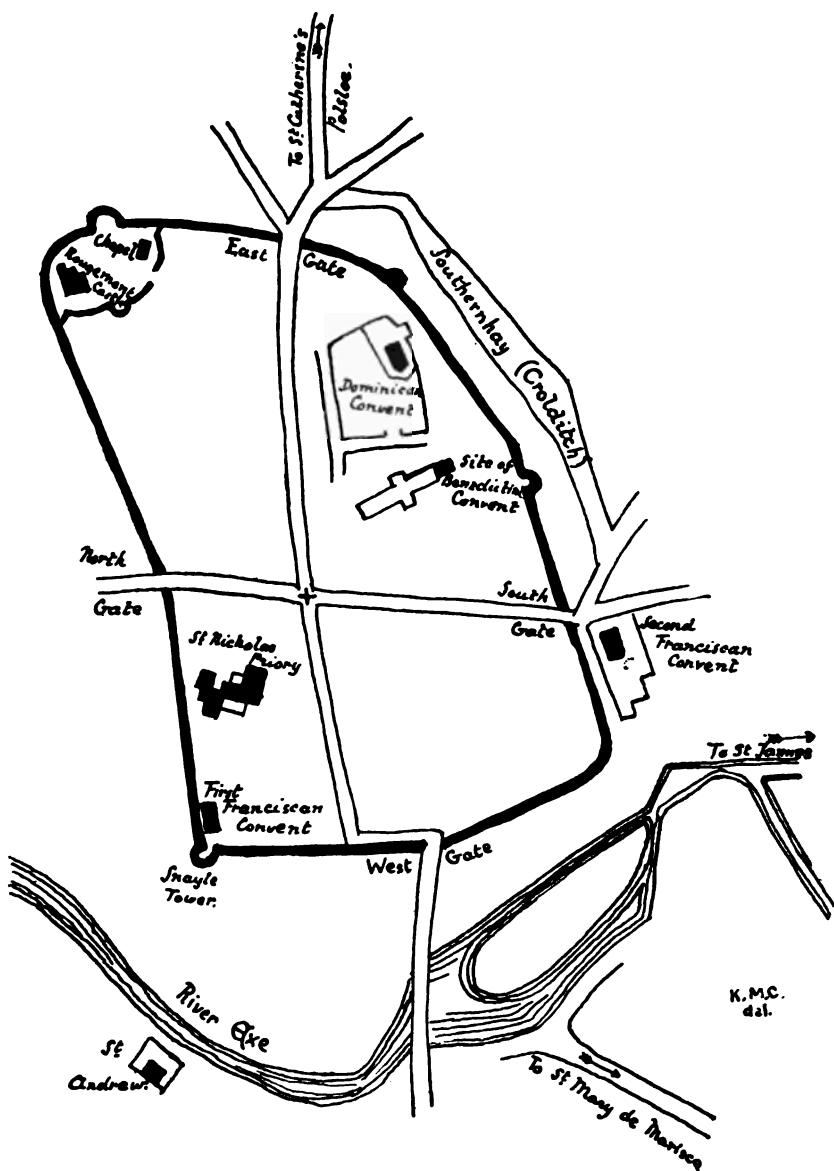
In a map of Exeter, dated 1570, there is a drawing of a house on the Exwick side of the river, and a little to the south-west of the weir. As there is no other house, large or small, at all near, it is probable that it was part of the priory, perhaps the prior's house, which was allowed to stand when the rest was destroyed.

The more prosperous condition of the house did not last long. On Palm Sunday, 1444, a fire broke out, and the loss in buildings, movables and cattle amounted to £177.

From this blow the priory never recovered. In 1451 prior Robert de Rouen—otherwise Becdenne—surrendered the property to the King, who applied the revenues and right of patronage to Eton College. Twelve years after Edward IV. cancelled the donation, and gave the property to Tavistock Abbey, in whose hands it remained until the dissolution.

Meanwhile the buildings had remained in a more or less ruinous condition, and Dr. Oliver thinks that a few monks from Tavistock settled at Cowick, but there is no mention in the Episcopal Registers of the appointment of priors, whence it may be accepted as certain that there were none.

Cowick Barton, a grange belonging to the priory, still exists. Eastward of the house stood the ancient chapel of



Sketch Map shewing approximate position of the
Religious Houses of Exeter.

St. Michael, where the inhabitants of the parish were buried until the church and churchyard of St. Thomas were opened in 1412. This church also was attached to the priory. In the Exeter Museum is a stone coffin which was found there in the course of some excavations.

There is no record of the first arrival in Exeter of the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, but they must have been there in 1240, of which date there is a deed—quoted by Oliver—which mentions "*Domus Fratrum Minorum*." In the absence of any definite knowledge, certain facts, without pretending to be conclusive, are at least suggestive.

In 1231, Henry III. granted the lordship of Exeter to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who was a friend and patron of Adam de Marisco, the first Franciscan lecturer at Oxford. It is obvious, therefore, that the earl must have sympathised with the friars, and this may have induced them to enter on a sphere of work in a city where they might reckon on the countenance of the lord paramount.

However, he does not appear to have helped them in any tangible way, though his son and successor, Edmund, granted them the site of their second convent.

There is another circumstance which appears worthy of notice. Among the eight Franciscans who arrived in England about 1226, was a young man of Devon birth named Richard de Exonia, who afterwards became lecturer in the Franciscan school, at Oxford. It seems reasonable to conclude that he would seek to establish a convent of his order as soon as possible in his native city. Later, we find that William de Exonia, from Oxford, came to assist his brother, Deodatus, the guardian of the Exeter fraternity, in the choice of a site for the second convent, so it appears as if the city of the west had somewhat special connection with the community at Oxford.

Their first convent was on the walls, between Snayle Tower and Bretagne Street (now Bartholomew Street); the site must have been granted to them by St. Nicholas Priory, which owned all the land in that district. Probably the actual position was just above the present Barbican steps, now the churchyard of All Hallows on the Walls (see map.) The church was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Francis.

It was the practice of the order to choose an abode as near as might be to the outskirts of a town, so that the brethren might be nearer the work to which they were called; to minister to the outcasts of the people, to labour amongst wretchedness and squalor, and particularly to tend those suffering from loathsome diseases, such as leprosy and plague. Inside the city walls there was some attempt to grapple with these evils. The parochial clergy watched over the spiritual welfare of the people, and the association of all classes into guilds, assisted them greatly in temporal matters. Moreover there was the civic authority, which succeeded in keeping some degree of order. But once outside the walls there was nothing of this. Refugees, immigrants seeking employment, criminals hiding from justice—none of these were admitted within the city, so they huddled together outside, in wretched unhealthy dwellings, in a manner from which the imagination shrinks.

Amongst these unhappy people the Franciscans found their work: by the rule of St. Francis they were especially bound to minister to lepers, and "they followed this injunction with the greatest promptitude."

There was a leper hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdelene outside the South Gate of Exeter, the inmates being strictly forbidden to pass within the walls. Originally this hospital was under the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, but in 1244 it was exchanged with the city authorities for the Hospital of St. John's. No reason is recorded for the exchange, and it seems possible that it may have been on account of the friars. They were settled in Exeter, as stated above, in 1240; the exchange of hospitals took place in 1244. During these four years, the friars, in pursuance of their obligation, must have been constant visitors to the hospital, but from various records it appears that relations between them and the Cathedral body were not of the most cordial character, so perhaps the Bishop preferred the charge of a hospital with which the friars had no concern. For this theory there is no authority; it is simply thrown out as a plausible suggestion.

Later on the Franciscans had their convent much nearer the Leper Hospital, and respecting their removal there is in the register of St. John's Hospital an entry to the following effect.

When Edward I. and his queen kept the Christmas of 1285 in Exeter, the Earl of Hereford was lodged in the Franciscan convent, and informed the king that it was a most miserable place, and so unhealthy that nine brethren had died in two years. Hereupon the king requested the Bishop to allow the friars to build another house on a convenient site. The land was obtained; the deed of transfer is still extant. The Earl of Cornwall, as lord of the city, gave his sanction, and it was ratified by the king.

The Bishop also gave his permission, but afterwards, urged by his confessor, who was a Dominican, he withdrew it. The king's justice, Walter of Wynborn, pressed him to concede it, but he swore by the blessed St. Peter that he wished he might be choked the day he consented. He did consent, however, a little later, and in the words of Hoker: "It fortune that the same Week and upon the day of St. Francis' Eve, the Bishop took a certaine Siropp to drink, and in too hastyswallowing thereof his Breath was stopped and he forthwith died." The Franciscans claimed that this tragic event was brought about by the direct interposition of their founder, on the vigil of whose festival it had occurred, but popular opinion had it that the friars had poisoned him. Certainly, Bishop Quivil did die in 1292, the date of the deed mentioned above: it seems very illogical to suppose the friars desired to remove the Bishop, *after* he had given his consent to what they wanted, but the story shows the aspect under which the Franciscans appeared to the popular mind. In their position as tenders of the sick it was needful that they should study medicine, and they were amongst the first students of experimental science. Ignorance is always apt to suspect what it does not understand, and Roger Bacon was not the only Franciscan who was accused of using his knowledge for evil ends.

As to their relations to Bishop Quivil, there is another circumstance on record. The Bishop held that the many privileges they claimed were unauthorized, and would not admit them. Archbishop Peckham, himself a Franciscan, wrote to him to explain that these privileges really had been granted by the Apostolic See, and Quivil's objections were removed, and in the Synodus Exoniensis for 1287, he gives leave to the friars, both preachers and minors, to hear the confessions of the faithful, and to adjudge penance.

But whatever may have been the relations between the Franciscans and Quivil, in his successor, Bishop Bytton, they had a strong friend, and under him the second convent was built. Unfortunately his register is entirely lost, or more particulars of the brotherhood might have been gleaned.

The second convent was on a site nearly six acres in extent, between Quay Lane and Larkbeare. The Church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The chapel of the first convent still stood, and in 1421 Archbishop Chichele put forth an excommunication against certain evil doers who had broken the stained glass windows and otherwise profaned the building. Bishop Lacy granted an indulgence of forty days to penitents who prayed within its walls.

Established in their new abode the friars' circumstances were much improved. There are a good many entries referring to them in different documents, as that King Edward III. granted them letters patent allowing them to make a water-course from the Croiditch (Southernhay). We also hear of their going, in company with the monks of St. Nicholas and the Dominican friars, to meet Henry VI. at Livery Dole when he came on a visit to Bishop Lacy in 1453.

Hoker tells us that in June, 1534, Hugh Latymer came to Exeter by the royal commission and delivered his first sermon in the churchyard of the friars beyond South Gate, to the great annoyance of all the friars except their guardian, John Cardmaker, *alias* Taylor, who from an admirer became a preacher of the same doctrine, and for the testimony thereof was burned at Smithfield, May 30th, 1555.

The convent was suppressed September 12th, 1538. The site still retains the name of "The Friars," though no vestige of the convent remains. A small patch which is reserved from building is considered to have been the cemetery. It seems not inappropriate that the Salvation Army, whose methods are certainly allied to those of the followers of St. Francis, should now have their temple on "The Friars."

Bishop Lacy, in speaking of the convent of the Order of the Dominican, or Black or Preaching Friars, styles himself "*Hujus domus Patronus unicus et fundator.*" Hence it may be deduced that it was founded by one of his predecessors in the see; probably either Blondy or Bruere. The latter died in 1244, and there is a deed of that date by

which Peter le Wayner and Isabella his wife, in consideration of twenty shillings, granted for ever to the convent three fountains or springs. Water supply was always a difficulty in the towns of the middle ages, and in 1258 Bishop Bronescombe obtained permission to have some of this water conveyed to his palace. But this was to be considered as a favour personal to himself, which his successors were not entitled to claim as a right. Eight months afterwards, in 1259, the Bishop dedicated the church "In crastino Sancte Catherine Dominus dedicavit ecclesiam Predicatorum."

This church was much used as a burial place for people of importance in the county, but the Cathedral Chapter claimed the right to say masses over the body before its interment in the Dominican chapel. Perhaps it was not always worth while to enforce this right, but a case is recorded in which the Chapter did so in a very determined manner.

Sir Henry Raleigh de Raleigh, who died in 1301, had expressed a wish to be buried in the Dominican Church; his body lay there awaiting interment, and when the Cathedral Chapter claimed it the friars refused to give it up, declaring that they were competent to do all that was necessary. Hereupon the Dean and Chapter gave orders that it should be obtained by force.

At this date the Cathedral Close was surrounded by a wall pierced by seven gates; Erceweske or Bickleigh Gate was opposite a door in the monastery wall; Egypt Lane, which the authorities of our day have provokingly renamed Chapel Street, being between. So it was not very difficult for a body of men to emerge from Bickleigh Gate and break in the monastery door: this they did, and found the corpse of Sir Henry de Raleigh lying on a bier, and wrapped in a cloth called a bandekyn; they carried it into the Cathedral, bier, bandekyn, and all. After the usual ceremonies had been performed, the body was returned to the Black Friars for burial, but the friars refused to receive it. So it was entombed in the Cathedral, and a monument erected over him, this monument being the most western of the two unnamed crusaders in the south aisle of the choir.

Meanwhile the friars indicted the Dean and Chapter for robbery of the bier and the bandekyn which they valued at

£40. According to the custom of the time the case was tried by inquest, before a jury, and the verdict is preserved in the Mayor's Court Roll. It is in favour of the Dean and Chapter, and finds that the body was not taken violently but amicably, and that the bier and bandekyn were returned, but that the friars would not receive them, but left them at the gate.

The friars now appealed to the Pope, and through his mediation a compromise was arrived at two years later, and the body of Sir Henry de Ralegh was removed to the Dominican Chapel after all, the monument in the Cathedral remaining as a cenotaph. A replica was set up in the convent chapel, but has entirely disappeared. In the archives of the Dean and Chapter are three documents referring to these transactions, the dates being from 1301 to 1305.

In 1441 the general chapter of the Dominicans was held in the Exeter convent, when Bishop Lacy delivered the charge before distinguished members of the order from all parts of the kingdom. This charge is printed in Oliver's *Monasticon*, but is considered to be of very trifling merit.

The convent was suppressed September 12th, 1538, and "the site, church, belfry and cemetery granted to Lord John Russell . . . who had made hym a faire place of this house."

Leland speaks of two fragments of an inscription formerly in the convent, "One of them standith in a tower of the Waul, the other is in the Waul hard by." No trace of these inscriptions is left now, and of even the "faire place," Bedford House, which occupied the site of the convent, there is no vestige, except the coat of arms of the family of Russell, now on the front of a house in Bedford Circus.

One can hardly visit the spots upon which these buildings once were without feelings of regret that all should have passed away; that except for a few entries in books and manuscripts, it is as though they had never been. No doubt the mission of these religious communities had been fulfilled, their work was done, but even then their labours deserved different treatment from that they received.

And what then shall be said to those to-day,
Who cry aloud to lay the old world low
To clear the new world's way?

Ah! from the old world let some one answer give:
"Scorn ye this world, their tears, their inward cares?
I say unto you, see that *your* souls live
A deeper life than theirs."

KATE M. CLARKE.

110. MEETH.—The following extracts are given by the permission of the Rector, the Rev. J. H. Kemp. They are written within the cover of a churchwardens' account book:—

The harvest in 1799 was a very long and tedious one, rain continued successively for six weeks.

The year 1800, its a most melancholy time, the poor cry for bread and are not satisfied. Wheat 24s., barley 12s. and 14s., oats 5s. and 6s. per bushel, beef 10d., mutton and veal 8d. per pound, potatoes 8s. and 10s. per bag. O Lord, send us soon a plentiful harvest, and give us grace to improve Thy mercies.

The harvest in 1800 was without rain, scarcely any rain for sixteen weeks; the lands are everywhere burnt, no grass or vegetables. Potatoes, the support of the poor, fail, which keeps up the price of corn to an alarming degree. O Lord, our eyes are up unto Thee, hear us.

The number of inhabitants in Meeth parish in the year 1801, both old and young, both male and female, were 257. May they be numbered with the saints in glory.

The year 1801 is truly melancholy. Barley 17s. and 18s. per bushel, wheat 24s. per bushel, oats 6s. or 7s., beef 11d. or a shilling per pound, and also mutton.

Scarcely any corn for the poor. Mobs are everywhere rising, an extra number of constables sworn to keep the peace. May Xt our peace appear for us. The labouring people have all pay for their families and the barley reduced from 15s. and 16s. per bushel to 6s. for them. O Lord, hear us on behalf of the poor.

In the year 1802 were collected 156 rates for the poor, the Parsonage paid £13 for poor rates.

The 19th May, 1803, the Rev. L. Canniford purchased the advowson of Meeth parish of Mr. Vidal, began to build a new Parsonage House February, 1804. May his posterity for

generations to come enjoy it, be of great use and blessing to the inhabitants of the parish, even so, amen.

The parish was again numbered in 1811, and the number of the inhabitants was 272 old and young.

KATE ST. CLAIR FORD.

III. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TOTNES.—In "The Memorials of Bishop Lacey," by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, printed in the last issue of *Devon Notes and Queries*, it is stated that the stone screen in this church was restored in 1853. This date is incorrect, as the restoration of the church was not commenced until 1868, and the work extended over several years. The screen was not dealt with until about 1879.

I also wish to make a correction on a more important matter. Mr. Gibbs gives a sketch of the inscribed panel under the middle niche on the south side of the tower, and in the course of his description of the statuary quotes the inscription as "I made thys ture," the implied meaning of the last word being "tower." Mr. Edward Windeatt, who takes great interest in the church, and has published an historical and descriptive account of it, gives the words of the inscription, in the earlier edition of his book, as "I made the tour," and in a later edition (1900) as "I made thys tore."

When the exterior of the church was being restored under my direction in the year 1884, I had the opportunity of closely inspecting the sculptured niches, and as the reading of the last word of the inscription differed from what it was generally supposed to be, I had a cast made from the stone that I might at leisure give further consideration to the reading and meaning of the legend.

Shortly afterwards I exhibited the cast at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries that I might obtain the opinion of the members who were present as to the meaning of the doubtful word. It was unanimously agreed that the word was "fote," *i.e.*, "foot," but no explanation could be given as to what was intended to be referred to by this term.

Since the publication of Mr. Roscoe Gibbs' article, I have shewn the cast to Mr. St. John Hope, the Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, who confirms the opinion that the word is "fote"—in modern English "foot"—and that the inscription is intended to refer to a certain limited portion of

the work. He tells me that he has met with the same word in carved inscriptions on the parapets of Ludlow church, where the word occurs several times, different persons having each contributed the cost of a definite portion of the work.

Perhaps the publication of this illustration, made from a tracing of a photograph of the cast of the panel, may be the means of eliciting opinions, and so clearing up what is at present somewhat obscure.



I had a duplicate cast made for preservation in the vestry, and in a notice of the church in *The Illustrated Church News*, published in November, 1897, mention is made of this cast, and the inscription is given correctly.

I should mention that Mr. St. John Hope is of opinion that the figure with the bearded face and the triple tiara in the central niche is intended for a representation of the Blessed Trinity. Bishops of the period of this work did not wear beards; the illustration from the painted glass given with Mr. Gibbs' paper shews the Bishop with a clean shaven face.

CHAS. R. BAKER KING, A.R.I.B.A.

112. HERALDRY ON BISHOP LACY'S SEAL (III., par. 100, p. 117)—This valuable copy of the seal gives in sinister base one of the variations of the arms of the See of Exon, which Woodward, in his *Ecclesiastical Heraldry*, p. 181, states belongs solely to the Bishop, and says it resembles Bath and Winchester. He is incorrect in saying it resembles Bath, as it bore the sword in dexter and the keys in sinister bend, but it resembles Winchester exactly, though I suppose the field was different. Are there not glass examples, proved to be his, extant now which would determine this? The Lacy impaling goes a

long way to prove that Miss Cresswell's conjecture about the arms on the font in Ipplepen Church (III., p. 89) is correct. S. Peter has on his head what looks more like a finial of a railing, and behind possibly a double triangle. Is this quite a correct copy? In Dr. Oliver's seal, No. 12, which seems almost identical, but has no arms of the see impaling Lacy, he is distinctly triple crowned; possibly it was discarded and the latter substituted; if so, it might be that the arms were the chief cause. On p. 118, in connection with Bishop Lacy's head on Totnes Church tower, I doubt the Holy Father being represented either crowned or mitred, certainly not in the cases I have come across, and very rarely separated from the Holy Trinity. If it is a papal tiara, then it suggests that a Pope found the funds, which applies equally to the Bishop if a mitre; the only other suggestion I can offer is that it might be that of a member of the Drapers' Company.

F.W.

113. EXETER GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.—Can any of your readers inform me where the records of this Company are now and if they can be seen? The Assay Office was closed in 1855, I believe, from want of work. Also I should be glad of any names of Devonshire goldsmiths beyond those given in Hope's *English Goldsmiths* and Cripp's *Old English Plate*. I have the following names of Barnstaple goldsmiths:—

Hugh Holbrook, circ. 1370.

John Davy, 1544-1581.

Peter Quycke, died 1573.

John Cotten, died 1601.

George Peard, died 1632.

Richard Laering	} Indicted for using the art and mystery of goldsmiths, having never been apprenticed to the trade, 1632.
Robert Matherns	

John Seldon, assayer 1652, died 1668.

John Peard, died 1680.

John Smith, 1706.

Henry Servante, jr., 1701.

In Cripp's book there is a gap in the Exeter names between 1640 and 1700.

I am compiling a list of the Church plate in North Devon, and owing to the want of any roll of goldsmiths working in Devon, find great difficulty in identifying the makers' marks on various articles, some of which were assayed at Exeter,

and others bearing only the maker's mark. I should be glad also of the date of the death of John Jons, goldsmith, of Exeter, the maker of so many Communion cups in Devon; also of any particulars relating to T. Matthew and J. Coton, Exeter goldsmiths. All these three were working 1570-1580.

J. F. CHANTER.

114. DEVONSHIRE CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS.—In the new edition of Britten's *Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers*, 1904, although the adjoining county of Somerset is fully represented, Devon makes a poor showing. The following names have been extracted in the hope that many may be added by those who have local knowledge of the craft. C.C. stands for London Clockmakers' Company.

Clement, Edward, C.C., 1671; the inscription "Edward Clement, Exon," on a lantern clock may apply to him.

Ellis, Henry, Exeter, 1810.

Lovelace, Jacob, Exeter, died 1766, at the age of 60, in great poverty, having been 34 years engaged in constructing a monumental clock (of which an illustration is given), a prominent feature of the Exhibition of 1851, now in the Liverpool Museum. (*Vide D. N. & Q.*, Vol. I., pp. 178-180.)

Mallett, a Devonshire family of clockmakers; long marqueterie case clock by *Peter Mallett*, about 1705. *John Mallett*, Barnstaple. 1842.

Morcombe, Jno., made the town clock for Hartland in 1622-23; "new made" it 1657-8; supposed to be a conversion from a balance to pendulum.

Mudge, Thomas, born at Exeter 1715; C.C., 1738; while in business in London made an equation watch for Ferdinand VI. of Spain, and in 1765 a watch for Queen Charlotte; removed to Plymouth 1771, devoting himself to the construction of chronometers. He was often employed by George III., and in 1776 was appointed watchmaker to the King; he died in 1794.

Northcote, Samuel, son of a Plymouth watchmaker, and elder brother of James Northcote, the artist, was sent to London to Mudge, 1766; a watch by him inscribed "Samuel Northcote, Plymouth," about 1780.

Sanderson, George, Exeter, patentee of tools for duplicating parts of watches; also a lunar and calendar watch-key.

Thorne, Sim., Tiverton, 1740.

Towson, Jno. Thos., Devonport; received Vulcan medal and £100 from Society of Arts for chronometer banking, 1826.

Upjohn, Richd., Exon; long-case clock, about 1730.

Upjohn, Wm., Exon; watch, silver dial, raised figures, hall-mark, 1741.

Zucker, Jno., Tiverton, 1710.

J. H. BUCK.

115. APPLE TREE CHARMS.—In the *Devon Notes and Queries* of July, 1903, there is an interesting account of the old custom of apple tree charms, and it seems that it is done in different ways at different places. I never saw it performed in Devonshire, but in my early days I lived in Somersetshire, in the parish of Wiveliscombe, about four miles over the border from Devonshire, and the custom was regularly kept up there and I believe it is still, and I have often seen it. The ceremony was as follows:—On the evening of Twelfth day a number of people formed a circle round one of the apple trees; some had guns, some old tea kettles, or a tin tray or other thing that would make a loud noise when struck with a poker or fire shovel. Then the leader of the party sang a song, of which I can only remember one verse, which was:

There was an old man,
And he had an old cow,
And how to keep her he didn't know how;
So he built up a barn
To keep this cow warm,
And a little more cider would do us no harm.
Harm, my boys, harm!
Harm, my boys, harm!
A little more cider would do us no harm!

The guns were fired and the tea kettles and trays banged, and then all stooped down and raising themselves up three times shouted:—Now, now, now; hats full, caps full, three bushel bags full, and a little heap under the stairs; please God send a good crop, and then now, now, now again, and more gun firing and kettle banging, after which the cider was passed round and another verse was sung with the same ceremony. There were several verses which I cannot recollect, and I have been unable to obtain them. Before I went into Somersetshire I lived within a mile of Totnes, but I never heard of such a custom in that neighbourhood. I believe that it was

maintained in the neighbourhood of Crediton, but I never heard what the particular formula was, nor do I know if it is still kept up.

H. C. ADAMS.

116. KINGSLAND, SOUTHMOLTON (III., par. 41, p. 53; par. 77, p. 92; par. 91, p. 104).—The arms in dispute on the overmantel there, seem to be those of Horwood. They can be seen also on the monument of Thomas Horwood in Barnstaple Parish Church, 1658; on a flagon at Combemartin Church, given by the widow of Rev. Richard Horwood, Rector 1708-1741; also on articles formerly belonging to the family of Horwood of Blakewell, Sherwell, and afterwards of Puttsborough—*Az. a chevron ermine between three bitterns.*

J. F. CHANTER.

117. I have no doubt that, as F.W. suggests, the first coat of the shield bears ermine spots on the chevron, or that it is the coat of Harwood or Harewood.

In the *Herald's Visitation* of 1620 we find that John Harwood, of South Molton, married Alice, daughter of William Bury, of Coleton, died May 22nd, 1542, and had a son William, who is described as of Kingsland, South Molton. Henry, the fifth son of William, who married Anne, daughter and one of the heirs of John Kayllewaye, died s.p. 22nd Nov., 1631, and the South Molton Parish Register testifies that he was one of the churchwardens there in 1608. The arms of Bury, of Coleton, according to the *Visitation* of 1564, were: *Ermine, on a bend azure, 3 fleur de lys, or*, tantalizingly similar to those on the second, third and fifth coats.

I have looked at several hundreds of coats of Devonshire families, and I cannot find one that bears *On a bend, 5 plates*. The only coat of this description that I have met with is that assigned to the family, unknown in Devon, of Chartworth, in *Risdon's MS.*, 1562, viz.: *Ar. on a bend g., 5 besants*. Motto: *Garrula lingua leviter volat sed graviter vulnerat.*

Vivian, as J.S. points out, gives a different coat to the Harewood family. As either he or the Heralds err, I have no hesitation in saying that it is Vivian.

THOS. WAINWRIGHT.

118. I have had a helpful correspondence with J.S. over the Heraldry, and he must please to observe that

the coat I gave on p. 92 was for Harwood, not Harewood—quite a sufficient difference to account for a different coat of arms, though I dare say often locally pronounced the same. But he has sent heel-ball rubbings of the chevron and birds; the first is undoubtedly 'ermine,' not 'garbs,' and the second, to my mind, are like plovers. But birds in heraldry are always a trouble, and as I cannot find yet any clue to a bird called a 'bittowe,' unless it be a 'bittern,' which these might be, I must call them plovers, when possibly the coat might belong to the family of Wyke.

F.W.

119. WICHA AND AILRICHESTONA (III., par. 102, p. 119).—Mr. Whale has done me the honour of referring to me anent the identification of these places. May I offer a word of comment?

In my paper on the Pipe Rolls (*Trans. Devon. Ass.*, xxix., 458) I undoubtedly made two mistakes. (1) Guided by its value I called Tautona North Tawton, not noticing that the Pipe Roll Tautona had an *alias* Aedrichescota or Addiscot, which shows that it must be South Tawton. (2) I also failed to distinguish Ailricheston from Ailrichescota *alias* Aedrichescota, but I failed in good company. The error as to South Tawton was corrected in *Trans. Devon. Asso.*, xxxiii., 613; the error as to Ailricheston in *Trans.*, xxxiv., 721.

I am, however, wholly innocent of having ever suggested that Wicha of the Pipe Rolls was Wick, the outlier of Kenton near Langstone Point. No such idea ever entered my head. It is obvious that Mr. Whale has criticised me without taking the trouble to read my papers. For in *Trans.*, xxvii., 198, n. 54, *i.e.*, nine years ago, I wrote:—"Wyke is Week in Chagford *alias* Southteign, as appears from MS. 24,772, p. 193 (in Brit. Museum) where under the heading Manor of Southteyng *alias* Hampston Wick, in a brief dated 4 Sept., 9 Chas. I., Hampston Week is said to adjoin Southteyng, and the manor to bear both names. See also *Trans.*, viii., 64." This statement is referred to and endorsed *Trans.*, xxix., 460, n. 16, and I do not think is open to doubt.

Middelcote and Brodewyk (*i.e.*, Middlecot in Chagford and Great Week or the Prince's Week in Chagford) were both held of our Lord the King of the manor of Southteyng, as an

extract supplied by Miss Lega-Weekes shews. Now Middlecot, as being part of a Crown manor, is probably the English thane Alwin's Midelcota in *Domesday* (W. 1085, p. 1180), which the sequence suggests lay in Wonford Hundred, but certainly not in South Tawton Hundred; and if this is admitted, it seems probable that Southteign manor, including Middlecot and Great Week, all of which are in Wonford Hundred, formed part of the *Domesday* Wenfort (W. 59, p. 38). To Wenfort also belonged Budbrook and Drascombe in Drewsteynton, Halsford and part of Whitstone besides Pocombe in Alphington (see *Hundred Rolls*, No. 42, p. 84, and *Testa Nevil*, No. 1495, p. 198a).

(1). With the single exception of finding in Ailrichescota Addiscot, anciently the lordship of South Tawton, I regret to dissent entirely from the rest of Mr. Whale's suggested identifications.

(2). There are two Ailrichestonas. One of them was held of the Honour of Gloucester (*Testa Nevil*, No. 268, p. 178 a), and, together with Trebbles, Partridge and other fees in Cheriton Bishop, was held of Umfravil, the successor in title to Godwin in *Domesday*. It is, therefore, no doubt included in Godwin's Lantford (W. 1089, p. 1158), and is now known as Easton Barton in Cheriton Bishop. The other Ailrichestona was one of the Queen's dower lands, and for the reasons stated in *Trans.*, xxxiv., 721, I take it to be identical with Easton in Chagford. It adjoins Great Week and Southteign, and, like them, was part of the *Domesday* Wenfort.

(3). I do not know whether Mr. Whale is not poking fun with his phonetic jugglery of Ailrichestona into the-ton and Itton, or of Seleton into Slandon and Slancombe. The origin of Itton as a manor Miss Lega-Weekes has already supplied. But why the King may not have made a grant of Slancombe in Moreton Hampstead along with Hampston Week, which it adjoins, I fail to see.

(4). Also there is no reason why Cheleworthy should not be the Cheleforda of *Domesday* (W. 1071, p. 1150), *i.e.*, Chils-worthy in Holsworthy, if the Wyke which was held with it should turn out to be the Wica of *Domesday* (W. 1069, p. 1172), *i.e.*, North Week and Woodicot in Thornbury, for both are in Blacktorington Hundred. But certainly this Wica is not North Wyke, because North Wyke was part of

South Tawton manor, to which it still pays a chief rent of 19s. 10d.

The disproportionate attention which has been lately lavished on South Tawton may perhaps have misled Mr. Whale. South Tawton is not, any more than the maison Jacob at Quimper, the ὀμφαλος γῆς; and if the evidence of *Domesday* goes for anything, it was not even an ancient Crown lordship, but an earl's land projected out of the orbit of North Tawton, and not united to the Hundred because it still continued in royal hands.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

120. TIVERTON IN 1659.—The following account of the state of alarm into which Tiverton was thrown on July 25, 1659, is transcribed from the *Mercurius Politicus* (published by Order of Parliament) of three days later. It was evidently the work of a Parliamentarian, as shown by its concluding passage. It receives no mention from Dunsford in his *History* of that town. and for this, apart from other reasons, is well worth being reprinted in the pages of *Devon Notes and Queries*. It is of much interest for showing the state of unrest which, commencing at the time of Cromwell's death, on Sept. 3, 1658, came to a crisis when the Protectorate was abolished, on the abdication of Richard Cromwell on May 25, 1659. From that period until May 1, 1660, the country was in a condition bordering on anarchy. During the time that Monk was coquetting with the Royalists, wild and alarming rumours, such as those which were spread through Tiverton, were propagated which seemed to have some basis of truth, now that the Fifth Monarchy men, who had caused much trouble to Cromwell in the closing years of his office, were released from his "mailed fist" by his death.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

"*Mercurius Politicus*. . . . Published by Order of Parliament. No. 580.
From Thursday, July 21, to Thursday, July 28, 1659.

Tiverton in Devou, July 25, 1659.

Upon the Nineteenth day of this month, about midnight, the whole Town of *Tiverton*, as also several Families in the Parish, were raised up out of their Beds by a false Rumor and Alarm; That the Ministers of the Town, and others fearing God, should be all massacred that night; whereupon the Magistrates, Ministers, and several others, gathered themselves together (many of them being in Arms) consulting in whose hands

to put Arms, it being so dangerous a time. Neighbors roused up each other out of their Beds, crying pittifully one to another, *Take Arms, take Arms, else they would have their Throates cut in their Beds.* And when they came forth of their Houses, and asked the reason of this Hurliburlie and feare, the common Replie and general Crie was, that *the Anabaptists and Quakers were joyned together, and intended that night to cut the Throats of the Ministers, and all the Godly people.* Whereupon some (being wiser than the rest) returned to their beds, as judging there was no Cause of Feare. But others (being thereto invited) took Arms, and walked through the Town. The Crie for a while increased and grew higher and higher, to wit, That, *the Fifth Monarchie Men, Anabaptists and Quakers were joyned together, not only to cut the Throats of the Godly in that Town, but the Throats of all the Godly in the Nation that Night.* They had an intent to have beaten their Drums, and rung the Bells at Midnight, but some persuaded to the contrary, which was a great mercie to a few Anabaptists (so called) living in that Town ; for it is probable, had such a thing been done, the rude multitude in their rage, by reason of the false Report, would have pluckt their houses down upon them. But they did only set a Guard about their Houses (which were 10 or 12 Families) as their Neighbors told them the next day.

The occasions of this Commotion, as it appears by inquiry, was from a Letter which a Parish Minister wrote to several of his Bretheren, That there was a designe on foot by the *Fifth-Monarchie Men, Anabaptists, and Quakers* to CUT THROATS THAT NIGHT ; whereupon for fear they left their Houses.

It is necessary that a word be added : I, To undeceive many simple ones in the Nation, that is, to warn all men in their places to take heed of the secret Plotters, and cunning designs now every where on foot, to ensnare poor people. It is well known the Cavaliers in City and County are waiting for an opportunity to rise for *Charles Stuart* against the Commonwealth, neither care they what the way be, so they may reach their malicious end, against the Government by a Commonwealth, and what way more likelie then this of *Tiverton* ?

But secondly, It is very strange that men professing to fear God, should not make more conscience of Lying, especially to devise such a thing as every one that shall hear of (if he be sober and discreet) will cry out against it as a most absurd and groundless thing. Truly this way will not do it, to bring in Monarchie ; God hath hitherto cursed it, and therefore let men know they do but *kick against the pricks* in seeking to set up a *King and House of Lords* ; it will not be, because the Lord himself is against it."

121. THE "JACKDAW OF RHEIMS."—One would scarcely expect to find, in a sermon preached by a Devonshire clergyman in the early part of the 17th century, any reference to the "Jackdaw of Rheims," immortalised by the author of the *Ingoldsby Legends* ; such, however, is the fact. The Rev. John Gee (1596-1636), son of the incumbent of the

same name of Dunsford in this county, was in his way a somewhat notorious person. He became a convert to Roman Catholicism, but after the "Fatal Vespers" in Blackfriars on Oct. 26th, 1623, at which he was present, when nearly 100 persons were killed, he on his escape once more reverted to Protestantism, and thenceforth was known as a violent anti-Papal writer and preacher. In a sermon delivered by him at Paul's Cross on Oct. 31st, 1624 (printed in the same year, but not mentioned in bibliographical works), entitled "Hold Fast," and dedicated to Sir Robert Naunton, the author of "Fragmenta Regalia," he refers to "the power of Excommunication," which he illustrates thus:—

"In their Booke of Miracles, called *Pratum spirituale*, I find one of these jolly tales, that once upon a time there was a crow or iacke-daw had stollen a gold ring, and therevpon incurring the sentence of excommunication, refused to eate, and pined away, till an Abbot absolved the crow, and then hee was in good liking, and iocund as before."

(In marginal note) "A Iack Daw loued gold well, and so do those that tell this tale. You may read of sparrows excommunicated (*Discip. Ser. 69, De Tempore*). A rauē excommunicated for breaking of a Church window (*vid. a booke intituled 'The Life of Leo Tusc.,' printed at Col., p. 264*. Since no rauē will come within a mile of that Church" (39).

The Rev. R. H. Barham alludes to it as "an old Catholic legend that I picked up out of a High Dutch author. I am afraid the poor 'Jackdaw' will be sadly pecked at. Had I more time I meant to have engrafted on it a story I have heard Cannon tell of a magpie of his acquaintance." (*Life*, 1880, 250).

The legend to which Barham refers is to be found in *Johan. Wolffs Lectionum Memorabilium Centenarii*, Vol. I., p. 216 (*Ingoldsby Legends*, 1894, I., 220). There is a portrait and description of Wolff in Dibdin's *Bibliomania* (1876), 110-2. From the *Sorberiana* (published 60 years later than Wolff's work) Mr. Axon quotes an anecdote of a raven which secreted the Pope's ring. The Pope "issued a bull of excommunication against the robber;" after which "the raven grew very thin and lost all his plumage. On the ring being found and the excommunication taken off, the raven recovered his flesh and his plumage" (*N. & Q.*, 4th S., II., 21).

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

122. **DUDDERIDGE** *alias* **DODDERIDGE**, OF DEVON, SOMERSET AND DORSET.—*Origin and Seat*.—This ancient Norman family, which has been so widely identified with West Somerset for the last five centuries, took its origin from a small manor or seat, now called Dotheridge, in the parish of Alwington, Co. Devon. At first sight it would appear that the well-known name of Dudderidge is a mere corruption of the more popular patronymic of Dodderidge, but investigation has shown that, so far from this being the case, it would be more true to say that Dodderidge is a corruption of Dudderidge. Who the first member of the family was to drop his French name, and adopt that of the Saxon manor upon which he settled, we have no means of knowing, the first glimpse of the early progenitors of the race being seen in the reign of Henry III., when about the year 1250 Sir Richard Cophin, lord of Alwington, renews the grant of the seat to Thomas de Dudderigge and his heirs, as the following translation of the earliest documentary evidence shows:—

“Know as well present as to come, that I, Richard Cophin, have rendered and granted unto Thomas de Dudderigge and his heirs the land of Dudderigge and the land of Hole, together with Moggesmore, as his fee and right, to be held of me and my heirs by royal service for two ferlings, he rendering to me yearly two silver-plated spurs at the Feast of St. Michael for all service. And for this grant aforesaid the said Thomas has given me as acknowledgment 10 shillings. And that this grant may remain ratified and unshaken, I have taken care to strengthen it with the impression of my seal and the names of the witnesses annexed.”

The appendant seal in green wax, in fair preservation but worn, represents a knight on horseback, while the witnesses are:—

William Punchardun, William Dancis, Addam de Stoddune, William Fitz Hugh, William de Greinvile, William Boteler, Richard Brutone, Manger a Chokeinstone and his sons, Robert a Raustone and Richard his son, Jordan de Lauceles and Gocelin his brother, Savari a Stenorde, Elylande ate Yo and Ralph his brother, Richard a Chittalacomtone, Thomas his son, Thomas Carkalonde, Helyas Fitz Jordan, Jordan de Ghiliscote, Ralph the Rustic and Robert his brother.

The only further notice of the family yet discovered in connection with their early ancestral home is that of Robert de Dudarigge, who in the days of Edward II., 1307-1327,

1. Historical MSS. Commission, Appendix to Fourth Report, p. 376.

witnesses a deed of gift in which Sir William Cophin, a later lord of Alwington, grants to Peter de Karkaland a ferling of land in Karkaland."

No mention of the family appears in the voluminous *Subsidy Rolls* for Devon in the years 1327 or 1333, while in 1360 the family seat of "Douderygge" passed from one Godman to William Ellis and Joan his wife. Later, in 1434, the "lands at Dothderygge" were leased to one Deuyds and his wife.

This gradual change in the spelling of the name, while interesting, is by no means unique, for in the adjacent parish of Merton is a place once called Pudderidge, which form still appears on a memorial stone in Parkham Church, dated 1595. But before this date the name had already been corrupted into Pouderidge. Then later, in 1333, it was written Poderug. Still later, in 1644, the Great Torrington Parish Register spells it Poderidge, while to-day it is called Potheridge and is better known as the seat of the celebrated Monk family.

The present estate consists of 30 acres, and since the old "ferlingata" would appear to vary from 12 to 15 acres, its extent has not altered since the days of Henry III. The manor house is a comfortable, fair-sized one, much sought after for its boat rooms, while connected with the old domain is its ancient farm and house.

Heraldic Notices.—Towards the end of the 15th century there lived at South Molton, Devon, one John Dodderidge, who was the ancestor of a distinguished line which produced Richard Dodderidge, Mayor of Barnstaple 1589; Sir John Dodderidge (1555-1628), Second Justice of the Court of King's Bench; Pentecost Dodderidge, M.P. for Barnstaple 1620-1623, and Mayor 1611, 1627, 1637; John Dodderidge (1610-1666), Recorder of Bristol, then of Barnstaple, and later, in 1646, M.P. for Barnstaple; and Dr. Philip Dodderidge, of Northampton, 1702-1751. It is in connection with this line that the family armorial coat first appears. Risdon, writing between 1608-1628, gives for "Dodderigg":—" *Argent, three pales wavy azure between twelve crosses crosslet, gules*"; while Pole, writing before 1635, gives the coat in quaint language, viz.:—" *Argent, crusule geules, three bends (should be pallets), unde azure.*"

Now, the mediæval form of the surname by Risdon, and the description by Pole in language common to the earlier armorists, tends to show that each writer quoted from documents contemporaneous with the middle ages. It is this coat which bears such a close resemblance to the ancient Cophin coat, viz.:—"Azure semée of cross crosslets or, three bezants," and since heraldry came to be regarded as a science at the very period the Dudderidges were holding lands from the Cophins, what is more reasonable than to suppose that the Cophins granted their coat with certain differences, according to custom, to the Dudderidges, to denote the latter's feudal alliance or dependency? Assuming this to be correct, it shows that the early ancestors of this illustrious line of Dodderidges were originally Dudderidges, whose descendants adopted the more popular spelling of their surname. No Dudderidge or Dodderidge is known to have recorded this coat, but a curious and interesting point is the fact that Sir John Dodderidge, in spite of what Risdon and Pole give, *reduced* the achievement for his personal and relatives' use. Prince notes that in 1612 Sir John was bearing as his arms:—"Argent, two pales wavy azure, between nine cross crosslets, gules." In 1622 Sir John placed this reduced coat, impaling Westcott, over the principal entrance of his manor house at Bremridge, South Molton. It was not, however, until the year of his death that this reduced coat was "confirmed and allowed" to Sir John and his brother Pentecost by the Heralds, when the former recorded his pedigree of four generations in 1628. From the foregoing remarks, therefore, it would appear that while Sir John's reduced coat is exclusively the property of the descendants of his branch of the family, if any exist, the older and fuller coat, as given by Risdon and Pole, may be looked upon as the general insignia of the Dudderidge family at large, seeing that it has never been taken up and recorded by any particular branch of the same. Again, if heraldry may be taken as a guide, Prince's contention that Sir John Dodderidge's early ancestors were of Dodderidge, in the parish of Sandford, Devon, appears to be unsustained.

The Spelling of the Surname.—Finally, it is certain that, as the name of the family seat changed in form from Dudderidge to Dotheridge, so did also the family surname from Dudderidge to Dodderidge. Each transition seems to have been influenced,

more or less, by the more prolific Dodderidges of Dodderidge, who, in process of time, spread all over the county of Devon, making the only distinguishing mark to be the armorial coat, to which the latter family never pretended. It is interesting to add that before the change of surname became permanent in Devon, a cadet branch of the Dudderidge family settled towards the end of the 14th century in Somerset. Dividing themselves here into two main lines with permanent settlements at Stogumber and Burland in Staplegrove, they retained the original spelling of their surname, and by such are still widely and honourably known to-day. Further, in the middle of the 19th century the family had immigrated to Dorset, where one branch has in recent years dropped the older form of Dudderidge for the more popular form of Dodderidge.

SIDNEY E. DODDERIDGE.

123. PEDIGREE OF DUDDERIDGE *alias* DODDERIDGE, of Dotheridge, South Molton, and Barnstaple, Co. Devon:—

1. Thomas de Dudderidge, lord of Dotheridge, *temp.* Henry III., from whom descended—
2. Robert de Dudarigge, *temp.* Edward II., from whom descended—
3. John Dodderidge, of South Molton, *temp.* 1500. By his wife, Miss Smith, he had issue—
 1. Henry, who died without issue.
 2. Richard, of whom presently.
4. Richard Dodderidge, of South Molton and Holland Street, Barnstaple. According to Prince, he married Joan Badcock, of South Molton, but the pedigree at the Heralds' College names as his wife Joan Harder, of Devonshire. Possibly he was twice married. He had issue—
 1. John, of whom presently.
 2. Pentecost, of whom presently.
 3. Amey, who married John Bincombe or Pyncombe, of South Molton.
 4. Philip, of Isleworth, Middlesex, living 1625.
 5. Elizabeth, who married, firstly, Nicholas Downe and had issue; secondly, Richard Crossing, of Exeter, whose issue ultimately inherited Sir John Dodderidge's manor of Bremridge, South Molton.

6. Peter, died *temp.* 1604.

7. Robert, who married Margaret, who with her husband died about 1604.

In 1589 he was Mayor of Barnstaple, and dying in January, 1619, was buried at Barnstaple.

5. Sir John Dodderidge, Knight, 1555-1628, of South Molton, Barnstaple, and Forsters, Egham, Surrey, Second Justice of the Court of King's Bench. He married, firstly, Miss Germin, of Devonshire; secondly, Anne, widow of Gabriel Newman, of London, and great-grand-daughter of Richard Culme, of Canon's Leigh, Devon; thirdly, Dorothy, widow of Edward Handcock, of Coombe Martin, Devon, and daughter of Sir Amias and Lady Elizabeth Bampfild, of North Molton, Devon, who died 1st March, 1615, and is buried in the Lady Chapel of Exeter Cathedral. By her only he had issue one son, who died in the prime of life. Sir John died at his Forsters mansion 13th Sep., 1628, and by his desire his remains were translated to Exeter Cathedral, where they were interred 10 o'clock at night in the Lady Chapel, 14th Oct., 1628.

6. Pentecost Dodderidge, of South Molton and Barnstaple. He married 12th Feby., 1599, Elizabeth Wescombe, of Barnstaple, and had issue—

1. Joane, who died in 1605.

2. Anne, who married 10th Jan., 1622, John Martyn, of Exeter.

3. Richard, who died 1603.

4. Mary, who died 1605.

5. Elizabeth, who married 4th Jan., 1650, John Bowen.

6. John, of whom presently.

7. Dorothy, who married, firstly, 7th May, 1634, John Clarke, of Exeter; and, secondly, John Loveren. She died in 1666.

8. Richard, M.A., Oxon, who died in the prime of life.

On the 12th Dec., 1620, Pentecost Dodderidge was M.P. for Barnstaple, and likewise in 1623. In 1611, 1627 and 1637 he is Mayor of the Borough, and in 1628 inherits Sir John Dodderidge's estate at Bremridge. His wife died in 1638 and he about 1650.

7. John Dodderidge (1610-1666), of Barnstaple, Bristol and Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, Recorder of Bristol. He left the Corporation there two handsome pieces of plate. Later, was Recorder of Barnstaple, and in 1646 represented the Borough in Parliament. On 26th July, 1647, was made J.P. for the County of Devon. Was thrice married, but left one only son, John, who died at Barnstaple in 1653. He himself died at Cheshunt 22nd March, 1666. Two years before his death he bequeathed to the town of Barnstaple an antique library of 112 vols.
8. Revd. John Dodderidge (1620-1689), the son of Philip and grandson of Richard Dodderidge, of Barnstaple, became the head of the family at his cousin's (John Dodderidge) death. A B.A. of Oxford, he became Rector of Shepperton, Middlesex, but surrendered his benefice upon the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1661 and retired to Twickenham. Of his ten children—
 1. Philip, who died without issue in 1715, was a barrister and steward to William, 5th Earl Russel and 1st Duke of Bedford.
 2. Kimborrow, who married 14th Nov., 1681, George Chandler, of Isleworth, gent.
 3. Daniel, who also died in 1715, became a prosperous London merchant. Marrying the daughter of the Rev. John Bauman, a Lutheran preacher of Prague, he had issue twenty children, but only two reached maturity, viz. :—
 1. Elizabeth, who married John Nettleton, dissenting minister at Ongar, Essex, and died in 1735.
 2. Dr. Philip Dodderidge, dissenting minister of Northampton, and author of "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," born 26th June, 1702. He married 22nd Dec., 1730, Mercy Maris, of Worcester, and leaving four surviving children, died at Lisbon 26th Oct., 1751, and was buried in the English Cemetery there. Of his children, his only surviving son, Philip Dodderidge,

died unmarried at Tewkesbury 13th March, 1782, and so ended this illustrious line.

SIDNEY E. DODDERIDGE.

124. A SHORT SKETCH OF THE FAMILY AND MANOR OF DODDERIDGE, CO. DEVON.—In the parish of Sandford, near Crediton, Co. Devon, is an ancient manor called Dodderidge or Doddridge, which at the Conquest was given to a Norman who took his name from the estate, which still forms one of the tithings of Crediton. The earliest recorded lord of this manor is that of Gilbert de Dodarig, who witnesses a "recovery" by Robert de Bremerige in or about 2 Henry III., 1218.¹

In 3 Edward I., 1275, Ric. de Doderig, apparently another lord, is appointed a jurator for the Hundred of Crediton.²

In 14 Edward I., 1286, William de Dodderygge of the same Hundred was appointed by the Royal Commissioners to collect a second subsidy in the said Hundred.³

In 17 Edward III., 1344, 120 or so acres of arable land with rents in "Doderigge et Critton" were held by John de Stokedon, Mabel his wife, and William Avenel.⁴

In 29 Edward III., 1356, a farmhouse and the same number of acres with rents were held in "Dodderigg juxta Cridyton" by John Proutz Squyer, John Pedehelle, and Joan his wife.⁵

In 50 Edward III., 1377, there were 81 persons living in the tithing of Dodderigge above 14 years of age.⁶

In 5 Henry V., 1418, "John Prous of Dodderyg," was joint patron with another of Crewys Morchard.⁷

In 7 Henry VIII., 1516, a "fine" speaks of the manor "de Dodderygge" as being held by John Gye, Mary his wife, and John Prous, clerk.

In 8 Henry VIII., 1517, another "fine" shows that the "manor de Doderigge" was held in part by J. Ford and others.

1. *Devonshire Wilts*, by Chas. Worthy, p. 414.

2. *Hundred Rolls, Co. Devon*, p. 69.

3. *Lay Subsidy Rolls, Co. Devon*, 14 Edward I.

4. *Pedes Finium, Devon*, 17 Ed. III., No. 153.

5. *Pedes Finium, Devon*, 29 Ed. III., No. 265.

6. From a bundle of receipts for the poll tax of 4d. a head levied in 1377 on every person over 14 years of age.

7. Bp. Stafford's *Register*.

By 1516, therefore, the manor of Dodderidge had passed out of the hands of the ancient family of that name, the last to retain it wholly or in part in the male line being apparently John Doderidge (*temp.* 1500) "of Doderidge in Kirton," whose daughter and co-heir Anne married John Davy of Ebberleigh.¹

It may be stated that in an Elizabethan map of Devon the family seat is duly noted.

In the reign of James I. "Higher Dodridge *alias* Prowser" is spoken of and described as a barton or manor in Devonshire,² while an apprentice indenture of the 17th century describes it as "Prowse or Higher Doddridges."

In later mediæval days the lordship was divided into three estates in order to make provision for co-heirs. These were known respectively as (1) Dodderidge proper, until recently called "Doddridge Village"³ or "The Villa;"⁴ (2) Higher Dodderidge, now called "Prowse;" and (3) Lower Dodderidge, now called "Dally's." Each had ancient manor houses attached. That at Dodderidge proper was pulled down about 60 years ago to make way for a modern farm building. The other two are still standing and are extremely interesting, the manor house at Higher Dodderidge having its ancient chapel still attached at the east end of the building over the cider cellar, while the remains of a similar chapel can still be traced at Dodderidge. All the foregoing coincides with Risdon, who, writing before 1630, says:—

"Doderidge was anciently owned by that name, which divided amongst co-heirs came to divers."

While Prince, writing in 1697, enlarges this statement thus:—

"The name, I find, is of ancient standing in the province, for Dodderidge, in the parish of Crediton, had long since lords so called, which divided at length among co-heirs came unto divers hands."

It is with this statement that Prince endeavours to prove his supposed ancestry of Sir John Dodderidge.

Although by the 16th century the main branch of the family appears to have died out altogether, in 1657 one Robert

1. *Heralds' Visitation, Co. Devon.*

2. *Chancery Proceedings* (D. xi., No. 6).

3. So called in the Sandford Burial Register in the year 1660.

4. So parishioners in 1897 remembered it in their childhood.

Doddridge, a plebian, and doubtless a descendant of William Doderug of Crediton, temp. 1557,¹ is established once more in the parish if not the ancient domain, since the Parish Registers of Sandford, which begin 1603, note the fact of his daughter Agnes being baptised in this year, while his elder son, John Doddridge, of Sandford, took his B.A. degree from Exeter College, Oxford, in 1674, became Rector of West Worlington in 1676, and on the 20th October, 1677, married Lady Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas Stuckley, Kt., of Affeton, and daughter of Sir Ralph Sydenham, Kt., of Yolston. Indeed, the Sandford Registers would imply that subsequent descendants of Robert Doddridge re-acquired possession of the ancient family seat, although latterly they did not live there, since Lysons, writing in 1822, says:—

“Doddridge, in the parish of Sandford, was the ancient property and residence of the family of that name, who continued to possess it in 1746. It was successively in the hands of Lake and Payne, and now belongs to the Revd. John Hewlett, to whom it was conveyed in 1808.”

The estate is now held by the trustees of the late Mr. Thomas Lee, of Exeter.

The present representative of the family, whose grandfather was a Sandford man, as also was his father, William Sarjent Doddridge, is Mr. William Doddridge, of Crediton, where in the 18th century one John Doddridge was living whose will was proved at Exeter in 1796, whilst by Letters Dimissory dated 20th July, 1374, Thomas Doderigge, clerk, was admitted at Crediton “ad omnes Minores et eciam Sacros ordines.”

From this short sketch of the history of the stem of this prolific family, it will be seen that numerous cadets would be likely in course of time to fix themselves over the county of Devon. This they did. Consequently, the name “Dodderidge” would be more popular than the surname “Dudderidge,” and when we remember that an “o” or “u” was a matter of no more importance to a middle Englishman than it is to-day when we call London—Lundon, we can understand how the less prolific Dudderidges of Dudderigge, now Dotheridge, in the parish of Alwington, the ancestors of

1. See will of Alice Hillyings, proved 17th Jan., 1557. *Crediton Wills*, book-fol. 208.

Sir John Dodderidge, would become known in Devon as Dodderidges. One distinguishing feature of Sir John Dodderidge's family was its armorial coat,* to which the Dodderidges of Dodderidge in Sandford never pretended. Upon one of the bosses of the roof in the hall of the manor house of Higher Dodderidge is the following achievement, viz.:—*A chevron with three birds, i.e., two above and one below*, but no proof has as yet been forthcoming that this is the coat of the Dodderidges of Sandford. Indeed, it seems more likely to be the insignia of the Devonshire Yea, Southcot, Crocker, or Cary families. The following notices, therefore, may be taken to be cadet branches of the non-armigerous Dodderidge family of Sandford :—

Exeter.—In September, 1285, a contract was made between the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the one part and Walter de Dodderigge and Benedicta his wife of the other part, foregoing their right of egress and ingress through the doors of their house which opened into the cemetery, *i.e., the Cathedral Close*,* while on the 17th December, 1287, this same Walter de Dodderigge is chosen by the Mayor of Exeter as a jurator. In the reign of Elizabeth, William Dodrydge, of the Cytty of Exeter, steymaker, petitions the Lord Chancellor respecting his lands at Columpton; while as late as 1735 the will of Jo. Dodderidge, of the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, was proved.

Ilstington.—On 11th April, 1342, Sir William de Doderigge, priest, was instituted as Vicar of the Church of Ilstyingtone, the patrons being the Warden and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Ottery St. Mary.

Portlemouth and Dodbrooke.—In 1428 William Doderigge is holding lands at the foregoing places, and was represented in 1703 by John Dodridge, who married this year at Cornwood Ann Nelder.

Poughill.—A substantial branch of the family was settled here at an early date, for in the *Subsidy Rolls* for 1550,

1. Arms of Dudderidge *alias* Dodderidge—*Argent, three pales, bends or pallets, unde wavy azure between crusule gules (or twelve crosses crosslet gules)*. Arms of Sir John Dodderidge's branch of the family—*Argent, two pales wavy azure, between nine cross crosslets, gules*.

3. Oliver's *Cathedral*, p. 251.

Richard Dodridge, sen., h(usbandman) paid a tax of xs., and John Dodridge (husbond), presumably his son, paid the same. The latter married in 1566 at Brompton Raffé, Co. Somerset, Johanna Wymat, widow, of that parish, and appears to have died in 1622, since his will was proved at Exeter in that year. He left a son William, who in turn had a son Robert, both of whom benefited under the will of Jane Mortimer of Poughill, spinster, dated 27th August, 1622, and proved at Exeter 19th September, 1623.

Broad Clist.—Hugh Jermyn bought from Robert Dodridge and Richarda his wife a house, 20 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of heath and moor in Broad Clist. Payment £100 in 1619.

Stoke Canon.—George Dodridge was "Sacerdos" here in 1630, when his son William, matriculating at Exeter College, Oxford, aged 20, took his B.A. degree 26th October, 1630.

Bradninch.—In the reign of Charles II., 1660-1685, a branch of the family settled here, the Parish Registers at that period having a host of entries, the surname being spelt in the following forms:—Dodridge, Dudderidge and Dutheridge. The two families, therefore, may have clashed here, but in the absence of heraldic or other evidence, it becomes difficult to distinguish their ancestry.

Plympton Earl.—William Doddridge signs as a burgess here 24th July, 1759.

Totton.—Will of Margery Dodderidge, of Totton, proved at Exeter, 1648.

Kentisbere.—Will of Humphrey Dodderidge, of Kentisbere, proved at Exeter, 1668.

Ide (by Exeter).—In the Court of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter there is reference made to the will of Maud Dodridge, of Ide, in 1558, but the will itself has been torn out of the book.

Upton Hellions.—Will of Roger Dodridge, of Upton Hellions (*temp.* James I.), proved in the Bishop's Court (Principal Registry).

SIDNEY E. DODDERIDGE,
Rector of St. Ann's, Thornbury, Herefordshire.

125. CURIOUS COPY OF A LETTER FROM ADMIRAL
BARTHOLOMEW JAMES TO HIS COUSIN, L. HINGSTON, ESQ.,
FALMOUTH :—

"Canopus," Tagus, 24th Feb., 1799.

My dear Lazarus,—

Although I have nothing to trouble you about by this Packet, having so lately communicated my wishes to you by the "Prince of Wales," yet to shew that it is not my wants alone that induces me to write you, I sit down with my usual satisfaction to ask how you are.

I do not feel displeased with old Time for driving on so fast, as he does just now, because having but little hopes of being employed again soon (at least in the present century) I am very desirous of getting to England to enjoy a little quiet, which I begin to think myself entitled to from the following statement of my servitude at sea :

	Yrs.	Mo.
In the Packets to Jamaica and Lisbon	1	4
In West Indies in H.M. Service	9	2
In America do.	6	3
In the Mediterranean, do.	3	4
On the Home Station, do.	3	0
In West India Service (in Peace)	6	0
On Half Pay at Falmouth and Gwarder	3	4
Running about Falmouth, &c.	8	0
At Bideford	5	9
Total time in this melancholy world	46	2

By this account, which is as correct as I can possibly make it out, you find I have been more than half my life abroad in various climes and situations, and have had the felicity of filling the following enviable and important places :

	Yrs.	Mo.
As a crying Whelp	0	I
A troublesome Brat	5	II
An impudent Boy	2	0
A decent Youth	5	9
A kind of Puppy	1	4
A tolerable sort of Midshipman	7	7
An intolerable extravagant Monkey	3	4
A dashing, active, thoughtless Lieut.	4	0
A spoiler of good water, <i>as Co.</i>	2	0
A disturber of the parishes of Glouvar and Mylor	2	0
A distressed Half Pay Officer	0	6
A Master of a West Indiaman	6	0
An old First Lieut. and Agent of Transports	3	0
A Master and Commander	2	6
A stupid, idle Post Captain	0	2
Total peregrination	46	2

Now from this I think I can make out the remainder of my life easy enough, so at one glance you may know all that ever has or ever will happen to your dear Cousin, and which I am sure must give you the greatest possible happiness imaginable :

	Yrs.	Mos.
Captain of the Canopus	0	3
Attendance at Admiralty begging for employ- ment in vain, and settling affairs in London ... }	0	3
Quiet in gardening and boating	3	6
Fretting and wishing for employ in vain... ..	1	0
Serious and solid and marrying my Girls... ..	0	3
A fat, short, gouty, funny fellow	3	0
A Methodist	4	6
A stingy, covetous old growl	3	2
A religious solid old Boy	1	0
A plague to everybody about me	0	9
Confined to bed and giving advice to Parish	0	1
Time to spend on earth and sea	17	9
Already past and irrecoverably gone	46	2
Total years in this world	63	11

(Errors excepted).

Signed,

BARTM. JAMES.

I should have lived the other odd month and made up the sixty-four had I not drank John Treavy's tenpenny—how fortunate it was that I only had one tumbler of it.

(This old gentlemen lived to the age of seventy-five—died in 1828). Can you readers add any biographical particulars?

G.S.W.M.

126. ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN ELIOT.—Can anyone kindly inform me who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Eliot? There is a tradition that she married a yeoman of the neighbourhood of Torrington.

H.S.

127. YARDE FAMILY (III., par. 107, p. 128).—I would ask Mr. J. G. Hicks whether he can identify in Tuckett's pedigrees the Gilbert who married Elizabeth Champernowne, as the last of one branch on p. 66 contains a Gilbert, whilst the same of another branch on pp. 66 and 67 contains two Gilberts in the same generation. In connection with this (*Vol. II.*, p. 232) the last line says 'Dean (Bristol).' I cannot find a Yarde amongst the Deans of Bristol.

F.W.

128. DARTMOOR NOTE.—Add. MS. 24,762, fol. 276, Brit. Mus., contains a (contemporary) "Briefe note of the Tinne coined in Devon and Cornewall at this Midsummer coinage, Anno 1595, from 12th June to 9th July." It gives the names of the "coiners" and the number of pieces coined by each, at Chagford, Ashburton, Plimpton, Tavistock, Liscard, Listudiell, Trewroe and Heilstone.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

129. HUXLEY V. A DEVONSHIRE MAN.—Who was "A Devonshire Man" who criticised the statements of Professor Huxley's:—"Devonshire men are as little Anglo-Saxons as Northumbrians are Welsh, and a native of Tipperary is just as much or as little Anglo-Saxon as a native of Devonshire"? The criticism took the form of a letter written to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and was replied to January 19th, 1870, by T. H. Huxley. The two letters appeared in Trewman's *Exeter Flying Post*, Jan. 26, 1870. The discussion was commented on by the *Spectator* (which had an article entitled "Pope Huxley"), the *Saturday Review*, and the *Athenæum*.

J.H.R.

130. MASONIC LODGES IN DEVON (III., par. 99, p. 112).—Mr Buck may be interested to know that I have a copy of a similar book to his, but dated 1757. It is issued by the same printer, Benj. Cole, and by order it states of the Grand Master, James Brydges, Marquess of Carnarvon, son of the Duke of Chandos. There are 217 lodges in this list, only three in Devonshire, all at Plymouth:—

67. The Masons' Arms, 1734.

134. The Bishop, May 1st, 1748.

135. The Mitre, June 15th, 1748.

All illustrated by cuts, and in America fire.

J. F. CHANTER.

131. SUBSIDY SEAL.—A payment of 3s. 4d. to John Domegode, lapidary of London . . . for making and engraving a metal seal ordered by advice of the King's Council for the subsidies of 3s. per ton and 12d. for the lb. in the port of Plymouth, in the Co. of Cornwall (*sic*), 4th and 5th Hen. IV., 26th March (*Issue Roll. Exch.*, p. 297).

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.





Cross on Rippon Tor.

From a Photograph by John S. Amery.

132. CROSS ON RIPPON TOR.—As is well-known, there is an unfinished cross, carried to the extent of 6 inches relief from the block from which it is carved, lying about 30 yards south-westward from the summit of this tor. The apparent mystery of this (never very considerable) is solved by the existence of another relic some yards further south-westward still, in the shape of a circular basestone, also partially wrought to shape from a block in situ, 4 feet 10 inches in diameter, and of 9 inches average thickness. Prints of both the cross and the base accompany this. The former measures 6 feet 7 inches in length, and is 2 feet 2 inches wide across the shaft and one arm, the other arm being non-existent. From the relatively greater finish of the basestone, this was probably begun, and carried to its present degree first, and subsequently abandoned either because the cross was found to be unsatisfactory, or for some other not abstruse reason of slackness, time, money or opportunity. The degree of labour spent and wasted on Dartmoor (if this explanation is thought incredibly improvident) is much more remarkably instanced by the large circular block of red granite on the grassy slopes north of Great Trowlesworthy Tor, which is shaped to a thickness of 4 feet, and is 5 feet 6 inches in diameter; prepared for some purpose such as for use in a cider press, and then left as perhaps the largest relic of this kind of prodigal activity on the moor.

The interest of the Rippon Tor basestone lies, more considerably than in its precise nature, in the fact that, so far as I know, it has never been noticed before. At least, I know of no printed notice of it. And considering the definite popularity of Rippon Tor, within a stone's throw (metaphorically) of multitudinous char-a-bancs, we have a good test of any supposed finality in discoveries on the much larger and more deserted expanses of Dartmoor.

T. A. FALCON.

We are glad Mr. Falcon has drawn attention to this cross, which in position and construction is, we believe, unique on Dartmoor. His cursory inspection and hastily formed opinion of it, and of the neighbouring relic, which he suggests to have been intended for its base, are illustrations of the difficulty experienced in determining the actual facts relating to stray remains on Dartmoor.

Mr. C. Spence Bate was the first to notice this cross, which he described in a paper on *Inscribed Stones and Ancient Crosses of Devon* (Trans. Plymouth Institution, Vol. VI., p. 117). Mr. Crossing in his *Stone Crosses*

of Dartmoor (*Devon Notes and Queries*, Vol II, Part II, p. 161) remarks in writing of this cross, "It is totally unlike any other on Dartmoor, inasmuch as it could never have been intended to be set up, for it is simply cut in relief on the surface of a large block of granite. The bottom of the shaft seems to have been broken, as also does one of the arms, while the other is not very clearly cut." A photograph taken from another angle looking up its length shows well its shape. Heather covers the remainder of the face of the flat rock on which it is cut and gives the appearance of its being a detached stone lying on the surface, which is not the case.

The partially worked circular stone suggested as a possible base for the above cross, will on closer inspection appear to be an unfinished millstone, there are others in various stages to be seen near. Formerly, when there were no green crops for winter fodder for cattle, bruised gorse was largely used. Coarse granite millstones were arranged to crush the green furze, which afforded a very nutritious food for horses.

Remains of such stones, 4 or 5 feet in diameter, are frequently seen about moorland farmsteads, sometimes used for paving near the water-shoot, or more often fixed into a dry wall. EDS.

I am indebted to the Editorial courtesy for a perusal of the comment on my note before publication. By their further clemency I am allowed to add summarily :—

- (1.) The facts and quotations therein cited were known to me.
- (2.) As to the detachment, I have not a copy of my note by me, but I think I said a "block *in situ*." In any case I did not assert (though I may somehow have seemed to imply) that the "stone" was "detached." On the contrary, the fact of its not being so counts in part towards my conclusion that the cross is simply the product of an improvident mistake, or of a strange lack of opportunity. At the same time, I did not intend to imply, nor do I think that the genial artificer suddenly worried himself because he found the block unexpectedly large, not to say a radical part of ultimate rock. As to that, I am neither a mason nor a sculptor, but is there no masonic process that might be called undercutting, and do the writers mean that it is impossible to fashion a cross by absolute excision?
- (3.) Most of the Dartmoor crosses are well known to me, and of course I agree that the Rippon Tor Cross is actually "unique." But that adjective can have a fatal tendency, if necessarily applied to inception as well as to state of survival, and if it be argued therefrom that a signal mystery is invariably in question.
- (4.) Strictly logically, the "basestone" is merely supplementary confirmation of my opinion of the cross. I am perfectly willing to admit it might (but not, as yet, that it may) just as well be a millstone; just as, vice versa, many millstones might equally be cross-bases . . . at times when the Unnecessary Ingenious Theorist is at hand in an enthusiastic moment.
- (5.) The preliminary "cursory inspection" of the above trespasses on facts of which the writers cannot possibly be cognisant; I assure them it is not warranted. I plead guilty to cursoriness (more correctly, accident), only to the extent that I have not seen, near the cross, any other such



Cross on Rippon Tor.
From a Photograph by T. A. Falcon.



Base of Cross ? on Rippon Tor.
From a Photograph by T. A. Falcon.

stones as they mention. If they exist in actually significant proximity, well and good, or rather so much the worse for my "base." But by no means therefore, certainly, so much the more mystery for Rippon Tor Cross.
T.A.F.

133. THE CONQUEROR'S CASTLES IN DEVONSHIRE.—The document known as the Bural Hidage, of which an account is given by Dr. Maitland in his "*Domesday and Beyond*," shows that the three Devonshire Burhs beyond Exeter were in existence from about the year 900. These Burhs of Totnes, Barnstaple, and Lidford seem to occupy symmetrical positions as outposts towards Cornwall; all seem to have commanded river fords, and it seems probable that all three were established simultaneously. Quite recent research has shown that "Burhs" were strongholds enclosed by stone, or more usually by earth banks. In the *Saxon Chronicle* we are told that Kenulf the Abbot (993-1006) "first made the walls" about the monastery of Peterborough, "and then gave it for name *Burh* that was before called Medehamstede." London is called Lunden-burh in the *Chronicle* under year 886. In 894 Exeter is called a burh; it is not that it *had* a burh as Freeman supposed, but it *was* a burh. It is named also in the Bural Hidage. If it be true that, as Freeman says, Alfred strengthened Exeter and made this name more applicable than it had been before, we must suppose that he built or heightened the earth banks which still back up the stone walls.

The earliest "castles" in England, it is now generally recognised, had also for the most part earth-walled enclosures, but their most characteristic features were earth mounds, such mounds as are found at Barnstaple and Totnes. This form of stronghold was brought here from Normandy together with the name castle. In a few cases a position otherwise strong was selected and no mound was required; this was the case with the Conqueror's Castle in Exeter.

The old burhs were naturally taken over by the Conqueror and a "castle" of the new type—that is, an earth mound with wooden buildings above, and with an earth-walled court attached to it—was almost universally added to the defences.

In an excellent summary of the whole question given by Mr. St. John Hope in the "*Archæological Journal*" for 1903, he says "it was part of William's policy to build a castle at

every such centre (burgh = borough) for the double purpose of keeping the unfriendly townsfolk in order and guarding the river passages." He points out that we may read in *Domesday* many times over of houses in boroughs being destroyed—at Wallingford "pro casteus," twenty-seven houses were destroyed, "pro castro" at Cambridge, sixteen at Gloucester, twenty at Huntington, one hundred and sixty-six at Lincoln, and five had "become waste" at Stamford "propter opus castelli." It was in 1068 that William enclosed the N.W. angle of Exeter and formed it into a Castle. Now, when in *Domesday* we are told that forty-eight houses had become waste at Exeter since King William came to England, it is plain that these were destroyed to make room for the Castle. Freeman himself saw this and wrote "they were either destroyed in the siege or swept away for the works of the Castle. The Castle itself is unnoticed in the Survey" (*Historic Towns, Exeter*, p. 44). Freeman did not, however, see how similar circumstances and a similar formula applied to the cases of Barnstaple and Lidford, and out of the destruction of houses in these burhs, he, in his great work on the Norman Conquest, built up a theory of a Norman Campaign in West Devon. Of Barnstaple we learn in just the same phrase that twenty-three houses were wasted, and at Lidford forty houses were wasted since the King came to England.

Mr. Round has argued that even at Exeter it is probable that the Conqueror was admitted on terms without taking the city, and we may now say that there is no evidence for expeditions of the Conqueror's forces to Barnstaple and Lidford. We have now, within the *Domesday* record of these places, ground for saying that the "Norman Castles" in these old burhs already existed in 1086. We are without information under this head in regard to Totnes, probably because that was in the hands of Judhel, whereas Exeter, Barnstaple and Lidford, the first three entries in *Domesday*, are Royal boroughs as from their first foundation they had been.

The Bural Hidage account of the Devonshire burhs is of very great interest; it would seem from it that Barnstaple was an offshoot of Pilton with which it is named. The name Totnes does not appear, but it is represented by Halwell. To Exeter and the three other burhs are apportioned what seems to be the hidage of the whole cultivated land of the county,

and this in definite shares. When in *Domesday* we are told that Barnstaple, Totnes and Lidford owed equal service, all three together being equivalent to the service rendered by Exeter, we probably get a statement of an arrangement that goes back to the foundation of those strongholds and a general military organisation of Devonshire.

W. R. LETHABY.

134. PRIMITIVE MAN IN THE EXE VALLEY.—The disastrous floods of 1903-4 considerably modified the course of the Exe, as is well known. At Upexe, in close proximity to Upexe House (Capt. Newell), a broad strip of old pasture has disappeared. In the new face of the river bank, some thirty feet inland from the old bank, there has been disclosed a row of stout stakes of black oak, set at intervals of a few feet, with their tops cut regularly, and evidently the work of man. They are driven into the bed of river gravel, on the top of which there lies a deep bed of alluvial red loam, the natural deposit of many centuries. How long has this bed been in formation? As the tops of the stakes are at least four feet below the surface, the time must be very far distant at which they were driven in.

P. WILLIAMS.

135. PINE OR PYNE FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give me information regarding the family of Pine or Pyne, of East Wonford House, who, as Mr. Worthy tells us in his *Suburbs of Exeter*, long held that house, selling it in 1778 to the Hutchinsons, and whose arms may still be seen over the front entrance. I find in other local histories mention of sundry of that name, but cannot find any connected account of them, nor any statement of their connection with other members of the family. In St. Michael's Church, Heavitree, is a monument or tablet to Roger Pyne, junr., of East Wonford House, armiger, born about 1700. His son, William Pyne, a student at Balliol College, Oxford, received his B.A. (or B.C.L.) in 1748. The tomb of Catharine, infant daughter of Nathaniel Pyne, of East Wonford House, died 1728, is in the same church. I should like to know how this branch of the family became possessed of this manor house, and what is its connection with the Pynes of East Down (now Pine-Coffin)?

RICHARD T. COFFIN.

136. HERALDRY OF GREAT EAST WINDOW, EXETER CATHEDRAL (III., p. 1, par. 1.)—In the interesting article on "The Heraldry and Ancient Glass of the Great East Window in Exeter Cathedral," in January, 1904, a question is asked with regard to the shield, marked 7, with a bordure. "If these arms are not assigned to Mary de Bohun, whose are they?"

They are the arms of Humphrey, Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV. "The good Duke Humphrey," as the people called him in Shakespeare's play: *Az: three fleur de lis or: FRANCE (modern) quartering gules, 3 lions pass: gard: in pale, or. (ENGLAND) all within a bordure arg: Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester*" (see *Papworth's British Armorial*). This is confirmed by his arms in Duke Humphrey's Library, now part of the Bodleian at Oxford.

The shield marked 10 cannot belong to John, Duke of Bedford, for his arms were distinguished by the *label of five points, per pale, ermine and azure, semy de fleurs de lis*, borne by his father, Henry IV., while this shield marked 10 has the "label of York:" *three points charged with nine torteaux*, which distinguishes the shield of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, the leader of the faction of the White Rose, and father of Edward IV.

The shield No. 5, assigned to "Anne of Austria," usually called, "of Bohemia" (*Quarterly, first and fourth or, an eagle displayed, sable: second and third, a lion rampant, queue fourchée argent*) is the shield borne by all those persons of high degree, to whom was given the almost nominal title of the King of the Romans. It was certainly borne by Anne's father, Emperor Charles IV, as King of the Romans, but if his daughter had the right to bear them also, her only link with Exeter was the fact of her being the wife of Richard II, in whose reign the Cathedral was completed. On the other hand, this shield was borne by Prince Richard of Poitou and Cornwall, second son of King John, to whom Henry III. granted the city and castle of Exeter, "where he frequently resided, and behaved with great liberality and condescension to the burgesses." On the death of the Emperor, Frederick II., he was elected and installed at Aix la Chapelle, King of the Romans. This was a dearly purchased and empty honour, but as King of the Romans, he granted to the Mayor and Citizens of Exeter, the fee-farm of Exeter. He was also a great supporter

of the Church during the Episcopates of Bishops Briwere and Bronescombe. The tiles in St. James' and St. Paul's chapels in the Cathedral, bear the arms of the King of the Romans, and there seems every ground for believing that this ancient piece of glass, formerly in the East Window, is a memorial of of this great Prince who lived in Exeter, and not of Anne of Bohemia, who never visited it.

There is another very interesting shield, which was removed from the east window of the Choir, and is now in the Chapter House, No. 30 in this article, to which no name is assigned. It is the shield of Henry de Tilly, who was lord over lands in Dorsetshire, and also through his mother, Dionysia, daughter of Galpid de Mandeville, "Castellan of the Castell of Exeter," of lands in Devon, including the Hundred and Manor of Wonford or Wodensford (*arg: a cross patonce between four crescents, gules*) *Harleian MS.*, 1045-1407. "Henry de Tilly fell from the English obedience into the French, whereupon King John seized the land into his own hands."

After a time King John gave the manors back to the Mandeville family, and we find the name of Tilly appearing in deeds of later dates, showing that the family still possessed power and lands in Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Shropshire. All the branches of the family bore the same arms except the Somersetshire Branch.

C.S.F.

137. JOHN KITTO, D.D., AND HIS ANCESTRY.—To-day (Dec. 4th, 1904), which is the 100th anniversary of John Kitto's birth, seems an appropriate day for making the following request. Will someone kindly tell me something more of Kitto's maternal ancestry than is given in Ryland's *Memoirs of Dr. John Kitto*?

There it merely states that his mother was Elizabeth, the daughter of one Picken, a shoemaker of Brixton, and of Cecilia (the widow of one Michelmores) his wife. Kitto's grandmother, Cecilia Picken, who had a great and beneficial influence on his life, is said to have been born about 1748, at a place fourteen miles from Plymouth, a statement which gives us a range from Aveton Giffard, through South Brent, Walkhampton, Peter Tavy to Lamerton. She was one of three

sisters, and apparently married Mr. Michelmore in the parish where she resided with her father. By her first husband she had three sons; by her second, two daughters, Elizabeth already mentioned, and Mary, who married John Kitto's eldest brother, William. These two Kittos were sons of a William Kitto, a miner of Gwennap, in Cornwall. I also wish to ascertain if any collateral relations of Kitto, on either side, attained to any degree of eminence or gave evidence of ability, and if so, what was the relationship?

I think if more attention was devoted to the ancestry and collateral relations of men of eminence and ability, and the results were analysed and tabulated, we should have much light thrown on many problems of heredity.

Is the incidence of talent, ability and genius in a family due to paternal or to maternal influence, or is it due to the accidents of environment? If it partakes of all three, which is most likely to be the preponderating influence? So far as I have been able to work it out, the tendency of evidence lies in favour of maternal influence. That is to say, in several cases that I have worked at, ability has effloresced more profusely among the maternal collaterals. In order, however, to form sound conclusions in this interesting problem of heredity, the fullest data should be ascertained concerning the collateral relations, especially concerning the descendants of the daughters of a house.

The progeny of the daughters is that part of a pedigree which is most neglected. Apparently as long as the surname is kept in view, the pedigree-compilers task is successful. It is the name only that counts, the womb goes for nothing.

Maternal descents, unless they connect with high rank or royalty, are neglected. It is in order to make some estimate of the probable origin of John Kitto's extraordinary mental capacity, that I am asking readers of *D. N. & Q.* to help me with regard to the Devonian side of this genius's ancestry.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

138. HENRY BAIRD.—Can anyone say exactly when and where this man ("Nathan Hogg") was born in Exeter? He died in St. Thomas' Hospital, London, on 3rd May, 1881. Where was he buried?

T. CANN HUGHES.



Mag^r Juffins of 90

Beetle of
my affo, in hunkane
bat Jean Smith

Pro & affo, said

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Sheet or Shroud, made
up, Silk, Hair, Gold or
is made of Sheeps Wool
or faced with any Cloth,
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and as in test: him

Netherexe.

139. BURIAL IN WOOLLEN.—In Parish Registers, from 1678, following the record of the burial, there is an entry "the affidavit brought." 18 Charles II., c. 4, was "An Act for burying in woollen only," and it enacts:—"For the encouragement of the woollen manufactures of this kingdom and prevention of the exportation of the monies thereof, for the buying and importation of linen: Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty and with the consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority thereof, that from and after the five and twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred sixty seven, no person or persons whatever shall be buried in any shirt, shift or sheet made of or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold or silver, or other than what shall be made of Wooll only, or be put into any coffin lined or faced with anything made of or mingled with flax, hemp, silk or hair: Upon pain of the forfeiture of the sum of five pounds, to be employed to the use of the poor of the parish where such person shall be buried, for or towards providing a stock or work house for the setting them at work, to be levied by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of such parish or one of them by warrant from any Justice of the Peace, or Mayor, Alderman or Head Officer of such city, town or place-corporate respectively within their several limits by distress and sale of the goods of the party interred contrary to this Act, rendering the overplus: or in default thereof by distress and sale of the goods of any that had a hand in putting such person into such shift, shirt, sheet or coffin, contrary to this Act, or did order or dispose the doing thereof, to be levied and employed as above said. Provided, that no penalty, appointed by this Act, shall be incurred for or by the reason of any person that shall die of the plague, though such person be buried in linen."

But it was not easy to carry out this legislation. The wrapping of a corpse in linen is older than Christianity itself, and the old custom could not be broken down by Act of Parliament, and its provisions were easily avoided. In this condition of things another Act far more stringent was passed 30 Charles II., c. 3, and it was enacted that within eight days an affidavit of the fact of the burial being in woollen should be brought to the minister, failing which notice should be given

to the churchwarden or overseer, who would levy on the defaulting person for the recovery of the fine. This new act was very sweeping, but was not more successful than the former one, and long before its repeal in 1812, it had, Mr. Chester Waters says, "fallen into disuse."

We give an illustration of one of these affidavits relating to the burial of Joan Smith in the parish of Netherexe in this county. The block has been very kindly lent us by Messrs. H. Sotheran and Co., 37, Piccadilly, London, W., to whom we tender our thanks for allowing us to use it.

J.B.R.

140. THE CONVENTUAL HOUSES OF DEVON (III., p. 129, par. 109.)—Miss K. Clarke has written such an interesting paper on this subject that criticism is almost disarmed. For that very reason, however, one or two statements ought not to be allowed to pass without question.

1. The term *monasterium*, as used in this country before the eleventh century, by no means necessarily means an establishment of cloistered monks, but a body of clergy serving a cure of souls. The Exeter *monasterium* was the Church of Exeter and the clergy who served it. In the *Chronicles of the Abbey of Abingdon* the country benefice of Sutton is called a *monasterium*. The incumbent appeared before the Abbot, to whom the King had just given the manor of Sutton, and prayed that he might be allowed to retain his *monasterium*. He was no monk; for he asks that after his decease the said *monasterium* might be bestowed on his son, and he pays down a good sum to secure the Abbot's agreeing thereto (*Chron. Monast. de Abingdon*, II., 28).

2. The Harold who gave Rowlestone Barton to St. Nicolas Priory in the reign of Henry I. (1100-35) was a citizen of Exeter, and what he gave he held under the Crown at a rent of 25s. a year (*Oliver*, p. 117). As the grant is attested by William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and therefore dates 1114-1123, it is very clear that he was an entirely different person from Harold, son of Earl Godwin, who fell at Hastings in 1066. Both Dr. Oliver and Miss Clarke seem a little hazy about this.

3. It is hardly correct to speak of Earl Baldwin as *the founder* of St. James' Priory. He was not even the re-founder,

except by confirming the grant of his free tenant Walter, the son of Walward. Even this he seems to have done most reluctantly only when urged thereto by his kinsman Richard, a monk of Totnes (rogatu Ricardi monachi cognati mei). St. James' Church is mentioned long before Baldwin's time. In *Domesday* it appears as Jacobscerca (W. 1099, p. 1190) among the lands of English thanes, Alveva being tenant. These English thanes were usually tenants under some Crown manor, who changed their allegiance at the Conquest, and it is probable that Alveva was the heir of the Saxon priest who formerly served the church. Estates given to a priest often passed into lay hands in this way. Baldwin's confirmatory grant and the Empress Matilda's confirmation both speak of the chapel of St. James as already existing.

In one charter (*Oliver Mon.*, p. 192) Baldwin describes himself as "Earl of Devon"; in another (*Ibid.*, p. 193) as "Earl of Exeter"; and since he confirmed the grant in the latter capacity, we infer that St. James was a part of Exeter which he held on behalf of the Empress Matilda. The charter recites that Baldwin made the gift "for my soul and the soul of my wife Adeliza, and of my father Richard, and of my mother Adeliza, and also of the most noble King Henry who gave the land to my father." It concludes: "The same Baldwin, at the entreaty of the venerable monk Richard of Totnes, his kinsman, gave and irrevocably granted to God and the monastery of St. Peter of Clugny and to St. Martin des Chamys all the land together with the chapel of St. James and the tithe and all the appurtenances which Walter, son of Walward, held freely of him at the request of the said Walter, who made over whatever right and lordship he had in the same with the assent of his heiress Edith" (*Oliver*, p. 193). Bishop Robert's confirmation also sets forth that "the chapel, tithe and appurtenances were held of Baldwin freely and quit [of servile dues] by Walter, son of Wolward, and that the gift was made at the request and by grant of the said Walter with the consent of his heiress Edith."

4. As to the date of the re-foundation, Bishop Robert's confirmation bears date 1146. Miss Clarke wrongs Dr. Oliver in saying that he considered the Bishop to be Robert Warelwast. Twice (pp. 191 and 195) he calls him Robert Chichester. The deed is attested among others by Roger,

Abbot of Tavistock (*Oliver*, p. 195). Roger is probably an error for Robert, since the Earl's own charter is attested by Robert, Abbot of Tavistock (*Ibid.*, p. 193). According to (*Oliver Mon.*, p. 90) there were two Abbots of Tavistock of that name in succession, Robert de Plymton, who succeeded Robert in 1131, and died either 20th Jan., 1141, or 21st Jan., 1145, and Robert Postel, his successor, who died 14th March, 1154. The supposed difficulty, therefore, as to the witnesses disappears. There is, however, another reason for putting back the re-foundation to some years before 1145, in that after the siege and capture of Exeter in 1137 Baldwin was in exile, and only recovered his property on the accession of Henry II. in 1154. The date was, therefore, probably before the siege, *i.e.*, before 1137. The Empress Matilda's confirmation charter (on whose behalf Baldwin had defended the city) runs:—"Know that I have granted to God and to St. Martin of Paris and to the monks there serving God that gift which Baldwin, Earl of Devon, made to them of the chapel of St. James and of the land and all things adjoining and belonging to the said chapel" (*Oliver*, p. 195).

One would like to know the authority for the statement that the property of St. James' Priory was worth £500 yearly at the dissolution. In the valuation of Pope Nicolas in 1288 it is given as £5 15s. 4d. and the value of Tiverton portion £4 3s. 8½d., and it seems to have had no benefactors between these dates.

5. Attention has been already drawn (II., p. 63, par. 41, and p. 188, par. 144) to the common error, which Miss Clarke now repeats, of calling William Brewer the founder of Polesloe. It was founded before he was born, but it may be as well to add that the *Domesday* Polesleuga (W. 482, p. 472) never belonged to it, but was the property of the Canons of St. Mary of the Castle of Exeter; and it is doubtful whether it even possessed the one ferling in Polesleunia (W. 220, p. 224). The sole evidence for saying it did is the name. The property given to it was part of Whipton and an adjoining estate belonging to Pomeroy (*Trans. Dev. Ass.*, xxii., 314).

A protest must also be made against the statement that Baldwin the Sheriff was brother to Richard de Redvers, father of Baldwin de Redvers. There is no connection between

them. Baldwin, the first Earl of Devon, was undoubtedly the son of Richard, lord of Nehou, who died in 1107 (*Trans.*, vii., 363). Witness the words of the charter. But Richard, the lord of Nehou, the husband of Adeliza, was an entirely different person from Baldwin the Sheriff's brother, Richard de Bienfait, *alias* Richard, son of Gilbert de Brionne, *alias* Richard de Tunbridge, *alias* de Clare, the husband of Rohese, daughter of Walter Giffard (*Round's Feudal England*, p. 473). "The confusion of these two families [de Redvers and de Brionne,]" says Mr. Round (*F. England*, p. 486), "seems to be incorrigible."

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

141. THE CONVENTUAL HOUSES OF EXETER (III., p. 143, par 109).—Regarding the ruins of Polsloe Priory, may I ask if the writer of the paper had any special reason for suggesting that one of the two square buildings by the stream was the kitchen? Unfortunately confusion will occur from the description given under the plates being at variance with this. They are each described as a "corner of cloister." Surely their structure precludes that suggestion. Their age goes against either being the kitchen (as would also their form). They seem to be distinctly post dissolution work. Some little while since I came on the suggestion that when the Isaacks lived there, the land, now a garden, at the end of the house, was laid out as a lawn, and these buildings were for pleasure, as summer-houses. This statement, unfortunately, I cannot now trace, but give it for what it may be worth.

H.S.

142. THE CONVENTUAL HOUSES OF EXETER AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD (III., p. 129, par. 109).—A few additions to the interesting article with the above title may be gathered from Mr. Andrew G. Little's book *The Grey Friars in Oxford* (1892).

Richard of Devon, a young acolyte, was the third of those eight Franciscans who landed at Dover in September, 1224 (not 1226) with Agrellus of Pisa, sometime custodian of Paris, and afterwards Provincial of England. Richard accompanied Richard of Trgeworthe from Canterbury to London, Oxford, and Northampton; 'and (in Eccleston's words) left us many examples of long-suffering and obedience. For after he had

traversed many provinces in obedience to commands, he was for fifteen years worn out by frequent quartan fevers and remained continually at Romehale.'

Adam of Oxford is called in the Phillipps MSS. of Eccleston 'Ada de Exonia.' A master before he entered the Order he assumed the habit probably in 1227. When assistant or secretary to the great Adam Marsh, he induced him to join the Franciscans. Shortly after this he went to Gregory IX., and was at his own desire sent to preach to the Saracens. He died at Barlete.

Stephanus Hibernicus, called also Stephen of Exeter and Stephen of Oxford, born in 1246, became a Minorite at 'Trulti fer nana' in 1263. These facts are contained in the *Annales Montis Fernandi* (sive *Trinoritarum Trulti fernanæ*) ab a° 45 usque ad an. 1274, the authorship of which is usually ascribed to Stephen.

Deodatus, *Warden of the Friars Minors at Exeter*, who summoned in 1289 William of Exeter, from Oxford, to assist him in choosing a new site for the convent, may possibly be the author of the *Tractatus de octo Beatitudinibus* in MS. *Land. Misc.* 368, fol. 106 (sec. XIV).

According to the constitutions of Benedict XII. (who reigned at Avignon, 1334-42), no Minorite might lecture on the Sentences in a University (*i.e.*, become B.D.) 'unless he had first lectured on the four books of the Sentences with the writings of the approved doctors in other studia which are in the same Order called Generalia,' or in one of certain specified convents. Nineteen convents in all are mentioned, and among the five which are, or may be, in England, is that of Exeter.

Thomas Benet was burned at Exeter in 1533 (v. Foxe, *Acts and Monuments* V., 20), and we find *the last Warden of the Oxford Minorites*, Edward Baskerfield, trying to extract from him a recantation of his heresies. *Friar Gregory Basset, B.D.*, also took a prominent part in Benet's examination and condemnation. Basset himself had at one time been suspected of heretical leanings and subjected to persecution. He is mentioned by Foxe as a 'rank papist,' in connection with the trial of Prest's wife, a half-witted woman, who was burned as a heretic at Exeter in 1558. (See Foxe VIII., 501, and *Strype Annals*, I., i., 415).

The Dr. David, Grey Friar, who assisted at Benet's condemnation, may be William David, B.D., of Oxford.

John Taylor, alias Cardmaker, of Exeter, last Warden of the Exeter Grey Friars (1534-8), was B.D. of Oxford; became Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, in 1543; Chancellor of Wells in 1547. In Edward VI.'s reign he married a widow (by whom he had a daughter), and was appointed reader in St. Paul's, where he lectured three times a week; "his lectures," says Wood, "were so offensive to the Roman Catholic party that they abused him to his face, and with their knives would cut and haggh his gown." And his manner was not conciliatory, for "he sayd opynly in his lector in Powlles that if God ware a man he was a vj or vij foote of lengthe with the bredth, and if it be soo, how canne it be that he shuld be in a pesse of brede in a rownde cake on the awter; what an ironyos oppynyone is this unto the leye pepalle' (*Grey Friars Chron.*, 63). On many occasions he tried to escape to the Continent disguised as a merchant, but was caught, committed to the Fleet; and afterwards removed to the Compter in Bread Street. Convened before Gardiner, he appears to have shown some signs of wavering at first. "You shall right well perceive," he writes to a friend, "that I am not gone back, as some men do report me, but am as ready to give my life as any of my brethren that are gone before me, although by a policy I have a little prolonged it. . . . That day that I recant my point of doctrine, I shall suffer twenty kinds of death."

He was convicted of heresy, deprived of his preferments, and burned with others at Smithfield on 20th May, 1555.

A. R. BAYLEY.

143. KNIGHT'S EFFIGY IN EXETER CATHEDRAL (III., p. 150, par. 109.—The very interesting paper by Miss Kate M. Clarke contains a statement derived mainly from Cotton and Woollcombe's *Municipal Records of Exeter* to the effect that the body of Sir Henry de Ralegh, who died in 1301, was, after a good deal of physical and verbal strife between the authorities of the Cathedral and those of the Dominican Convent, finally interred in the Chapel of the latter in 1305; the monument which had been set up in the Cathedral "remaining as a cenotaph." I am sorry that the attention of the writer was not directed to a paper of mine on the subject, which was read

at the meeting of the Devonshire Association, held at Bideford in 1902, and was printed in the *Transactions* in the same year, which contains the copy of a deed preserved in the Chapter Library, and dated "on the Ides of February," 1305, wherein it is stated "that the body of the said Knight, which had received burial in the Church of Exeter, at the solicitation of Sir Roger de Nonaunt, Knight, and Dame Johanna, late wife of the said Sir Henry," might, "if the said Roger and Johanna, together with the noble Lord Hugh de Courtenay" should desire it, "be transferred to another place . . . to be committed to permanent burial" (24-5). This document was sealed by each of the contending parties, and appears to have terminated the strife between them, as we hear no more of the subject.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

144. KNIGHTS' EFFIGIES IN EXETER CATHEDRAL (III., p. 105, par. 94.)—In his interesting article on the arms of the Raleigh and Chichester families, Mr. W. R. Lethaby has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that "*checky or and gules, a chief vair*" was adapted by the Raleigh family from the Chichesters, and not the reverse, viz., by Sir John de Chichester on his marriage with the heiress of Raleigh of Raleigh, which would appear the more likely and natural, assuming, of course, that the Raleighs did bear the above arms, of which the "*cross-crosslets and bend vair*" would appear to be a variant. But if the Rolls are correct and Richard de Chichester, the grandfather of Sir John, assumed the "checky coat" as a pun on his name, what coat was borne by Sir Thomas de Cirencester, the great grandfather of Richard?

It may be pointed out that the Sir Simon Raleigh, Roll (3), was a member of the Nettlecombe family and the coat "*gules, a bend losengy arg*" was, no doubt, adapted by his ancestor Hugh de Raleigh of Raleigh, co. Devon, Sheriff from 7th to 14th Hen. II., from his patron John, son of Gilbert Marshall, who granted Nettlecombe to him in the same reign. The Marshall arms are said to have been *gules, a bend fusilly or*. But the Raleighs of Warwickshire, who descended from Richard, brother of Hugh de Raleigh, bore *gules, crusily or, a bend vair*, so that Henry and Sir John referred to in Roll (2), may have been of this family.



The Rev. John Pike Jones.

I cannot place the bearers of the coats (4) and (5). It appears that as early as the reign of Edward III., five contemporary or nearly contemporary knights of the name were already seated at five several places in Devonshire, bore slightly different arms, and were all probably descended from a common ancestor.

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

145. REV. JOHN PIKE JONES.—This Devon antiquary was born at Chudleigh in 1790, eldest son of John Jones. He entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, on 4th July, 1809, and graduated in 1813. He was curate of North Bovey from 1816 to 1831. On 12th May, 1829, Lord Shrewsbury nominated him vicar of Alton, Staffordshire, and subsequently in 1832 he received the Lord Chancellor's living of Butterleigh, Devon. Jones was a keen politician, and as is inscribed on the photograph here reproduced he was "Rev. J. P. Jones (called Bovey Jones) author of this (his Moreton-Hampstead book) and 'Flora Devoniensis'; he was a most eloquent public speaker."

His published Devonshire works include:—

Botanical Tour through various parts of Devon and Cornwall, 1820, 2nd edition, 1821.

Guide to the Scenery in the Neighbourhood of Ashburton, 1823.

Observations on Scenery and Antiquities at Moretonhampstead on Forest of Dartmoor, 1823.

The Introduction "On the Preservation and Restoration of our Churches," and all articles signed "Devoniensis" in the 1828 edition of "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon." These were omitted from later editions.

Flora Devoniensis, or a Descriptive Catalogue of Plants growing wild in Devon" (with J. F. Kingston) 1829.

Formerly several of his MSS. were preserved in the Devon and Exeter Institution, and some were offered for sale by Messrs. Drayton and Son in 1884; apparently all are now in the Bodleian Library. By the courtesy of Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson (Bodley's Librarian) I am enabled to give a detailed description of these for the use of future historians of Devon:—

Observations on the Southern Parts of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall relating principally to their Scenery, Antiquities and Natural History, 1815. In these two volumes Chudleigh occupies pp. 51-79 of Vol. I, and part of Volume II. The excursions were made about 1813-16.

Collections relating to Devonshire, by John Pike Jones of Chudleigh, in 8 volumes, containing : The History and Monumental Antiquities of Devonshire, 1824, Hundred of Teignbridge ; Supplement to Flora Devoniensis ; Accounts of Devonshire Villages and Towns personally visited, chiefly about Dartmoor ; Notes on the History of Bishop's Teignton ; Historical Collections for the Parish of Chudleigh, 1852 ; Devonshire Notes, chiefly biographical ; The Life, including Memoir of John Doun, gardener, d. 1813 ; Devonshire Notes, chiefly botanical, Life of Linnæus, List of Printed Works of Devonshire Clergy, Notes on Hele Family, about 1825.

In addition to these the Bodleian have a Common Place book, bought at the same time, containing extracts of poetry, medical and cookery receipts, addresses, etc. "possibly by Mr. Jones." Dr. Brushfield or some other careful Devonshire antiquary should go through these volumes and see if they merit publication in *Devon Notes & Queries*.*

The genial Rector of North Bovey (Rev. W. H. Thornton) kindly writes me as follows : "The first entry I can find under the signature of John Jones (he was thus entered at Pembroke College) is of a baptism performed on June 19th, 1814. The last is on July 10th, 1831, comprising a period of a little more than 17 years, during which period, he was, I believe, in sole charge of this parish. I have heard that he then removed with his sister to Chudleigh or its neighbourhood. He must have been a very clever man, and what was unusual in those days, a great Radical." He made several stirring political speeches in Exeter, two, at least, of which, delivered in 1821 and 1828, have been printed. He was presented in 1819 to two livings at once, one in the Diocese of Peterborough, and the other in the Diocese of Lincoln, but the then Bishop of Exeter (George Pelham) refused to countersign his testimonials. The matter was unsuccessfully raised for Jones in the House of Lords.

His sister wrote a history of Chudleigh which has passed through several editions. She was buried in the Chudleigh cemetery.

Jones died suddenly whilst going up the steps of the Mechanics' Institute at Cheadle, Staffordshire, on 4th Feb., 1857, and was interred there.

* A full account of the Jones manuscripts in the Bodleian will be found in the Third Report of the Committee on Devonshire Records (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vol. xxiii., p. 162-3).—EDS.

By the courtesy of the Rev. E. J. Carlos, M.A., I am enabled to send a copy of the inscription on the tombstone in Cheadle churchyard, Staffs:—

Underneath
lie the remains of
the Revd. JOHN PIKE JONES M.A.
Vicar of Alton
in Staffordshire
and Rector of Butterleigh
in Devonshire
Who for many years took
an active part in various
public matters connected
with this County.
He died at Cheadle
February 4th, 1857
Aged 64 years

A few of his friends united in raising this monument to his memory

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

146. FOLK-LORE NOTES FROM MORCHARD BISHOP DISTRICT.—If a cross be made accidentally while drawing with a stick on the gravel, or with two bits of stick or otherwise, it must not be disturbed, and can only be cancelled by putting another cross “backsyvore” upon it. A pair of scissors is useful in an emergency.

When a person dies, a bottle is put on the windowsill of the room where the corpse lies “to catch the angels’” tears, and remains there for forty days and forty nights.

At the end of hay harvest the last load is driven out of the field and back again by a woman. If this is successfully accomplished without grazing the gate post, she will be “missus” of the hayfield for the ensuing year.

It was formerly the custom for the last sheaf of corn to be presented to the Rector for the Harvest Festival. The “sheafers” gathered round it in the field and sang the first verse of “O God our help in ages past.”

Parsley is a plant of evil omen, and if introduced into a garden will cause a death in the establishment before the year is out. Where parsley will not grow, however, it is a sign that the devil has not left the place. A regular case of “between the devil and the deep sea.”

ROUGE-ET-NOIR.

147. TRUE BILLS, EXETER ASSIZES, 1455.—The two following documents show something of the general misery and unrest in England at this period. The weak King Henry VI. was unable to control the turbulent lords, and civil war had at last broken out, the first battle of the "Wars of the Roses," that of St. Alban's, having been fought.

For the moment there was peace, the King being again insane, and the Duke of York appointed Regent for the second time at the vehement desire of the House of Commons. Under his firmer rule law and order began to reassert themselves. The Sessions were held at Exeter in their proper course. The previous year they had not been held, the Earl of Devon's sons with great following of more than 400 armed men having taken possession of the City, paraded up and down the High Street with threats, so that the Judges and Jury "for fear of death and mutilation of their members had not dared" to meet in Court, and so no Sessions were held. But under the regency of the Duke of York the Courtenays no longer dared, presuming on their near relationship to the King and the favour of his Queen, to override law and order as they had done. At the Sessions held at Exeter on the Friday after 10th August, indictments for riotous acts were presented and the Jury found the two following to be *true bills*.

The first sets forth how eighteen men of Plymouth and the neighbourhood, many of them sailors, had feloniously broken into the house of John Rede, at Plymouth, on the Wednesday after 25th November, 1455, and taken away among other things, two silver bowls, twelve silver spoons, and a silver belt.

The second document we give sets forth how eleven men, fully armed had broken into the close and house of John Hoigge, at Wodeford, in the parish of Plympton, on the 16th of December, 1455, and by force taken, among other things, six silver marks in money, five feather beds, five pairs of blankets (?), ten pairs of sheets, ten brass platters, a brazen mortar, two dozen vessels of tin complete, six iron bolts, a silver belt to the value of 20^l also 140 sheep, eight cows, eight heifers, and a horse worth 12^l the goods and chattels of the said John Hoigge, and feloniously carried them away.

These indictments, now printed for the first time, are preserved in the Public Record Office [*Indictments Ancient*, No. 16, *Devon.*]
E. L. RADFORD.

Inquiratur pro Domino Rege si Johanes Buk nuper de Stonhouse in Com' Devon' Maryner, Radulphus Brytayne nuper de Stonhouse in Com' Devon' Maryner, Johanes Jany, alias dict' Johanes maister, nuper de Stonhouse in Com' predict' mariner, Ricardus Smyth nuper de Plymoth in Com' Devon' mariner, Johanes Davy nuper de Plymoth in Com' predict' mariner, Johanes Browne nuper de Plymoth in Com' predict' mariner, Johanes Wade nuper de eadem in Com' predict' mariner, Thomas Skrynner nuper de Plymoth in Com' predict' mariner, Thomas Sterte nuper de Plymoth in Com' predict' tailor, Walterus Warwik nuper de eadem in Com' predict' bocher, Johanes Tristram nuper de Plymoth in Com' predict' husbandman, Willielmus Lunche, alias dict' Willielmus Lynche, nuper de Rame in Com' Cornub' mariner, Johanes Mylys nuper de sancto Germano in Com' Cornub' sowter, Johanes Colard nuper de sancto Germano in Com' Cornub' sowter, Johanes Wyrthe nuper de Plympton in Com' Devon' yeoman, Roggerus Blake nuper de Compton in parochia de Plymoth in Com' Devon' husbandman, Ricardus Colman nuper de Plymoth in Com' Devon' mariner, et Thomas Pole nuper de eadem in Com' predict' marchand, die mercurii prox' post festum sancte Katerine virginis 25 November anno regni Regis Henrici sexti xxx^{mo} quarto, (1455) duas crateras argenteas, duodecim coclearia argentea, unam sonam argenteam, octo Jakkes, octo salett', iij billes, quatuor arcus, quatuor shevys of arwys, unum **langgidbeue* septem swirdes, et ij boclers, ad valenciam xx librarum de bonis Thome Bouville armigeri in domo Johanis Rede apud Plymoth attune ibidem invent' felonice ceperunt et asportaverunt.

(Endorsed) billa vera.

Inquiratur pro Domino Rege si Ricardus Wyndeslond nuper de Plympton Comitibus in Com' Devon' Tayllour, Martinus Trewawes nuper de Hareston in eodem Com' laborer, Johannes Croffell nuper de Plympton Comitibus in eodem Com' laborer, Willielmus Kempston nuper de eisdem villa et Com' laborer, Johanes ffrode nuper de eisdem villa et Com' laborer, Edmundus Hore nuper de eisdem villa et Com' yoman, Johanes Holdyche nuper de eisdem villa et Com' laborer, Ricardus Hawkyn nuper eisdem villa et Com' Hopere (? *Cooper*), Johanes Martyn nuper de Harston in eodem Com' yoman, Willielmus Mychell nuper de eisdem villa et Com' laborer, Willielmus Langebröke nuper de Totenese in eodem Com' yeoman, Sextodecimo die Decembris Anno regni Regis Henrici sexti Tricesimo quarto (16 December, 1455), vi et armis, videlicet Jakkes, sa, ettesl gladiis, gleyves, launsegais, arcubus et sagittis, clausum, et domos Johanis Hoigge apud Wodeford in parochia de Plympton in eodem Com', felonice frugerunt et intraverunt et sex marcas argenti de denariis suis in pecuniis numeratis, quinque lectos pluviales, Quinque paria lodicum, decem paria linthianinum decem Mappas, duodecim mauntergia, septem coopertoria, octo ollas, decem patellas enecas, unum Mottorium eneum, duas duodenes vasorum electrinorum complet', sex veruta ferrea, unam

* *langue de boeuf*.

zonam argenteam, ad valenciam viginti librarum, Ac Centum et quadraginta oves, et octo vaccas, octo Noviculos, et unum equum precii duodecim librarum, de bonis et catallis ipsius Johannis Hoigge apud Wodeford in Com' predicto adhuc et ibidem invent' felonice ceperunt et abduxerunt et asportaverunt.

(Endorsed) Billa vera.

148. **ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, EXETER.**—This church is situated in Fore-street, Exeter, and is traced to a very early period,



ST JOHN'S BOW, EXETER.

it contains a nave, sanctuary, and south aisle; the interior is neatly furnished with open seats. It was fitted up with galleries in 1843, when the Church of St. George the Martyr was taken down for the improvement of South-street, and its parish united with St. John's. The tower has a good peal of bells and an illuminated clock with two faces projecting into the street.

The arch or bow was adjacent on the east side, to the Star

Hotel, now an ironmonger's shop. This arch is of great antiquity.

On April 14, 1863, the Rural Dean reported that the whole of this church was in a dangerous condition and any further expenditure of money would be waste. Some time after that the Commissioners of Improvement indicted the Rector and churchwardens with a view to remove the passage under the Bow that obstructed the highway. Soon after the starting of this work it was discovered there was no other course consistent with public safety but to remove the whole super-structure, and the Bow itself, and on April 12, 1864, the Rural Dean reported that the Bow had been removed and a very substantial red stone wall had been built on that side of the church in which a large window was placed. Near the entrance door, and beneath a part of the west end of this church, is a small room at present used as a vestry; underneath the church is a good cellar.

This church contains a number of monuments, the whole of those from St. George having been placed there, the most

important being one to the memory of Thomas Bacon, Esq., a mayor of the city, under a decorated stone canopy, with angels on each side, over which is the bust of the deceased; another to the memory of Benjamin Oliver of this city, who was knighted by Charles II. when that monarch passed through Exeter in 1671; also one to the memory of the Rev. William Chilcot, removed from St. George's. He held the parishes of St. John and St. George, and died in 1711. He was the author of a little treatise entitled *Evil Thoughts*. A memoir of the writer is appended to this book.

During the Commonwealth in 1658, many of the Exeter churches were ordered to be sold, among them St. George's and St. John's for £100 each.

This living was originally appropriated to the Priory of Plympton, in the possession of which it remained until the surrender to the Crown on the 1st March, 30 Henry VIII. Since the junction of St. George's parish with St. John's, the Crown has had alternate patronage with the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The rectory of St. John's, valued in the King's books at £18, and that of St. George's valued at £9 13s. 8d., are now consolidated and worth about £175 per annum. The Register dates from 1682. The present Rector is the Rev. F. W. Gegg.

GEO. L. DUNSFORD.

149. BICTON.—Pole (p. 163), speaking of Bicton, says that "*Buketon*, nowe Bicton," was held for three generations by a family who were called by the name of "Janitor," and were succeeded in Hen. III.'s reign by a family known as "La Balister" or "Alabaster," which held Bicton for seven generations. According to the same authority (p. 262), "*Bukenton* or *Buketon*," (Bickington, near Ashburton), was held by Osbert Giffard in Hen. II.'s reign, and continued in his family (who assumed the name of *Buketon*) for several generations. Risdon follows Pole, and (p. 136) adds in reference to Bickington, near Ashburton, that "in this parish *Furzland* inhabiteth, one of whose ancestors well increased his estate by marrying Avisia, the daughter and heir of Whitchurch." It has been suggested to me by a well-known archæologist, whose opinion is worthy of great respect, that probably the *Buketon* held by the Giffards was Bicton, not Bickington, by reason of the fact that a name of three

syllables could not become a dissyllable unless there was contraction (which never appears). I shall be grateful, therefore, if anyone can answer the following questions:—

(1.) Was Bicton ever held by the Giffards? If so, it must apparently have been held by them as superior lords of the "Janitors" and Alabasters.

(2.) Was the Bukenton or Buketon held by the Giffards identical with Bickington, near Ashburton?

(3.) Who were the Furzlands, and was Avisia a Giffard of Whitchurch?

HARDINGE F. GIFFARD.

150. DEVON CLOCKMAKERS (III., p. 155, par. 114).—I have a long case clock with a semi-circular name plate screwed on face above centre "Jer^m Murch, Honiton"; this has no date.

H.S.

151. DEVON CLOCK MAKER.—I think the name of Day may be added to the list of Devonshire clockmakers. A short time since I saw an old grandfather clock, having in large letters across the dial "Christopher Day fecit." Referring to a register of burials in the old Churchwardens' Account Books of South Molton, I find recorded 1689, Phillip, son of Christopher Day, 1690. Among some old bills in the muniment room of the church there is one of Christopher Day's "for repairing of chimes clock and bell from April 27th, 1774, to April, 1775, £1 12s." Yesterday I was shewn a thirty hour rack clock by the same maker, and was informed that there was a clockmaker here, probably about a hundred years ago, named Thorn.

HELEN SAUNDERS.

152. EXETER GOLDSMITH OR WATCHMAKER.—Can any of your readers say whether there was ever a watchmaker or goldsmith of the name of Baile of the city of Exeter, or of any town in Devon? Any information will be gladly welcomed.

AGNES F. BAILE.

153. ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN ELIOT (III., p. 175, par. 126).—Elizabeth (born 1616), eldest daughter of the patriot, and Rhadagurd Gedie, of Trebursye, Cornwall, became the first wife of the celebrated Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes, Governor of Bristol for the Parliament in 1643, and by him mother of William, third Viscount Saye and Sele.

A. R. BAYLEY.





Altar Table, Pilton.



Altar Table, Martinhoe.

154. ALTAR TABLES (III., par. 93, p. 105).—In response to our request for illustrations of Altar Tables, the Rev. R. W. Oldham, the Rector of Parracombe, has been good enough to send us photographs of those in his own church and at Pilton. We shall be glad to receive others. Eds.

155. KINGSLAND, SOUTH MOLTON (III., p. 77, par. 41; pp. 116, 117, 118, par. 91); *Arms of Harwood*.—Having seen the discussion on the above coat, I have referred to the two armouries dealt with by Dr. Punchard in par. 35, and I find the following coat assigned to the family of Harwood:—"b. a chevron between 3 bitterns a." The coat assigned to the Hareward family I find to be: sa. on a chief arg, 3 birds' heads (query martlets or bitterns) erased blue. It will be seen how similar this coat is to that given by Vivian to the Harewood family referred to by J. S. in par. 91. H. LOCKE.

156. SUBSIDY ROLL (38 Hen. III.)—The late Mr. Ingle Dredge, Vicar of Buckland Brewer, once shewed me a copy in his possession of a Subsidy Roll made on the occasion of knighting the King's eldest son (38 Hen. III.) Mr. Dredge told me that the Roll had been discovered by Sir John Maclean in the parish chest of some church in Devon, and was then in his (Sir John's) possession. Can anyone tell me where this Roll now is and if a copy has been preserved?

HARDINGE F. GIFFORD.

157. WICHA AND AILRICHESTONA (III., p. 119, par. 102; p. 158, par. 119).—With your permission I think it necessary to reply to Mr. Reichel's strange criticism on my Pipe Roll notes in your last October number, and will do so seriatim.

(1.) Tautona. Be it observed that the formula in the Rolls of Hen. II. is not, as in like cases, "*de* Tautona," but "*in* Tautona," indicating a *member* of South Tawton. The correct identification will be found *Trans. Dev. Assn.*, xxxiii., 392.

But the gravity of the error depends not upon any question of area or value; it consists in identifying as North Tawton a fee farm rent, still "King's demesne," "terra regis," seeing that North Tawton, since the time of Hen. I. had ceased to be King's demesne, and was part of the honour of Plympton.

The practice of introducing new names for things not only confuses other students, but has led to mistakes. "Barton

land " as a translation of " mansio " has met with a deserved castigation. And the heading (xxxiii., 613) " Comital or Earls' Lands," for " Dominicatus Regis " or " Terra Regis " seems to me to be quite inexcusable. Hence the mistake in *Notes and Queries*, Jan., 1905, p. 159. Midelcota (f. 483, *Exon Domesday*), " part of a Crown Manor." Now, " Crown Manor " is an odd rendering of " King's demesne," and I marvel at being told that Midelcota, an English Thane's land, was King's demesne. Certainly the King had no demesne there, but Alwin held it in capite of the King. After a while these Thane lands ceased to be held of the King in capite, and were given to different Honours; the King's right in them was never different from that which Barons had over lands held by their tenants. It is equally wonderful to discover that Ghiderleia (f. 210) a Mortain fee, could be identified with Gidleigh, a member of South Tawton, King's demesne. Moreover Ghiderleia had only one plough land, and was worth only 5s. a year.

(2.) Certainly " no such idea ever entered my head " as to suppose that Wick, near Dawlish, was the Wicha of the Pipe Rolls, or that Mr. Reichel thought so. In the year 1893 (*Trans. Dev. Ass.*, xxv., 534) I wrote " South Teyng pertinens ad Kenton sic quoddam membrum," " Wyke South-teng hamlet." I have never found the above Wick so described, but can assure Mr. Reichel that his papers have always had from me very careful and critical consideration. Miss Lega-Weekes has produced an Inq., p. m., 13 Oct., 3 Hen. V., showing that the Earl of Warwick owned £9 of rent with appurtenances *in the Villa of South Tawton*. Surely this is Wicha of the Pipe Rolls.

(3.) Again, it is passing strange to be told that Southteign manor formed part of the manor of Wenfort (*Exon. Domesday*, f. 95 b). How, then, can it be described as a member of Kenton? No doubt successive kings parted with rights of hundreds, but I had always thought that these consisted of the third penny of the hundred court. Of course, the king with them could have given other rights, but where is the proof that they were included in the gift of the hundred?

(3.) Pocumbe in Alphington. The editor of the *Red Book*, p. 1278, identifies this Poscumb, p. 452, or Proscombe, as part

of the serjeanty of Drascombe. What they had to do with the manor of Wenfort it is difficult to see.

(4.) Ailrichestona. We are agreed that *Testa* 268 was part of the manor of Lampford in Cheriton Bishop, but, to my mind, the names Easton, Weston, Norton, Sutton, and the like are all derived etymologically from East, West, North and South. It may be "phonetic jugglery" to get Yeteton out of Ailrichestona, and it may be the height of scientific etymology to find in it Estona. But Alriggerston of the Tax Roll of 1284 suggests another consideration. I suppose it is admitted that 'es' in the middle of words like these has often a possessive meaning. Here "the ton of Alrigg." Now, the *Century Dictionary* gives the following synonyms:—Seel, sele, cele, sel, sael. And the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* has sel, sele=hall=aula.

Again, we have the different forms, Alriggerston, Aereston, Alryscheston, Ayrenston, Arson, Arscott, Harigg, Horridge, Holrugge, Holrygg, Holrigge, Alleworthe for Holsworthy.

Looking to Harruge as the "place where of old the hundred used to be held, whence the name took its origin" (*Trans. Dev. Ass.*, xxxii., 545), I deduce from these an important inductive etymological meaning, viz., that the ridge or high ground of the aula or hall was the trysting place of the manor or hundred, and think that the ridge to the north of Cheriton Bishop was Alriggerston or Ailrichestona, and that it included not only Easton Barton, but also Pitton, Wilson, and Hole (*Trans. Dev. Ass.*, xxx., 219); moreover that the name Easton is not derived from Ailrichestona.

This brings us to the Ailrichestona of the Pipe Rolls, which, I think, at Domesday formed part of the manor of South Tawton, that it was the trysting place of the hundred, and formed the ridge to the east of South Tawton, including more than one modern estate.

(5.) Slancombe. When we have cleared away the mud of the Pipe and Charter Rolls, and settled whether we are to read Slancombe, or Thorncumbe, or Hamelhampstead, or Slac-tone, or Slaccone, or Soloctone, or Slandone, and whether the underline is meant to obliterate them all, we may then say what part of Wicha they represent.

(6.) Cheleworthy. No doubt the villa of Cheleworthy in *Testa de Nevill* was of the fees of Robert de Mandevill, and apparently it was in the hundred of Black Torrington.

and as Ralph de Bray owned it, 12 John (*Red Book*, 559) we may safely conclude that it was in Holsworthy. Moreover, Chelewrd and Wike, and Roger de Tani's land of Wike were each a half fee of the honour of Tilli, 7th John. But it is difficult to trace them in his father's carta (12 Hen. II., *Red Book*, 219), William Fitz John, of Harptree, whose honour had been formerly called that of Bath. Nor can we find them in the Inq. p. m. of John de Mandevill of Coker, 4 Ed. I., p. 59; nor in the list of fees of Earl of March, Inq. p.m., 22 Ric. II., p. 231; most likely they had been alienated, purchased by Tony, 6th John.

Identification is extremely difficult. Cheleworth often occurs as a place name, and, I think, means the worthy of the cele or hall. In *Domesday* (f. 282. b) we have Cele Worda, land of Earl Eustace, now Chelwood, near Bristol. Here, Somerset Pleas (41 Hen. III., p. 142), William Burton held lands; and p. 225, Philip de Ardene was a pledge. Is it not confusing to find that the Devon Cheleworthy of *Testa de Nevill* was held by Ric. de Burton, gift of King John; that Ric. de Burton died seised of it, Inq. p. m. 29 Hen. III.; and William de Ardern, 56 Hen. III.? Again, we have (f. 463) Seleurda, Sir Thomas Acland's Selworthy. On the whole I am bold enough still to suggest that Cheleworthy and Wike of the Pipe Rolls are parts of Zele-Tony, and that Ailrichestona was the Zele town.

(7.) P. 160. When Mr. Reichel produces the broken reed on which his contention is based, which is sufficiently patent, it will be easy to show that his ideas on King's demesne must be seriously modified. Ancient demesne (*Trans. Dev. Ass.*, xxvii., 197) was not formerly to him so objectionable an expression as it now seems to be.

T. W. WHALE.

158. WICHA AND AILRICHESTONA OF THE EARLY PIPE ROLLS (III., p. 119, par. 102.)—My paper in the last volume of the *Trans. Devon Assn.* embodied an anticipatory rejoinder to Mr. Whale's suggested identifications, yet as my extracts from Pipe Rolls have been cited by Mr. Whale as the basis of his remarks in *D. N. and Q.*, some reply from me seems called for in these columns also. In the first place let me mention that much of the material printed in my paper was collected after Mr. Whale had written his article, so that his theories might

possibly have been affected by the extended range of facts from which I have drawn inferences at variance with his own. In my opinion Ailrichescota (Addiscot) is the *only* member of South Tawton that appears among the county manors in the Pipe Rolls. As I think I have demonstrated, this estate represented the *Domesday* "Terra Addita" of Ash, which had been a royal dower-land, T.R.E. Consequently, the royal manor of South Tawton granted to the de Bellomontes and de Tonis was subject to a rent (of £13) from Ailrichescot to the widowed Queens, but there seems to be no ground for supposing that rents were to be accounted for at the Exchequer in respect of any other part of the fee.

We have not, I think, sufficient evidence to warrant the location of Roger de Toni's "land of Wike" in South Tawton, even granting this to be, as I have suggested, distinct from the Queen's Wicha or Wike (that rendered £9 *per ann.*) and from the Wike that is coupled with Cheleworthy.

Mr. Whale hints (p. 122) that the Cheleworthy associated with Wike should be distinguished from the Cheleworthy associated with Chevethorn, and he proposes Colliford and North Wyke in S.T. as representatives of the former pair. Several objections might be urged against such an identification. To adduce but one, Cheleworthy and Wike, as stated in the roll of 7 John, belonged to the honour of Henry de Tilli. Collyford, I may observe, is *not* like North Wyke, held of Blackhall (p. 123), but is a member of Itton. By the way, I must take exception to the phrase, as employed in argument, "South Tawton often called Itton." The sub-manor of Itton was often called "South Tawton" or "*alias* South Tawton," but we can hardly invert the proposition, since another sub-manor, Ash, was also often called "*alias* South Tawton," and there was a third manor of South Tawton, proper, represented by Blackhall.

In the case in point, the grant to Richard de Pultymore was, I submit, of the manor of Ash.

The Pipe Roll of 7 John records the debt of a fine from Roger, son of Roger de Guerin (or Guerni) for having his land of Wike and Slandon which King John gave to Roger* his father.

* "Robert" here was my slip, it having been originally so written in the roll, but altered to Roger.

Mr. Whale being persuaded that by "Roger de Guerin" is intended Roger de *Toni*, has, in his resumé of the extract (p. 121), substituted the latter surname. It ought, therefore, I think, to be pointed out that the name of Roger de Guerin recurs in the Pipe Rolls of 6 Ric. I. and 9 John, as well as in the grant to him of the Queen's Wike in the Close Roll of 1204.

In conclusion, let me gratefully acknowledge the help that Mr. Whale's and Mr. Reichel's elucidations have afforded me in the analysis and application of my own extracts.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

[This must end the discussion.—Eds.]

159. **PLYMPTON ST. MAURICE PARISH REGISTERS.**—The earliest volume of Registers belonging to the Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, otherwise St. Maurice, Plympton, commences with Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1616. With the Bishop's Transcripts are fragments of an earlier one, 1610-11-13 and 14.

Here is a reference to a still earlier book now lost. Fortunately it also gives the name of another Minister of the parish:—

The iijenth (thirteenth) daye of June Anno Domini one thousand fyve hundred threescore and fyve was christend Josias the son of Vinsent Calmady in the Parish Church of Plympton Saynt Maurice in the Countie of Devon As hyt appeareth in the register booke of the same Church beinge fayer and legeably written without rasinge or blottinge. In Witnes of which thinge to be truee we whose names are hereunder written have perused the said register booke [*and*] have hereunto put our hands. Given the 24 daye of December, Anno Domini 1585.

Witnes DANIELL NOTHERELL,

Curate there.

JOHN FRODE.

THOMAS ELFORD.

Teste THOMA HALS.

Sign. DAVID MATHEWE,

Church-warden.

Sign. JOHANNIS FISHER.

Sign. HENRICI TRELAWNEY.

JOHN M. HEELE.

J.B.R.

160. **WALTER DE DOUAI'S DOMESDAY FIEF.**—Can any one explain how the Devonshire portion of this fief comes to be held in two sections of the Honours of Bampton and Marshwood respectively? Bampton and its dependencies, excepting Diptford and Hochford, and Berry Narbor but not

East Haggington, are, in *Testa Nevil*, A.D. 1243, enumerated as belonging to the Honour of Bampton; Spurway, Knowston, Combe Raleigh, Ottery Fleming, Holditch, Dunsford, Woodland, Lustleigh, Stoke Fleming and Norton Dawnay as belonging to the Honour of Marshwood (*Testa*, p. 183a). If Robert de Bampton, whose daughter Juliana brought the Honour of Bampton to her first husband William Paynell, then to her second husband Warin de la Haule, and afterwards to her son Fulk Paynell, was the son of Walter de Douai, how comes it that the greater part of Walter de Douai's Devonshire fief went to the Honour of Marshwood?

Mr. Round states that Douai's fief was divided between the two Honours of Bampton (Paynell's) and Castle Cary (Lovell's). This may be true of the Somerset section of the fief, but the Devonshire section was, on the authority of *Testa Nevil*, divided between the Honours of Bampton (Paynell's) and Marshwood (Mandevil's). But the cause of the division is still unexplained. Mr. Round, however, expresses himself as not satisfied that Robert de Bampton was the son of Walter de Douai. Can any one throw light on this point? How did Mandevil get so large a portion of Walter's fief?

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

161. MATHEW ARNOLD AND HIS DEVONIAN CONNECTIONS.—The Rev. John Penrose, B.A., Rector of Sowton in 1737, was the son of an Exeter bookseller. What were the names of this bookseller and of his wife? From what Cornish parish did these Penroses hail? The Rector of Sowton's wife was Elizabeth; what was her maiden name? They had a son (their eldest) also a Rev. John Penrose; whom did he marry? The eldest son of this John Penrose the second (who died as Vicar at Fledborough), was also a Rev. John. He was Bampton Lecturer in 1808, and died, as Vicar, at Langton-by-Wragby, 1859. The Rev. Thomas Trevenen Penrose was his brother. The succession was continued by a fourth Rev. John, a Master at Rugby, who was resident at Uffculme in 1875. Francis Cranmer Penrose, F.R.I.B.A., who died in Feb., 1903, was a brother of his, and another brother was the Rev. Chas. Thos. Penrose, Perpetual Curate of North Hykeham. The last three men were sons of Elizabeth Cartwright, the Mrs. Markham of our school days. Is there a fifth Rev. John Penrose?

John Penrose the second was a grandfather of Mathew Arnold, through his daughter Mary Penrose.

I wish to have these questions answered as they will tend to throw light on the question as to whence Mathew Arnold derived his literary talent. Certainly there is a greater mass of literary output amongst his maternal relations than amongst his father's kin.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

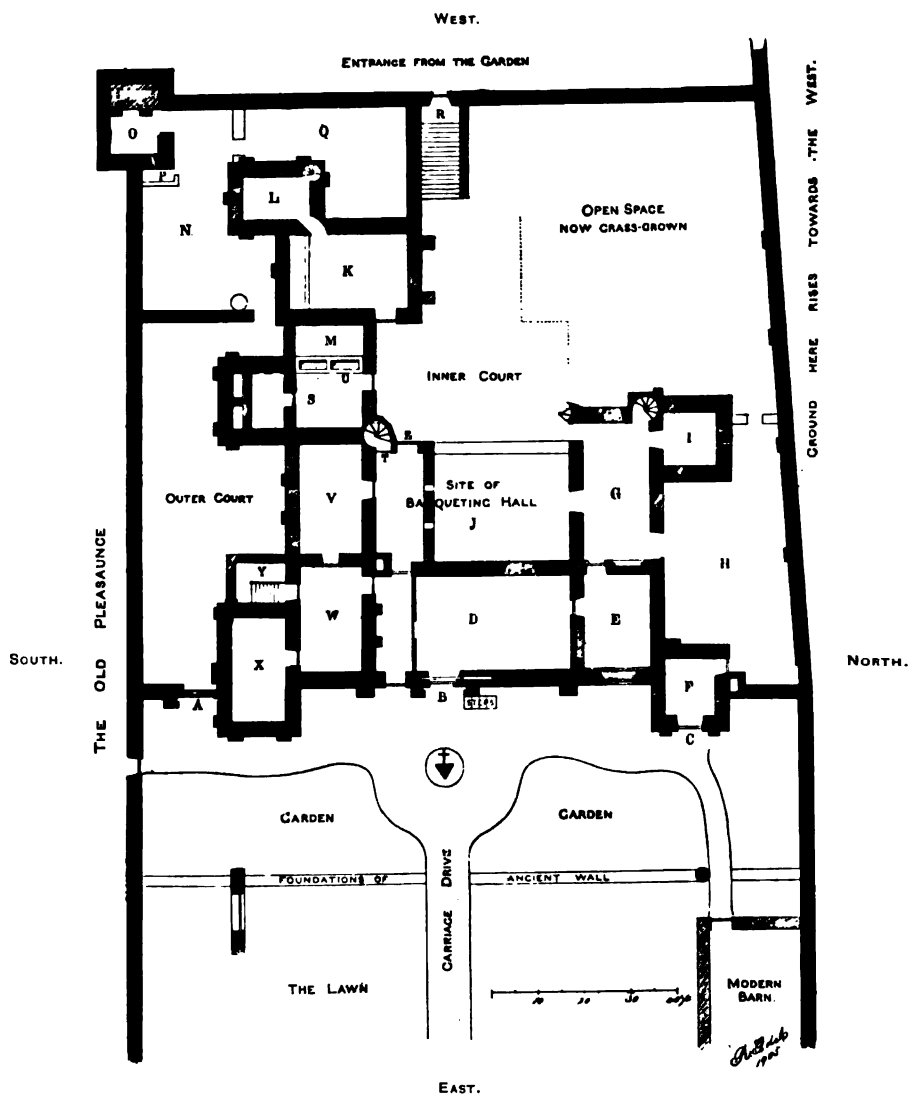
162. NOTES ON DEVON CHURCHES.—It should be put on record that there are preserved at the Gladstone Memorial Library at Hawarden a large number of MSS. volumes of Church Notes compiled by the late Sir Stephen Glynne. Seven of these relate to Devonshire and Cornwall, and are now (by the courtesy of the Gladstone trustees) in my hands for transcription. They contain records of many items in our Devon Churches long since "improved" away, and are certainly so far valuable to ecclesiologists. Several of the counties have already been printed. Those for Kent were published by the late Mr. Wm. Henry Gladstone in 1887; those for Lancashire and Cheshire by the Chetham Society; and those for Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire by the respective local Societies. I understand that Miss Beatrix Cresswell is busy compiling an account of all Devon churches as they are now, and has seven deaneries ready. Might not *Devon Notes and Queries*, or the *Devonshire Association*, follow the good example of Kent, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, and other counties, and print Sir Stephen Glynne's notes with Miss Cresswell's "corrections"? I shall be glad to lend my transcripts (when they are ready) for the purpose, and help to edit them.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

163. FISHLEY OR FISHLEIGH AND LUXMORE (I., p. 123, par. 91.)—Swete in his Tour of North Devon says, "At some distance from Hatherleigh I rode by a seat of — Luxmore, Esq., placed on an eminence." This was the residence (until 1785, when he died) of Thomas Coryndon Luxmoore, and was known as Fishley or Fishleigh. At the date of Swete's Tour, 1789, his son, Charles Luxmoore, owned it, and resided there before he moved to Witherdon, in the parish of Broadwoodwiger, on the death of his uncle, John Luxmoore, eldest son of his late father. Fishleigh or Fishley Cottage, as it was called, was sold in 1794 on the death of this Charles.

C. F. C. LUXMOORE.

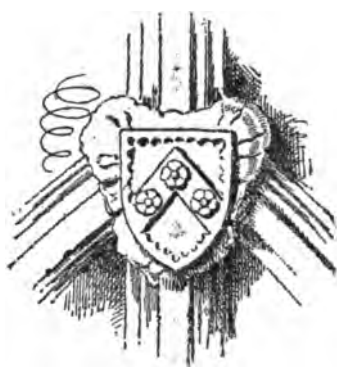




Ground Plan of Compton Castle.

NOTE.—At S the arrangements of the upper and ground floors are shown together. The buttery S runs north and south under both the steward's room and the small retiring room adjoining it. The steward's room reached by the newel stairs at T extends east and west over the north end of the buttery and the vaulted gangway M, the top of the wall dividing them being hollowed into two oblong cavities U for concealing treasure under the floor.

164. COMPTON CASTLE.—This building, one of the most interesting examples of mediæval fortified architecture in England, erected in the early part of the fifteenth century, is comprised within the parish of Marldon, and situated about five miles from Torquay by road, or four miles by Cockington, Stantor, and the field paths. It is approached through the village of the same name, consisting of detached farmsteads and labourers' dwellings which border the roadway for about a quarter of a mile through a narrow valley. At the northern end of the



village a turning to the left leads through an iron gate into a quadrangular enclosure about 140 feet square in front of the castle. A substantial modern barn now occupies the north side of this open space. On its south side an ivy-grown fragment of an ancient wall, pierced by a granite four-centred archway $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, under a square hood moulding, runs east and west a few yards from the façade. The castle faces north-east, which for the sake of convenience we will term the east, and in the following description the other sides will also be alluded to in corresponding relationship to what would be regarded as the east end of the chapel.

The western half of the site where the ground slopes up to a higher level has been excavated to a maximum depth of about 15 feet, consequently the whole of the castle buildings stand in a hollow.

The main front, which extends 110 feet in width, is a very picturesque elevation, gabled, embattled, and machicolated, and the series of buildings which the castle comprises seem to have been planned with considerable ingenuity as a place of refuge and defence. The walls throughout vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 4 feet in thickness, according to height and position. The inner court surrounding the castle is protected by a massive wall nearly 24 feet high, and was evidently meant to form a death trap to any force attacking it from the rear.

To its extremely sheltered position its preservation is in very large measure due. More than three-fourths of the edifice remain either perfect, or having the principal walls still



standing. There was originally a postern gate on the south side, which is now walled up. It is marked A on the accompanying ground plan, measured and drawn by the writer. Both this and the central doorway B are protected by portcullisses. About 16 feet in front of the latter stands the triangular base and part of the shaft of an ancient stone cross. An additional doorway C pierces the north tower.

Before entering upon a more minute inspection of the interior a glance along the façade reveals

a few features of artistic interest, notably the Early Perpendicular window of the chapel on the right. This window is protected by an outer cage of iron bars of great strength. About half-way up the north side of the projecting gabled wing to the left a cinquefoil-headed opening has the spandrels sculptured with a couple of squirrels, each holding a hazel branch. This is the only allusive carving about the building, and refers to the crest of the Gilberts, the olden owners of the manor and the builders of the castle, of which we now survey the ruins. This family, the county historians inform us, became possessed of the estates through the marriage of one of its members with a co-heiress of the Comptons about the time of Edward II., and continued to hold them until about a century and a half ago. The central doorway, which is strongly barred within, opens into the large entrance hall or guard room D, but in modern times an additional opening has been pierced through the front, and a part of the guard room partitioned off to form a passage to the apartments on the south side, which are still inhabited. The upper story over the guard room no longer exists, its place being occupied by a slated lean-to roof

abutting against the main front. At the north end of the guard room a gothic doorway opens into the chapel E, which measures 20 feet by 14 feet and about 24 feet to the apex of its barrel-vaulted roof. Large patches of the ancient plaster still adhere to the walls and ceiling, whilst the general decay, the broken traceries of the windows and the pervading gloom give the interior an intensely solemn and picturesque effect.

In the wall above where stood the altar is a square sunk space, 12 feet wide, denoting the extent of the reredos, on which the remains of fresco painting are still visible. Above this is the ruined gothic window seen on our first approach. To the right of the altar space is a cinquefoiled piscina and in the side wall another more perfect four-light window of similar design to the eastern one, and which gave the occupants of the guard room an opportunity of joining in Divine service.

On the north side of the chapel is a tall block of rooms, four single apartments superposed, the vaulted basement of which F, now a farm store, was doubtless used as a vestibule, doorways opening out of it north and east. It has three loop holes but no window, and probably contained a lavatorium. From the chapel a doorway opens into a now roofless apartment G, measuring 28 feet by 14, provided with a capacious fireplace in its eastern wall. At the south-west corner of the apartment a newel staircase conducted to the priest's dormitory over G. From hence, through a little window of two cinquefoiled openings, the priest could view during wakeful hours—perhaps from his very pillow—the holy tabernacle, the ever burning lamp and the sacred imagery round about the altar. Through this opening too the earliest rays of dawn, gradually outlining the gorgeously robed saints in the eastern window, would unfold their beauties to his thoughtful gaze, and inspire his devotion. As the sill of this little window was scarcely 20 inches from the floor its position enabled the priest to use it as a *prie-dieu*. Almost adjoining, but at a somewhat higher level is a curious squint looking into this room from the chamber over the guard room. If, however, no such upper apartment formerly existed and that the present heavily beamed ceiling has been lowered in comparatively modern times, which there are reasons for



supposing, then this singular aperture or squint could only, it seems, have communicated with the roof. From the priests' dormitory a door communicated with a wooden gallery on the north side of the chapel giving access to the first floor in the tower over F, which he probably used as a study or devotional retreat. The upper rooms appear to have been entered from a chamber over the chapel, but the flooring of them, the gallery alluded to, and all the woodwork has long since perished, and the first floor can only be

gained by means of a ladder. The room over the chapel is now inaccessible. At the side of the door from the courtyard H into the room G, a hagioscope pierces the wall obliquely in the direction of the altar within the chapel, the opening $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high narrowing to 3 inches wide. This doorway was originally protected by a gabled roof, the weatherings of which are still visible. On the apex of the west wall of the chapel the ancient bell-cot still rears itself from out the cloud-like masses of ivy which clothe this side more abundantly than any other part of the building, but the bell which sounded the canonical hours to the ears of the devout rustics for many generations has long since fallen a prey to the despoiler. Over the bell-cot is the moulded base of a stone cross.

Stepping across the grassy floor of the room G a little vaulted chamber I, measuring 12 feet by $11\frac{1}{2}$, having a window and three loopholes is shown as the 'prison,' but we rather incline to the belief that this was an armoury. Over this was another smaller apartment now also inaccessible, but

which was entered by a doorway from what we have presumed was the priest's sleeping apartment. The story over it—and there may have been a third, judging from the enormous thickness of the walls—is now in ruins. There are also evidences of a gateway having existed between this block and the outer wall. Outside the south-west door from room G are the remains of another spiral staircase, probably for general use to the upper apartments on this side the castle and to the minstrels' gallery above the doorway from the room G into the banqueting hall J. This, the grandest room of all, now subdivided by a modern passage, measured 42 feet long by 23 feet wide. Here the noblest and fairest of the county would assemble to celebrate those joyous events which formed the epochs of their lives, and in later Elizabethan days, to hail the return of one or other of Devon's famous naval heroes to his home. Doubtless the knight reposing under his carved semblance in the neighbouring church of Marldon has often in days of yore presided over the festivities on this very spot, or here led some fair lady in the joyous dance. A part of the broken stone pavement at its north end still exists, and a few feet of the foundation of its western wall may also be traced, but otherwise not a vestige of the hall remains save the gable marks of the roof against the buildings on the south side, thus affording conclusive evidence of its height and position.

The visitor next crosses the sward and enters by a pointed doorway the ancient kitchen K, 25 feet by 15, the fireplace of which, still retaining its immense iron firebars occupies the whole width of its southern end. A cavernous opening in the angle of the wall on the right was perhaps used as an oven. The adjoining chamber L, 14½ feet by 9, is shown as the 'stewards room'—with greater probability it was the south armoury. It has five loopholes and three windows. A spiral staircase leads to two stories above, the lower one barrel-vaulted like the room below, the upper one completely ruinous and thickly overgrown. This last communicates with a lofty room over the kitchen, having a single small window to the north. Before leaving the so-called steward's room, notice the receptacle for missiles, like an oblong pocket, at the north end near the floor. It measures 22 by 8 inches. Doubtless all the windows of the castle were strongly barred with iron, like

the specimen still remaining in this room and another in the adjoining kitchen.

Passing through the vaulted passage M the south court N is reached. Here an idea may best be formed of the principles which guided the builders of this stronghold and its immense importance to the surrounding country in times of invasion, to which this part of Devon was constantly exposed in former days. At the south-west corner of the lofty walls which guard the enclosure rises a watch-tower O, with gabled roof. Externally it measures 21 feet by 15½ but the room in the basement is only 10½ by 9. This, probably the dungeon or chamber of torture, was lighted by a solitary little window. The upper rooms were entered from the garden, or by the flight of steps (of which traces are visible) that formerly led up to a projecting portico above the prison entrance. In front of the little window in the basement rose a wall forming a narrow passage P to the east of the watch-tower and which excluded the prisoners from all view of the outer world. Through the passage M they would have been conducted or driven at the sword's point into the courtyard N and then into the dungeon O to await their certain doom on the morrow as they were led out one by one into the place of execution Q. The wall and doorway between N and Q are now destroyed, but the foundations can easily be discerned. Another divisional wall appears to have run towards the newel stairs of the armoury L, from the loophole of which a condemned prisoner could be instantly dispatched upon stepping into the enclosure without even seeing his assailant. Some of the loopholes still retain their iron musket rests.

There is a tradition that a subterranean passage led from the outer court in the direction of Apton in the parish of Berry Pomeroy, but the caretakers who have resided in the building for a number of years have never seen the opening and are unaware of its exact position. A similar legend attaches to nearly every ancient ruin, and such secret passages, of contracted proportions and probably of no very great length, were intended as an exit in case of sudden surprise for some servant or retainer to alarm the neighbouring country folk.

Parallel with the east side of the passage M runs the buttery S, also barrel-vaulted and forming the ground floor of

a tall block, the upper stories of which were reached by what was the principal staircase T. The staircase measures from newel to wall 38 to 40 inches in width and led out from the south-west angle of the banqueting hall. The first floor, probably the steward's room, which extends over the room S and the passage M, contains a singular contrivance for depositing plate and valuables in times of peril, namely, two deep oblong cavities U, one measuring 6 and the other $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 28 inches broad, sunk into the rubble of the top of the west wall of the buttery and were covered by the boarding of the apartment. The ceiling of the room above this has fallen in, the casements are decayed away, and all is now open to the rafters of the roof.

The apartment marked V on plan was the ancient pump room. It is now divided by a modern partition, having a door in the middle, into kitchen and scullery. W and X now comprise the parlour and domestic offices on the ground floor of the farmer and his family who occupy the castle, the dormitories above them being reached by a modern staircase Y. This part of the castle, being in far better preservation than any other, has probably never been wholly untenanted. The suggestion may therefore be hazarded that the south-eastern portion of the castle was the actual home of the family, and the kitchen, with the rooms over it and adjoining, were occupied by the servants, the buttery and steward's apartments intervening; whilst the north-east part comprised the guesten hall, the priest's rooms, and the sleeping apartments for the men servants.

Without laying bare the foundations it would be impossible to define the exact ground plan of the buildings, which, if they once existed, would have completed the castle to the north-west, but doubtless they followed much the same outline as those at the corresponding angle, including a tall block like the one marked L. Thus an inner court would have been formed of similar area to the hall J, which could have been entered by horsemen and light vehicles passing through the postern gate A, the outer court and the covered passage M.

Ascending the stone steps R we enter a large garden, which extends around the entire west and south sides of the castle. It is enclosed by another ancient wall, but of no great height, which has on the south side, towards the east, a

recessed space under an obtuse arch $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. Projecting masonry at either end formed seats, and indicate its having been used as a summer-house or shady retreat. And if there is one place about the domain more likely than another where Sir Humphrey Gilbert, his unfortunate kinsman Sir Walter Raleigh, and other their adventurous contemporaries beguiled the sunny hours during intervals of travel, whilst the ladies sat listening in rapt attention to the recital of their exploits and their plans for the future, we may well imagine this to have been the very spot.

Returning down the steps and leaving the castle by the modern doorways and passage at Z, we have now completed our survey of a building full of antiquarian and personal interest. This notice of Compton Castle would, however, be incomplete indeed without some slight reference to the building wherein the olden owners of the manor must have often worshiped and where some of whom found their last resting place.



The Parish Church of Marldon, dedicated to St. John, stands about a mile from the castle. It is of contemporary architecture and was built by the Gilberts of Compton, whose arms are carved in stone on a boss of the groining of the south porch—see vignette at the commencement of this paper. Elsewhere within the sacred edifice they may be observed; firstly, on the capital of the eastern impost of the south arcade, and then on a Tudor shield in the adjacent window, impaling the arms of Compton.*



* Sir George Carew's Scroll of Arms No. 183 (and 218, 219).

Lastly a fragment of their shield formerly existed (and may be there still) in the tracery of a window of the north aisle, along with the escutcheons of Valletort, Huxham, and Champernowne, three shields now remaining out of six,—families related by marriage to the Gilberts of Compton. About twenty years ago, when the church was being scraped throughout and shorn of all its subdued mediæval effect in accordance with the unwarrantable and lamentable modern craze which still prevails, and the building was in the hands of the contractors the opportunity presented itself of examining and drawing these shields; therefore, as they are now completely hidden from view by the organ, we cannot do better than present them to the reader as they then appeared :—



VALLETORT.



HUXHAM.



CHAMPERNOWNE.

This church possesses the most beautiful and elegant arcading in the entire district, but its carved stone screen, dividing nave and chancel was taken down about 1830, and the stones deposited in a cellar under the old vestry. During the restoration of the church between the years 1884 and 1889 they were removed, broken up, and used for repairing the walls, filling in, etc.

The arms of Gilbert were blazoned :—*Argent, on a chevron gules, three roses of the field, a bordure engrailed sable*; and their motto, according to Tuckett, *Devonshire Pedigrees*, p. 87, was :—

MALLEM MORI QUAM MUTARI

a monition, which, while it breathes the very spirit of the ancient faith, should certainly have shielded their lovely church from the injuries and defacements of modern restorers as effectually as their stronghold, which we have been endeavouring to describe, was protected against the attacks of the foreign invader.

ROSCOE GIBBS.

165. KENTISBEARE AND BLACKBOROUGH.—I shall be very grateful for any information concerning the parishes of Kentisbeare and Blackborough.
E. C. CHALKE.

166. THE CONVENTUAL HOUSES OF EXETER (III., p. 129, par. 109; p. 186, par. 140; p. 189, par. 141.)—I have been much interested in the valuable corrections and additions that have been made by several correspondents. One hesitates to question the conclusions of so learned an authority as Mr. Reichel, but I cannot think that the case of Sutton proves that "the Exeter monasterium was the Church of Exeter and the clergy who served it." Leland, referring to the foundation of the bishopric, says:—"The Graunt of King Edward the Confessor was that the Landes of viij Monkes that were yn hys Tyme yn the Abbay of Excester should be distributed emong 20 Prebendaries (*Itinerary*, ed. 1744, vol. iii., fol. 38).

Hoker states "*there was also a Monastery, sometimes of Monks of St. Benet's order, but since a Cathedral Church*;" and also refers to the appointment of an "Abbat." Oliver, in his history of the Bishops of Exeter and in his history of the Cathedral, alludes to the monks of the "*Abbey Church of the Blessed Mary and St. Peter*," and says that the secular canons and vicars who replaced them adopted in great measure the rule of St. Chrodegang, Bishop of Metz, this rule being monastic in character, whence may be inferred the continuation of established customs.

It is impossible for me even to comment on the many points stated, but as to two of them I must say a few words.

Mr. Reichel says I wrong Dr. Oliver in saying that he considered the Bishop named in reference to St. James' Priory to be Robert Warelwast. Oliver does so state it in his *Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon*, p. 21. By the time he published the *Monasticon* he probably discovered his error; it is corrected there, and I regret that this correction escaped my notice.

The statement that the income of St. James' Priory at the dissolution was £500 occurs in Worthy's *Suburbs of Exeter*, p. 43. No authority is given; it is certainly a surprising statement. Dare one insinuate the possibility of an error in transcription?

KATE M. CLARKE.

167. ST. CATHERINE'S, POLSLOE (III., p. 129, par 109.)—Perhaps I did not make it quite clear in my account of this Priory (p. 143) that the claustral enclosure—surrounding the cloister garth—stood on what is now the *rear* side of the present dwelling-house; the line of the cloister roof is shown clearly against its back wall. The present front garden was not the cloister proper, but probably the cemetery. The church was on the north side, as is proved by the remains of the night-staircase at the north end of the house. It was the rule for the refectory to be placed on the side of the cloister opposite to the church, and, in the Benedictine rule, parallel to it, with the kitchen at the farthest end. The building, I said might perhaps have been the kitchen, must, of course, have been altered; there are window openings in the exterior wall, but it must have stood thereabout.

It may be of interest to add that the Rev. Chancellor Edmonds tells me there is a "floating tradition" that some of the stained glass from the Church of St. Catherine's, Polsloe, was inserted in the great East window of the Cathedral. This tradition is supported by the fact that the window has two representations of St. Catherine. The large one, the second saint from the left on the lowest tier, was no doubt part of the original design, but St. Catherine appears again, in the tier above, almost in the middle of the window, in company with the angels Gabriel and Michael.

In *Devon Notes and Queries*, Vol. III., p. 9, par. 1, Mr. Roscoe Gibbs says that this figure probably replaced the angel Raphael, and later in the same paper refers to it as "brought into this window at some period unknown, and . . . (it is) the only female figure on the south side."

Can any stained-glass expert bring any evidence to strengthen this hypothesis?

KATE M. CLARKE.

168. HENRY DE TILLY (III., p. 182, par. 136).—"C.S.F." might adduce the authority of *Testa de Nevill* for his statement that Henry de Tilly inherited lands in Devon through his mother "Dionysia, daughter of Galfrid de Mandeville," Castellan of the Castle of Exeter.

The word daughter in *Testa*, however, would appear to be a slip for *grand-daughter* (the main object being to record

descent), for, in the discriminative account of the De Mandeville family contained in Batten's *South Somerset* (p. 120), a charter of 8 John, concerning the Barony of Marshwood, is quoted; wherein it is succinctly set forth that *Dionisia*, wife of William Fitz John and mother of Henry de Tylli, was daughter of *Ralph de Mandeville*, the son, by a second marriage, of Geoffrey de Mandeville, senior, *alias* Geoffrey de Coker.

E.L.W.

169. WOOL PRODUCING IN DEVON.—Can anyone inform me why in the later middle age and onward Devon became the chief wool producing county, at least in the southern part of England, in spite of the fact that now at least the county is by no means considered peculiarly suitable for sheep?

E. C. CHALKE.

170. THE FYFTIE DOLE, SUBBARS, TENTHS AND FIFTEENTHS, FARTHING OF LAND (III., p. 82, par. 70; p. 103, par. 89).—A deale or dole was a share, divided, apportioned, assessed or allotted. A halfendeale was a half, a farthing-deale one-fourth. The term dole, when used as a designation of land, might signify (i) a strip or portion constituting a share of an area of land in joint occupation, parcelled into shares among the several joint occupiers, or (ii) a small separate plot of land held by a cottar. The word was also applied to the divisions or balks between the ploughed strips in the mark or common field.

The fifty-dole appears to have been an assessment made "after the manner of a fifth," or, as we should say now, a rateable contribution. In the Morebath accounts it was called the V. dole (see *Morebath Warden's Accounts*, pages 147 to 150), and it seems not unlikely that the term fifty-dole may be a form of fifth or fift-dole (O.E., *fiftha* or *fifta-dæl*). The sum raised was probably for the payment of the subsidy granted to the King by Parliament.

The payment required to be furnished by East Down tithing was 18s. The assessment, after the rate of 8d. per farthing of land, produced 18s. 1d. The surplus (*subbars*—? *superplus*) was profit to the tithing-man. The following errors in the transcription or printing, or else in the original of the extract, require correction—Walter Launcey for 3 farthings of land should contribute ijs. and Richard Devon's

contribution apparently, should be xd. These corrections being made, the total amounts to the specified sum of 18s. 1d. In Churchill tithing 11s. 2d. was required. The sum collected was 11s. 6d. Hence there was 4d. surplus (subbars) for the tithing-man.

Tenths and fifteenths,—frequently styled dismes, and quindisimes (dimes and quindecims), were subsidies voted by Parliament for the national defence, and, in some instances, as to a part of them, for the King's own use. In Prynne's *Cotton's Abridgement of the Records in the Tower of London*, from the reign of Ed. I. to Ric. II. (London, 1679) will be found scores of instances of the granting of dismes and fifteenths during the period from 6 Ed. III. to 22 Ed. IV. It was the most frequent form of subsidy. There were also subsidies of wool, wool-fells and skins and of stapleware (*i.e.*, leather, lead and tin in addition to wool, etc.), also tunnage and poundage on merchandise and shipping. Sometimes the subsidy was raised by levying a poll-tax, or by the exaction of a payment from every parish church. At other times (but seldom) a graduated payment was required to be made out of the net income of lands, as for example in the year 22 Hen. VI., when 6d. in the pound was payable in respect of lands of the clear yearly value of 20s. up to £20, 12d. in the pound when the value was from £20 to £200, and 2s. in the pound when the net yearly value exceeded £200.

The following examples of grants of tenths and fifteenths may not be without interest :—

6 Ed. III. The Bishops, Lords and Knights severally “advised the King to stay his journey into Ireland . . . and with an armed force to go towards the North, there to lie ready for the Scot, towards which exploit they granted to the King one disme and one fifteen, to be levied of the laity, so as the King will live of his own without grieving of his subjects with outrageous prizes or such like.”

3 Ed. IV. “The Commons, by assent of the Bishops and Lords, granted to the King in aid £37,000, to be levied in the counties, cities and towns according to a rate there.” The King released £6,000 of this grant, whereupon it was enacted that the remainder should be levied in manner of a fifteen and should be called by that name.

12 Ed. IV. The Commons granted 14,000 archers for one year. The Lords spiritual and temporal promised the tenth part of one whole year's revenues of all and singular their possessions.

13 Ed. IV. The Commons granted "one fifteen and one desm, except £6,000 to be distributed to certain decayed towns."

14 Ed. IV. The Commons granted one disme and one fifteenth, also £51,117 4s. 7½d. "in full payment of the wages for 1,400 archers granted before, towards the payment whereof every country, city and town is severally taxed."

In a volume containing the Statutes from the time of Hen. III. to the end of the reign of Hen. VII., I find Statutes relating to tenths and fifteenths (herein invariably styled dismes and quinzimes) in the following years: 25 and 31 Ed. III., 5 and 7 Hen. IV., 9 Hen. V., 9 and 18 Hen. VI., 1 Ric. III., and 4 and 7 Hen. VII.

Blackstone remarks that early legislation was concerned principally with the rights and disposition of property of a permanent and immovable character, and that personal estate was little regarded. "The amount of it, indeed, was comparatively very trifling during the scarcity of money and the ignorance of luxurious refinements which prevailed in the feudal days. Hence it was that a tax of the fifteenth, tenth, or sometimes a much larger proportion of all the movables of the subject was frequently laid without scruple, and is mentioned with much unconcern by our ancient historians, though now it would justly alarm our opulent merchants and stockholders." Notwithstanding what Blackstone says, it is difficult to believe that such heavy taxation could prove otherwise than extremely oppressive to men of small means, and perhaps especially to merchants and traders. These classes may have had little voice or influence in Parliament.

A late instance of a reference to tenths and fifteenths is to be found in an extract from a deed (apparently dated 1701) relating to West Teignmouth Church, quoted by Mr. W. F. C. Jordan in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, Vol. xxxvi. (1904), page 271—"to pay and discharge all such tenths, dismes and quindisimes as now are or anciently were paid or payable to the Kings and Queens of England, or now Great Britain."

Farthing of Land.—There is a difficulty in determining with certainty the area referred to by this name from the fact that the word “farthing” was used for areas differing very widely in extent. A common use of the expressions farthing, farthing-deale, farthing-dole, farundell, and fardle was to designate an area of land which we should now call a rood, that is a parcel of land equivalent in area to a strip eight furrows of the plough in width (or a rod, pole, or perch) and in length a furrow-long or furlong (40 rods, poles or perches). In the statute acre the rod measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, but by local custom the length of the rod might be 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 7 or 8 yards. The same terms, farthing, etc., were also frequently used for the fourth part of a virgate or husband-land. In this case the area was equivalent to 30 of the farthing-or quarter-acre strips of 8 furrows wide and a furrow long = $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Perhaps this is the measure referred to in the extracts relating to East Down. One fourth part of a hide was also styled a farthing. In Cornwall, according to Morden, the term was applied to an area of 30 statute acres which constituted the ninth part of a Cornish acre.

It is interesting to note that all the places named in the extracts furnished by the Rev. J. Frederick Chanter (with the exception of Cawell, which may be Coil Cross) are to be found in the large-scale ordnance maps, and it seems not impossible that the various areas might be identified with the assistance of local knowledge and a further investigation of the parish records. What is printed as Barotte should, I think, be Beccotte; Vyreham should be Vyveham, and Clystowne is obviously Clyftowne. As Nicholas Stanbery is named as the tenant of Wiggemer, the word “parson,” which Mr. Chanter has queried, should probably be “person.”

These early parish accounts are of great interest and importance, and it is desirable that those which are most ancient, or otherwise have peculiar value, should be carefully transcribed, and, if possible, published in extenso. One would like to know what treasure of this description is in existence, and in whose care it lies. Perhaps the indefatigable Editors of *Devon Notes and Queries* might be induced to take steps to ascertain this.

T. W. RUNDELL.

171. FIFTY DOLE AND FIFTEENTHS (III., p. 82, par. 70 ; p. 103, par. 89).—I am equally interested with the Rev. J. F. Chanter and the Rev. F. Wintle in the elucidation of the term "Fifty Dole," for it occurs in the Churchwardens' accounts of South Tawton, which I am preparing for publication, and from which I here offer the following instances :

1540-41, "Compot' Ric'i pollyslonde, icustod' instaur' S^d Andree Ap^l de Suthtautone xxxv^s solut' to the fyfty doyle"

1558, "Account of Stephen Donnyn beyng Hed Warden
payed to iij men for Ryding to excet' for the Kynges subsidy mony iij^s."

1559, "Account of John Baron hed Warden paid for the xv Doole unto ye queyns maiesty unto tethen men"[defective.]

1560, "Acc^t of Robert Wonston, Hed Warden paid unto ye vicar to helpe paye his subsidye and tenth unto the quenys maieste xx^s."

1564, "Acc^t of Henry Wethebrok, Hedwardyn payment of the ffyfte dolle of the same"[defective.]

[A loose sheet undated] ". . . . to Rychard Wykes for the ffyfty dole iij^s vi^d."

In another division of the book, devoted to the accounts of the wardens of divers Saints' "Gilds"* and "Instaur'" I find:—

1556 (young men's Guild) "Paid unto John Baron senior for ye fyfty Doole xl^s."

1564 (young men?) "We made of our alle [*i.e.*, 'Church ale'] and gathering [collection] xl^s viii^s viii^d. Item, pay'd for the ffyfty dolle to Richard Estbrocke, Harry Wethebrocke, and Rychard Wykes,† iij^l ix^s iv^d. Also payd for a nother ffyfty doll to Rychard Wykes lx^s."

1567, "Imp'mis paid unto Mr. Battyshill and Richard Wyck for ffyfty dolle iiiij^l xii^s x^d."

Accounts of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries yield no further examples.

I have resorted in vain to *Subsidy Rolls*, *Statutes of the Realm*, many printed Churchwardens' accounts, Ecclesiological Glossaries, and other promising sources for any reference to the "Fifty Dole." The latter word one generally associates

* Lay subsidies, as will be seen, were leviable not only on individuals, but upon Corporations, fraternities and Gilds.

† Richard Wike, Vicar of S.T., had died 1562 (see *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xxxiv., p.606.) This is, I think, Richard Wike, weaver, his nephew, and heir to his lands in "Sessland, Collybeare, Allison, Courtbeare, E. and W. Spittell, Tin Works at Ford in Throwleigh, half Manor of Brodewithcombe in Chagford, Common on Shilston Downe, etc."

with the idea of an alms. The *N.E.D.*, for instance, quotes from a work of 1640,

"That day shall be doled to fifty poor men fifty loaves,"

but the entries before us evidently do not relate to gifts in kind.

In a Special Commission* of 13 Charles I., I have noted an allusion to

"a portion of tithes called the *Mary Dole* in the parish of Marlboro', belonging to the Rectory of Totnes."

The *N.E.D.*, under "Fifty," gives a quotation dated 1558, in which "*Fyfti day*" occurs as an equivalent of "Wyt Sonnday." This might suggest some connection with "Whitsun Ales," but is unsatisfactory. "Fifty" was constantly used for "fiftieth" in the 16th century, just as "fifteen" was used for "fifteenth"; and it doubtless indicated, in the case in question, the proportion of a rate on property either personal or landed. An illustration in the *N.E.D.*, dated 1545,

"To Master Meyre in money to make oute the *fyften*, five pounds,"

is closely analogous to the item under 1560 in the S.T. accounts (the payment of 20s. to the Vicar to help him to pay his subsidy and tenth to the Queen.)

In (or about) 1589 (*vide Trans.*, xxx., p. 436) Roger Wyke, then patron of the Rectory, etc., made staie of some part of the wages of the Curate of the parish because he being a stipendary preest chargeable to pay subsidue to her Ma^{ty} did not pay the some.

An idea that the term *Fifty Dole* might possibly have originated in a colloquial corruption of *Fifteenth Dole* has been suggested to me by the following considerations:—(i.) In no tax or subsidy that I have met with has the proportion of one-fiftieth been assessed. (ii.) In Mr. Wintle's account the difference of proportion between one-fiftieth and one-fifteenth should produce a striking difference between the sums total of 1603, 1611, in payment of "Fifty Dole," and the sum total of 1625 in payment of "tenntes and fiftens"; whereas, in fact, we find the amount 20s. (disregarding a few pence) the same in each case. (iii.) In the S.T. accounts we get the expression "*The xv dollie*."

* In *Exchequer Q.R.*, No. 5,420, Devon, at Record Office.

But there are counter-considerations, one being that I have not found subsidies granted by Parliament* in all the years in which the Fifty Dole is mentioned.

An answer to Mr. Wintle's query respecting the nature of "*Fifteenths*" may perhaps throw more light on the primary question. To glean from the article in *Blackstone's Commentaries* (vol. I., 275-7), Tents and Fifteenths were temporary aids granted to the Crown by Parliament and issuing out of personal property. The amount was originally variable, but in 8th Ed. III., when, by virtue of the King's Commission, new taxations were made of every township, borough and city in the kingdom, and recorded in the *Exchequer*, the rate was fixed at the fifteenth part of the value of every such township, borough, etc., and though with the progress of time the value of the cities altered, yet whenever of later years the Commons granted the Crown "a Fifteenth," every parish in England immediately knew its own proportion—*i.e.*, the same identical sum that was assessed by the same aid in 8 Ed. III., and thereupon "raised it by a rate among themselves" and returned it into the Royal Exchequer."

"*Subsidies*" were introduced about the time of Ric. III. and Hen. IV. These were a tax not immediately imposed upon property, but upon persons in respect of their reputed estates, after the nominal rate of 4s. in the £1 for lands and 2s. 8d. for goods. But this assessment was also according to an ancient (and very moderate) valuation. It was anciently the rule never to grant more than one "subsidy" and two "fifteenths" at a time, but in 1588 Parliament gave Elizabeth two subsidies and four fifteenths.

The grant of scutages, talliages or subsidies by the Commons did not extend to *spiritual preferments*, those being usually taxed by the clergy themselves in Convocation, which grants of the clergy were confirmed in Parliament. A subsidy granted by the clergy was after the rate of 4s. in £1, according to the valuation of their livings in the King's books. The last subsidies thus given by the clergy were those confirmed by statute 15th Car. II., cap. 10.

* I have not, however, had an opportunity to examine the Statutes very thoroughly. Sometimes a subsidy was granted to be made in several payments extending over one, two, or even—as in the grant of 3 James I., cap. 26—three years.

Mr. Wintle quotes from the Churchwardens' accounts (of Beer Ferrers, I take it) :

" 1625, Item p'd to the Constable the 28th of March for the last payment of three entire paym^{ts} of the tenths and fifteens granted to his Ma^{ty} the last Parliament xx^s."

The last Parliament before the date of this entry met 19 Feb., 1623-4, and in the printed Statutes of the Realm will be found the Act (21 Jas. I., cap. 33) for the paym^t of three Subsidies at the rate of 2s. 8d. in £1 on goods, and at the rate of 4s. in £1 on lands (above the value of £20) of every person born within the realm, and of every Fraternity, Guild, Corporation, Mistery, Brotherhood, and Commonalty, corporated or not corporated (spiritual persons to be charged upon their lay possessions at the same rate as lay-men) and three whole Fifteenes and Tenths on personalty throughout the realm, to be levied (like the Subsidies) at three several payments, *i.e.*, on or before 10 July and 10 Dec., 1624, and 10 May, 1625; the occasion being the expenses connected with the dissolution of the treaties of Marriage with Spain and for restitution of the Palatinate and probable war in consequence thereof.

The sums respectively yielded in accordance with the above Act by the (named) inhabitants of Beer Ferrers will be found recorded in *Lay Subsidy Roll*, Devon (1624).

Another class of taxes was introduced by the Act of 27 Hen. VIII., cap. 25, which beyond decreeing the punishment of sturdy vagabonds and beggars, authorised churchwardens to *gather voluntary alms* every Sunday and Holy day, with boxes, etc., for the maintenance of aged and impotent paupers. The bailiff, constable, churchwardens, and other collectors of the said alms were to have wages allowed them* out of the collection for their trouble. (Does this explain the "sublars to the Tything man for his acquytance" in the Fifty Doles of Churchill and Eastdowne?)

The flow of voluntary charity proving apparently inadequate, the statute of 14 Eliz., cap. 5, enacted that justices of the peace should register the aged and impotent poor of

* In Elizabeth's reign the allowance was 6d. in the pound, divided, if I understand aright, into 2d. for the High Collectors, 2d. for the Particular Collectors, and 2d. to the Commissioners.

their districts, settle them in convenient habitations, ascertain the weekly expenses and *assess such amount on the inhabitants*, and that collectors and an overseer of the poor should be appointed. The justices were further to assess parishes to the relief of prisoners in the county jails. The Act of 43-44 Eliz., cap. 2, again authorises the overseers of the poor (*i.e.*, the churchwardens of the parish and two, three or four substantial householders, nominated yearly) to raise by taxation of every inhabitant, parson, vicar, occupiers of lands, houses, tithes, etc., "such competent sums of money as they shall think fit" to provide a stock of materials on which to set poor people to work and towards the relief of the lame, blind, etc. Other somewhat similar acts were passed in the same reign for the relief of sick and maimed soldiers.

The "Fifty Dole" would in some respects appear to correspond with one of these charity-rates, but the difficulty would have to be overcome that the term under discussion appears as early as 1540, when the alms giving was still merely voluntary, so that no proportion of one-fiftieth could have been fixed.

I hope that other contributors may be able to bring forward more definite information on the subject.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

172. DEVON ENTRY IN THE BRADFORD (YORKS.) CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—In the Bradford (Yorks.) Parish Churchwardens' Accounts, the following items occur:—

March 11th 1686-7. Given to Mrs Ellen^r Hoyle widow
and her 4 children come from Kenton in Devonshire
who has sustained ye loss of 950^{ll} 1^s 6^d

In 1688 John Courtney of the West Indies had a donation given him.

June 3rd 1688. Given to Mr W^m Courtney and Mr John
Dukes with their families who had been officers in Ire-
land and were travelling to Scotland, their wives and
children being fallen sick by the way 10^s

17th May 1691. Collected 14^s 9^d upon Letters
Patent granted to ye inhabitants of Teignmouth and Saldon in
ye County of Devon

In 1690 a donation was given to John Christian who had sustained
£1000 loss by an inundation of the sea in Wool in Devonshire.

21st Aug. 1692. Collected 11^s 3^d upon His Majesty's Letters
Patent to the inhabitants of Chagford in Devonshire.

11th March 1704. Brief for loss by fire at South Molton. Sum not
inserted.

- 1713 Aug 15th. Collected for Shipwash Church etc . . . 10^s
 1715 Oct 9th. For St Mary Church 9^s 4^d (? Devon or Glamorgan).
 Jan 27th 1716-7. Collected upon brief for Ottery St. Mary
 in Com. Devon. Loss by fire . . . 10^s 6^d
 Another item dated May 1686 is 3^s given to Katherine Coortney, Elizabeth Pollard and their three children having sustained the loss of 1900^l and travelling to Dunbar.

These Churchwardens' accounts have not been published, and I am indebted to Mr. Herbert Wood for allowing me to cull the above items from the transcript which he has made.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

173. HERALDRY OF GREAT EAST WINDOW, EXETER CATHEDRAL (III., p. 1, par. 1; p. 38, par. 30; p. 182, par. 136).—The objection to shield 7 being assigned to Mary de Bohun was fully met by the paragraph on p. 38, where it is already assumed to belong to Duke Humphrey, conditionally on his having substituted a plain bordure for the enrailed one.

Concerning shield 10, "C.S.F." states on p. 182 that it "cannot belong to John, Duke of Bedford, for his arms were distinguished by the *label of five points, per pale ermine and azure semy de lis*, borne by his father Henry IV."—presumably the writer means prior to his accession. But as two distinct persons would not bear precisely the same arms during each other's lifetime, it is still possible that shield 10 may represent John, Duke of Bedford, in his earlier career, any subsequent change of his label notwithstanding. The writer further refers to this shield as having the label charged with six *torteaux*, but these charges are distinctly drawn on the shield now in the Chapter House, and figured on p. 5 as *annulets*. It is not possible to get at the truth if we choose to ignore altogether what constitutes a radical difference of design.

An engraving of the above mentioned shield with the label of five points is given in Boutell's *Heraldry*, Aveling's edition, p. 281, as that of Henry Plantagenet of Bolingbroke, 1399, and Willement in his *Heraldic Notices*, pp. 13 and 88, blazons these same arms as appearing on a boss in the porch at Canterbury Cathedral, and on another in the cloisters, assigning them as above to John, Duke of Bedford; but an old authority, Guillim, in his *Display of Heraldry*, 6th edition,

1724, p. 451, has the following :—"The file of five lambeaux, saith Leigh, is the difference of the heir whilst his grandfather liveth, but his grandfather being deceased, then he leaveth this and taketh that of three, which was his father's difference." Now John, Duke of Bedford, was the third son of Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., and his eldest brother's son outlived him many years. How could he, therefore, have been heir?

Unfortunately all these royal shields belong to a period long anterior to the founding of Heralds' College, so that absolutely reliable and positive information on the subject is hardly obtainable. Can any reader state where the very earliest information concerning them can be gleaned?

Shield 30 is referred to on p. 183 as *argent, a cross patonce between four crescents gules*. In the blazon given on p. 3, the kind of cross not being specified, it should be understood to be a plain St. George's cross, reaching to the edges of the shield, and not patoncé.

R.G.

174. HERALDRY OF EAST WINDOW, EXETER CATHEDRAL (III., pp. 1-7 and 182).—On p. 2 the blazon of 7, and on p. 5, C.S.F. must take note that the bordure is 'engrailed,' and is quite as likely to be Henry IV. when Earl of Derby, as Humphrey his son, or even early Henry V. On p. 2, the blazon of 10, and on p. 5, C.S.F. must take note that the points of the label are each charged with two annulets (in outline on p. 2). Very often annulets seem to stand for roundles, and although the annulet is the cadency mark for fifth son, it is quite possible that this might represent Humphrey, the fourth son, the label not being taken into consideration.

On p. 2, No. 4 is encircled with the Garter; this might well be Richard II., and if so, No. 5, Austria and Bohemia quarterly, would most likely refer to his Queen.

F.W.

175. WILL AND INVENTORY OF JOHN SPARKE.—Abstract of Will (nuncupative) and copy of Inventory of John Sparke, of Plympton Morris, gent.

To Elizabeth, his wife, all his lands during her life for her

jointure, also all his goods and chattels to same, and to his his son, John Sparke equally; they to be executors.

Witnesses: Michaell Dollinge and Mary Dollinge.

Proved 4th May, 1609:—

An Inventorie of the Goods and Chattles of John Sparke, of Plympton Erle in the Countye of Devon gent Deceased valued and prised by Frannces Durant Nicholas Meane (? *Mayne*) and John Martyne the 31th of Maye Anno Dm 1608.

Imprimis his wearinge apparrell	-	-	v ^{li}
Two standinge bestede	-	-	xv ^s
Itm two fether bedde	-	-	v ^{li}
Itm two fether boulsters and two pillowes of fethers	-	-	xx ^s
Itm fouer white rougges	-	-	iiij ^{li}
Itm frue Curtaines	-	-	vj ^s viij ^d
Itm three Trunkes	-	-	xxx ^s
Itm one Round table with a frame	-	-	v ^s
Itm on litle Coffe	-	-	ij ^s
Itm three Brasen Pannes on (<i>one</i>) Cauldren of brasse	-	-	xxv ^s
Itm two great Candle stickes of brasse	-	-	v ^s
Itm on great Crocke	-	-	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm on bason of brasse	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm two Chamber Pottes	-	-	xij ^d
Itm tenne plates of tynne and on bason of tynne	-	-	xvj ^d
Itm on pornet and on skillet	-	-	v ^s
Itm on water pott	-	-	j ^d
Itm on paire of Iron Crookes and on pott hangine	-	-	xx ^d
Itm on Countinge Cubberd w th a frame	-	-	x ^s
Itm on ved lip	-	-	iiij ^d
Itm two gudde	-	-	xij ^d
Itm two flocke bedde	-	-	vj ^s viij ^d
Itm on Diap board cloth	-	-	vj ^s
Itm on Callacowe board cloth	-	-	xv ^s
Itm six diap napkins	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm on dosen of Canves napkins	-	-	vj ^s
Itm on touell of holland	-	-	ij ^s
Itm on paire of holland sheete	-	-	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm fouer paire of Canves sheete	-	-	xx ^s
Itm on Cubbord Cloth	-	-	ij ^s
Itm on paire of pillowre of callacowe	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm on paire of pillavers of holland	-	-	ij ^s
Itm on laund sheete for a childe	-	-	vj ^s viij ^d
Itm whittle of taffatome	-	-	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm on Camerieke Kerchiffe for a child	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm on litle Coffe and fouer boxes	-	-	xij ^d
Itm on Chaire and on Crocke	-	-	vj ^s
Itm two stoning piggstrophe	-	-	vj ^s
Itm three brusses	-	-	ij ^s
Itm the lease of y ^e Castle and Castle Diche for on life	-	-	vj ^{li}

Itm eleven China Dishes	-	-	-	xjs
Itm one picke	-	-	-	ijs
Itm 3 headpeeces of armor	-	-	-	iijs vjd
Itm 3 breastplates and two backes of armor and 3 gorgettes	-	-	-	xs
Itm on Muskete and bandelire	-	-	-	vjs viij ^d
Itm three Callivers and on flaske and Tucheboxe	-	-	-	vjs
Itm fouer skin bordes and three feer bordes	-	-	-	iiij ^s
Itm on tableborde w th a frame one large forme on benche	-	-	-	xs
Itm on Cubbord on square table	-	-	-	xxjs
Itm two Bordes of feer on iron barre	-	-	-	ijs
Itm 7 shelfes one Ambree on bunting huch and two olde tubbes	-	-	-	iijs iiij ^d
Itm one Chuste (<i>cheese</i>) wringe on old cubbord	-	-	-	v ^s (?)
Itm two greate plankes two seltinge tubbs	-	-	-	v ^s
Itm on chest w th out a couer on presee Cubbord on Cradle	-	-	-	xx ^s
Itm on table w th a frame	-	-	-	xx ^s
Itm on forme and two benches	-	-	-	iijs iiij ^d
Itm one cubborde	-	-	-	xs
Itm one great Chest	-	-	-	xxvjs viij ^d
Itm one painted Cloath and one lokinge Glasse	-	-	-	viij ^d
Itm one greene carpet and two window cussinges	-	-	-	xiijs iiij ^d
Itm one short table w th a longe benche	-	-	-	v ^s
Itm on great cheste	-	-	-	xx ^s
Itm on bedsteed w th a valance	-	-	-	xxx ^s
Itm on painted cloath	-	-	-	ijs
Itm fouer shelfes	-	-	-	vjd
Itm 3 bedsteede	-	-	-	xx ^s
Itm on cheste	-	-	-	iiij ^s
Itm on bason and yeore (<i>Ewer</i>)	-	-	-	v ^s
On litle stoole	-	-	-	iiij ^d
Itm all the bookes	-	-	-	x ^s
Itm one horse combe	-	-	-	x ^d
Itm drinkinge glasses	-	-	-	ijs
	Sma	xlviij ^h	j ^s 3 ^d	

J.B.R.

176. POLSLOB PRIORY (III., p. 142, par. 109).—Whether Scipio Squier was a herald or not, since I cannot find his name in Dallaway's List, the blazon as given is false; the Carew Scroll gives the blazon as '*gules, a sword erect in pale between two Catherine wheels argent,*' which is most probably correct. I should think the shield was most likely carved in stone without tinctures, so the error may be Squier's or his printer.

F.W.

177. WIDECOMBE STORM, 1638.—Years ago I visited this beautiful church and valley, and ever since then have taken notes of any references in print to this storm. I now send them as an addition to the Introduction of J.B.R., which appeared in the July (1905) number of *Devon Notes and Queries*.

The tract on the "Hurry-cano or whirlwind" at St. Christopher's, with "the relation in verse of the late accident" at Widecombe, which was registered by the Stationers' Company on 4th December, 1638, is, of course, by John Taylor, the Water Poet. The title of this tract, as given by Mr. Hazlitt, is so much more detailed than the entry in the registers as to show that it was published. His information was probably derived from a sale catalogue.

The storm attracted so much attention in London that Archbishop Laud wrote to Hall, Bishop of Exeter, for an authentic statement of the occurrence. His answer dated 10th Nov., 1638, and endorsed by Laud as received on 13th Nov., is printed in full in Hall's works, ed. Wynter, 517-19. It is worth printing from the original, which is said to be in the Record Office. Bishop Hall refers to this storm in his meditation on the "Invisible world discovered to spiritual eyes," book 1, section vi. (works, ed. Wynter viii., 158-9) as one of "several tempests and thunderstorms which to the unspeakable terror of the inhabitants were in time seen, heard, felt in the western parts, wherein the translocation and transportation of huge massy stones and irons of the churches, above the possibility of natural distance, together with the strange preservation of the persons assembled, with other accidents sensibly accompanying those astonishing works of God, still fresh in the minds of many, showed them plainly to be wrought by a stronger hand than nature's." A footnote indicates "the churches of Foye, Totnesse and Withycomb."

It is clearly referred to, though not by name, among the churches "especially in the lower parts of Devonshire" that were struck by "terrible lightning," when nearly all other places were left untouched, in John Trapp's *Commentary on the New Testament* (ed. Webster, 1868) under the "Revelation of St. John the Divine," chap. i., verse 16. The passage is

not in the original edition (1647) of Trapp's work, but Webster's reprint is from the author's last edition (1656).

The occurrence is mentioned in Baxter's *Saints' Everlasting Rest*, chap. iv., part III., section 10, and in the diary of Sir Henry Slingsby, the royalist (ed. of 1836, p. 28) sub anno 1638, where he sets out the "great winds" of that whole year both by sea and land and the "great thunders and lightning y^e last winter." He adds "in Devonshire at a town called Withicomb (in October last) there happen'd such a thunder and lightning y^e y^e people wth in y^e church (being upon a Sunday) could not be preserv'd from y^e mischief of it, but some it did smite down wth out doing y^e any other hurt; others had their cloaks burnt, others had their skins scorch'd, and one man had his branes dash'd out against y^e wall."

A very full account, taken from the printed "relations," is given by J.V. [*i.e.*, John Vicars, the Puritan writer] in his tract on *Prodigies and Apparitions* (1643). This is the first volume in which I have found the illustration of the burnt church, which is reproduced by J.B.R. at the end of his Introduction. It occupies page 30 of the work of Vicars, but the six lines beginning "Protectors, Parliaments," etc., at the head of the illustration as given by J.B.R., are not in Vicars'. This poetaster, however, does print on page 31 of his tract sixteen lines of verse on the event.

About 1656 Samuel Chidley issued an undated tract "to his Highness the Lord Protector, &c., and to the Parliament of England" on the iniquity of steeples, with a postscript on the abominations of the Cathedral at Gloucester. The pictorial representation given by Vicars is reproduced by Chidley, and he prefixes on the same page in the manner reproduced by J.B.R. the six lines of verse beginning "Protectors, Parliaments, and all, see, hear." The tract of Chidley, with the picture, is mentioned by Mr. Davidson in his *Bibliotheca Devonensis*, p. 59, but though he specifies a copy as being in the British Museum, he apparently had not seen it, for he was ignorant of the author's name.

A description of the storm is given in Nehemiah Wallington's *Historical Notices of Events chiefly in Reign of Charles I.* (I., 41-5), which was edited by R. Webb [*i.e.*, Miss Rosamond Anne Webb] in 1869. Wallington, in words slightly altered from those in Vicars, calls Widecombe "a very fair church,

newly trimmed, having a very fair tower, with great and small pinnacles, one of the famoussest towers in the west part of England."

Thomas Hearne in July, 1718, paid a visit to his very erudite friend Richard Dyer, Fellow of Oriel College, at Headington, near Oxford. Dyer was a Devonian, belonging to the family which owned the estate of Yarde in Malborough, and he produced at this visit a manuscript by Walter Pollarde, of Plymouth, from which Hearne made some curious extracts which should be reproduced for your readers (*Hearne Collectanea*, vol. VI., p. 312 *et seq.*; see also pp. 68-9).

Dyer also brought out from his treasures "a description of the parish of Widecombe in the Moore, shewing the situation of the place, the ancient tinworks formerly in the same," and a good many other things which I omit for the present. Hearne prints the title in full, and the "lines in Meeter composed by one Mr. Richard Hill, schoolmaster there, and part of them set up in two tables in the said church and now truly copied out as followeth" (*Adami de Domerham, historia 1727, vol. II. of Hearne's ed. of William of Malmesbury on the antiquity of Glastonbury Church*). Title and lines are on pp. 676-81, and the verses are many more than those printed in Mr. Robert Dymond's *Widecombe in the Moor*. These pages should be reprinted in full in *Devon Notes and Queries*.

I need only add that a narration of the storm is introduced into Blackmore's *Christowell*. It will be found in the chapter entitled "Seeking Refuge," numbered xvii. in vol. III. of the original edition.

W. P. COURTNEY.

[We are greatly obliged to Mr. Courtney for his valuable note. We hope to be able to deal further with the matter, and to act on his suggestions.—EDS.]

178. A KNAPMAN SHIELD OF ARMS (II., p. 73, par. 53).—I think I can throw a little light upon this much discussed panel of arms. It is evidently a jumble of misplaced heraldry on the dexter side. It purports to be the bearing of William Knapman, of Drewsteignton, for his wife's arms are given as an impalement—viz., those of Coode of Cornwall quartering Shilstone of Devon, &c. (as shewn in *Vivian's Devon Visitations*, p. 518). This William Knapman married Elizabeth, daughter of William Coode, Esq., of Cornwall, though how Coode

became entitled to quarter Shilstone I am not able to ascertain.

So far, however, all is plain enough. It is only when we consider the various quarterings on the dexter side of the shield that any difficulty arises, and this difficulty, indeed, can only be got over by supposing that the artist, in his ignorance of correct heraldry, has intended by these coats to commemorate various marriages of the Knapman family, whether of the senior or junior branches. Thus he has given the alliance with Hore of Rushford, Whyddon of Whyddon, Wrey—doubtless a mistake for Wyke of Northwyke, Wrey and Wyke being descended from a common ancestor, Upcot of Upcot, whose correct coat, however, is *Argent, on a chevron between three porcupines (not bears) sable, three roses of the field*, and some other bearings which I cannot safely identify at present.

One thing, however, is certain. Miss E. Lega-Weekes is in error as to the arms of Powell. Powell of Tiverton bore *Azure, a chevron with 2 chevrons (i.e., cotted) between 3 garbs argent*.

But the coat of Strode also calls for notice. It is that of Barbara Strode, who married Alexander Knapman of Wonson in Throwleigh, head of the family; marriage settlement dated 22 James I., 1625. They died s.p., and the representation of the family then passed to his next brother William, whose only child and heiress married my ancestor, William Northmore, 6th April, 1675, who thus acquired Wonson. It only remains for me to add that the last quartering, *Argent, on a fess sable 3 stags' heads caboshed or*, is that of Hutton of Northlew. William Northmore above named married in 1688 Anne, daughter of the Revd. William Hutton, Rector of Northlew, she thus becoming stepmother to Mary, heiress of Wonson.

JOHN NORTHMORE.

179. REV. JOHN PENROSE (III., p. 207, par. 161).—I cannot tell you the name of the Exeter bookseller or his wife who are assumed to have been the parents of John Penrose, Rector of Sowton, 1737. He was born in 1713, educated at the High School, Exeter, under Reynolds, graduated from Exeter Coll., Oxon; was ordained to the curacy of Malling in Kent; was afterwards Curate of Shobrooke; 1737, Rector of Sowton; 1741, Vicar of S. Gluvias; married Elizabeth,

daughter of Rev. J. Vinnicombe, of Exeter, by whom he had five daughters and two sons. The elder John was born at S. Gluvias, educated at the Truro Grammar School under Conon, graduated from Exeter Coll., Oxford; was ordained to the curacy of Camborne, and was successively Rector of Cardynham and of Perranuthnoe. In 1786 he became Curate of Constantine; in 1801 Rector of Fledborough, Notts; died there 1829; married Jane Trevena. His younger brother was in the Navy, and became Admiral. His eldest son, the third John, was educated at Tiverton, and proceeded to Exeter Coll., Oxford; migrated to C.C.C., where he won an Exhibition; ordained to the Chaplaincy of Marazion; Bampton Lecturer; married Elizabeth Cartwright (Mr. Markham); father of John (the fourth master of the school at Exmouth), Charles (Trin. Coll., Camb.), and Francis. This is all I have to say in answer to Mr. Hambley Rowe, except that 'the third John' was an intimate friend of my father. It is probable that others have given him more full and more trustworthy information than this.

ROBERT K. KESTELL-CORNISH, *Bishop*.

180. REV. JOHN PENROSE (III., p. 207, par. 161).—The Rev. John Penrose, Rector of Fledborough and Vicar of Thorney in Notts, died in September, 1829, aged 76 (his father was Vicar of S. Gluvias). He resided for some years at Constantine. He went from Truro to Exeter College, took his degree B.C.L. in 1778, and was presented to Fledborough in 1783, and to Thorney in 1803. His son, John Penrose, was of C.C.C., Oxford; M.A., 1802; Bampton Lecturer, 1808; Vicar of Bracebridge and Langton (Lincoln). Sir Charles Vinnicombe Penrose was his younger brother, and died at Etby, aged 70. His eldest son was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; his youngest son was Master of Exmouth School in the fifties. Edward Arnold was a master under him.

ROBERT K. KESTELL-CORNISH, *Bishop*.

181. REV. JOHN PENROSE (III., p. 207, par. 161).—There is a fifth Rev. John Penrose. He is now Vicar of West Ashton, Trowbridge, Wilts, and is the only son of the late Rev. John Penrose, who was resident in Uffculme in 1875.

W. B. HEBERDEN.

182. GEORGE PENROSE (III., p. 207, par. 161).—George Penrose, clerk, was instituted to Westleigh V., Co. Devon, dio. Exeter, 28th March, 1661, but he did not appear at the Episcopal Visitation of the Rural Deanery of Barnstaple held 12th Nov., 1662, and the note "vacua est" was afterwards added to the entry in the Register of Visitations. The next institution was on 9th Nov., 1665, when John Pugsley, clerk, was admitted on the death of George Penrose. W.E.M.

183. ANSTIS AND COLYTON.—In *Colytonia*, by G. E. Evans, the statement is made that the Rev. George Anstis, Vicar of Colyton, died in 1764. In the *Bibliotheca Cornubia*, p. 1030, he is said to have died at Axminster 14th Oct., 1758 (*Gent's Mag.*, xxviii., p. 504).

Mr. Evans omits mentioning in his notes on Mathew Anstis, for a short time minister of George's Meeting at Colyton, that he was the author of two essays printed in the *Monthly Repository* for 1808, viz., "The Lord's Supper" and "The Judgment of the World by Jesus Christ." These articles were both signed P.K., but according to Boase and Courtney they were by this Mathew Anstis. J.H.R.

184. ADMIRAL BARTHOLOMEW JAMES (III., p. 175, par. 125).—Replying to query of G.S.W.M. asking for biographical particulars of this fine sailor, "The Navy Records Society" published in 1896 the Admiral's journal, which is full of quaint and interesting reading. J. G. Hicks.

185. HENRY BAIRD (III., p. 184, par. 138).—The edition of the works of "Nathan Hogg," published in 1888, contained a biographical sketch of the author, written by the late Mr. R. Dymond, in which Baird was noted as "a native of Exeter." But Mr. S. H. B. Glanville (late Editor of the *Western Times*) records in a letter of Aug. 20th, 1894: "I learnt from him (Baird) that he was a native of Starcross, his parents having been engaged, as I understood, in farming" (quoted in Wright's *West-Country Poets*, 1896, p. 17).

Being much interested in the matter, I wrote to the Rector of Powderham (the Hon. and Rev. H. H. Courtenay), who kindly examined the Parish Registers for me, but was unsuccessful in finding any reference to the Baird family. I applied also to the Rev. W. P. S. Bingham, the Vicar of

Kenton, who has been good enough to send me the following extract from the Baptismal Register of that parish :—

"Henry Baird, son of John and Susannah Baird, of Exeter, Book-binder, was baptised here May 22, 1836.

G. J. R. Thompson, Curate."

To this entry is added :

"This child is stated to have been born the 21 July, 1827, and my opinion the child has the appearance of being that age."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

186. JOHN FORD, DRAMATIST.—Can anyone supply information as to what became of the brothers and cousins and their descendants of John Ford, the dramatist ?

John Ford, of Bagtor, who died in 1539, left two sons, George and John, who were half-brothers. The younger son, John Ford, married Mary, daughter of Hugh Pomeroy, and was the father of Thomas Ford, of Ashburton ; John Ford, of Totnes ; Francis Ford, of Ashburton ; William Ford, Vicar of East Coker ; and Richard Ford, some of whom certainly had children.

George Ford, the elder son of John Ford, of Bagtor, was born in 1521 and died in 1569. His eldest son was Thomas Ford, of Bagtor (died 1610), who married Elizabeth, niece of Chief Justice Popham, and who had four sons—Henry, of Ilington (died 1617), John the dramatist, Thomas (died 1664) and Edmund.

John Ford, the dramatist, had cousins, George Raleigh, son of his aunt Susan, and John Ford, of Gray's Inn, son of his uncle Richard. What became of their descendants and also of the descendants of his brothers ? Did the dramatist ever marry ? In *Trans. Devon Association*, vol. viii., p. 420, John Ford, of Devon, who married Mary Claverton, is suggested as being John Ford, dramatist. Has this been proved ? Where and when did he die ?

KATE ST. CLAIR FORD.

187. YARDE FAMILY (III., p. 175, par. 127).—In reply to the query of your correspondent F.W., I have been unable to refer to *Tuckett's Pedigrees*, but from extracts I have obtained of the pages he refers to, both branches of the family are only brought down to the year 1620, *i.e.*, nearly 100 years before Gilbert Yarde, who married Elizabeth Champernowne, was born. This Gilbert was the son of Gilbert Yarde, of Stoke Gabriel, and matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, 2nd July,

1722, aged 18. His father Gilbert was the son of Francis Yarde, of Stoke Gabriel, and was baptized at Stoke Gabriel in 1674, in which parish the marriage of his father, Francis Yarde, appears to have been solemnized on Oct. 15th, 1672.

I can throw no light upon the query regarding the supposed Dean of Bristol. It is, however, an interesting fact that Sir William Courtenay, whose letter to Gilbert Yarde, of Bradley, d. 1st Sep., 1674, is given in Vol. II., p. 6, par. 6, was the great grandfather of the above-mentioned Elizabeth Yarde (*née* Champernowne). J. G. Hicks.

188. DEVON CLOCK MAKERS (III., p. 155, par. 114 ; p. 200, pars. 150, 151).—The following may be added to the list:—

Woodbury Churchwardens' accounts:

"1563-4, paid to the clockmaker of Buddeleighe
for his fee 1j^s."

East Budleigh Churchwardens' accounts:

"1656-6, paid to Follett of Sidmouth for mendinge
the Clocke 01.00.00."

"1783. Memorandum it is this Day agreed upon by and Between James Blackmore, Clockmaker of Sidmouth in the County of Devon with the Churchwardens of the Parish of East Budleigh in the said County whereas The said James Blackmore received of the Churchwardens of Budleigh aforesaid one pound and one shilling on this Day for the repair of the Parish Clock of Budleigh aforesaid; Now the said James Blackmore does agree to keep the said Parish Clock in good and sufficient repair for one whole year from the Day of the Date hereof without any manner of Charge to the Surving [*sic*] Churchwardens or their Successors; and after the said year is expired from the Date Hereof the said James Blackmore further agrees to keep the said Parish or Church Clock in good and Sufficient repair for the Sum of five shillings a year for Seven years successive.

Witness my Hand the 13th Day of may 1783.

Ja^s Blackmore.

Witness Hereto Tho^s Branscombe

Charles Teed."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.



Bidlake.

189. THE BIDLAKEs OF BIDLAKE (from documents found in a chest at Bidlake).—The Bidlakes traced their descent from Ralph of Combe, Bridestowe. He seems to have been one of a family known as le Riche, for by an undated deed William Talbot granted a furlong of land of his manor of Sourton to Henry le Riche, and among the witnesses are Hugh le Riche and Ralph le Riche of Combe.

In 1268 *Ralph of Combe* purchased of Warren de Siccaville (whose heir was Kelly of Kelly) all his land in Bidlake with its mill and wood and venfield rights; and in 1272 the same Ralph had of James de la Ponne a lease of his third part of Bidlake, known as Ponnaland, and this was afterwards released to him for ever. A field at Bidlake called Pond Meadow (in which there is no trace of a pond) probably owes its name to James de la Ponne.

In 1311 *Nicholas of Combe*, son and heir of Ralph of Combe, purchased of Nicholas de Veteri Ponte (hence probably 'Point Wood' near Combow Bridge), lord of the manor of Thrushelton (spelt Chrychelton), a tenement called Thrushelton. Nicholas of Combe died without issue, his heir being his brother William, son of Ralph of Combe, who granted this tenement to his son John of Bidlake.

In 1339 this John of Bidlake granted the tenement of Thrushelton to John Wrey Chaplain and to Alice his sister. There is a farm called Wreys in the parish of Thrushelton, the property of the Hon. Mrs. Tremayne.

William of Combe had three sons, William and Ralph, who both died without issue, and the above mentioned John. In 1341 William of Combe granted to his son Ralph of Combe all his wood of Lydecombe at the annual rent of one double rose. In 1372 this Ralph, by the name of Ralph of Bidlake, purchased of Robert Chyhecote his lands in Wyke and Cowysdon, in the parish of Sourton.

John of Bidlake, son and (eventually) heir of William of Combe, had issue *Geoffrey of Bidlake*, who had issue *John Combe*, alias *John Bidlake*. This John Bidlake married, first, Matilda, daughter of Nicholas de Luffincott, and secondly, in 1408, Alice, daughter and heir of Richard of Combe, Bradstone. The Bidlakes thus obtained a little property in that parish.

In 1454 *John Bidlake*, son and heir of the last named John Bidlake, had of the Pope's Legate a dispensation to

make lawful his marriage with his fourth cousin, Joan Combe. On this his great grandson, another John Bidlake, has left the following note :—"It should seme that this William (son of Ralph of Combe) had another brother from whome Joane Combe the wief by dispensation of Jo. Bidlake ye 3d, and her twoe sisters, married to Courtenay and Wether, came; and that they were daughters and heirs of one that came from him . . . for to him must that John and Joane come (as I take it) to be cousins equally of ye 4th degree."

It is probable that this brother of William of Combe was called Reginald, for a Reginald of Combe witnessed the purchase deed of Bidlake in 1268. In the foregoing note the later John Bidlake made a slip which he corrects in another. One of the sisters of Joan Combe, married to Wether, carried Allere (now called Alder), in Thrushelton, to the heir of Wether; and the other, married (not to Courtenay but) to Shilston, inherited Combe. Her daughter and heir, Elizabeth, was married to Sir Peter Courtenay, and had issue Edward. Edward Courtenay seems to have died before his mother, for her heir was her nephew, Shilston Calmady. The present Mrs. Calmady Hamlyn has a portrait of this Lady Elizabeth Courtenay, who held the Combe property in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

It appears that John Bidlake was a widower when he married his cousin Joan. According to the *Visitation of Devon*, he married Johanna, daughter and heir of John Wolcot, and their property, Wollacott, Blacklands and Gatecombe, belonged to the Bidlakes in 1531, as appears from the Inquisition taken on the death of Thomas, son and heir of this John Bidlake. In 1464 John Bidlake purchased Kesford in Bridestowe of Richard atte-Wode of Northcott, son of William atte-Wode. It is described in the deed of purchase as "sometime the lands of Alice, who was the wife of William atte-Wode, daughter and heir of Thomas Burgette."

The later John Bidlake has left the following notes :—"John Bidlake, sonne of John Bidlake, died Ano. 1484, as appeareth upon a tombe stone in the p'ishe church of Brydestowe yn which p'ishe his ancestors before him and his heirs since have dwelled by the space of 346 years at least in their owne lands as appeareth by their ancient deeds." Again, in a letter to his son dated 26th August, 1620, he

says:—"This is the printe of the seale w^{ch} I seale withall formed like the escuchion w^{ch} standeth in a windowe of Bristesto Church whereunto ther is sett John Bidlake, being the name of my great grandfather's father or his son whoe lie buried under a faire stone yet to be seen . . . I take it to be three white martletts in a red field."

The rental of "John Bidlake, son of John" is still in existence, and shows that he held:—In Bradstone, "Combe, Waytehyll, Spridell, Holond, Maggelond, Braston, Sandy-parke, the waste 'sub Baucomb,' Stonyham and Bemeford-hame." In Thrushelton, "Thrushelton (tenement) and Wollecot." In Sourton, "Wyke, Rouadon and Chouysdon." In Bristestowe, "Ferneworthy, Crasforda." In Broadwood, "Wetherdon and Northeysdownys." In Boyton (Cornwall), "Southe Wescott." Bidlake does not appear as it was held by him in demesne.

Thomas Bidlake of Bidlake, son and heir of John Bidlake, also married twice. In 1502 a lease was granted by Thomas Bidlake and Elizabeth his wife. In 1523 he married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Hadde of Kent and Elizabeth his wife, a sister of John Roper (or Roop), the King's Majesty's Attorney General. Thomas Bidlake had four children, John and Edmund (who died young), Alice, and his heir,

Henry Bidlake, who (his father having died in 1531) "at his age of four years or thereabout was taken ward by George Rolle (grandfather unto Sir Henry Rolle the elder, knight), who most honestly brought him up among his sons at school and in his house fifteen years or thereabout, and then granted the wardship of him" "unto Roger Denys of Lodsworth, in ye county of Sussex, gent., whose daughter called Anne Denys, the same Henry Bidlake married and dwelt in Sussex 2 yers, immediately after w^{ch} time he came into Devonshire and dwelt in his land called Whetherdon (yn Brodwood Widger) untill An^o 1 and 2 Phillipp and Marie being An^o Dni 1555, at what time by the assent of the said Katheren (his mother) the said Henry dwelt at Bidlake."

This Katherine, widow of Thomas Bidlake, married "with John Cooke of Thorn in St. Mary Ottery Esq^r, and after his death with Will^m Trente of Ottery aforesaid," and after his death "long time lived a vertuous widdo and died in Alylesbere, where she lieth buried under a tombestone engraved

with her name yn the chancell of the churche of Aylesbere." Henry Bidlake, her son, died 20th April, 1604.

In 1565 this Henry Bidlake purchased of Thomas Stoddon of Stoddon, in Bratton Clovelly, yeoman, for £8, all his watercourse called Lywe (the Lew River) through all his land of Churndon in the parish of Bridestowe, in order to secure the water for Bidlake mill, and in the same year the "leate was finished and the myll reedified." In 1575 the "windowes and chymney in ye newe parlour and chamber over it were made of moore stones, as appeareth by the figures on ye chief stone of that parlour window."

This refers to work done on the dwelling house at Bidlake, which is what is called Elizabethan in style. The eastern wing, on which Henry Bidlake did his work, is very much the oldest part, and was probably once a 'hall' or one-roomed dwelling. In the course of recent alterations two very ancient granite windows were removed from this wing and inserted elsewhere. The porch and central portion of the house was probably added by Thomas Bidlake, to form a 'parlour.'

In an assignment made by Philippa Bidlake to her grandson in 1693, mention is made of "the kitchen, the dairy, the brewhouse, the new house or wash house, and chambers over; the hall, the greate parlour, and chamber over the sayd greate parlour, the chamber over the little parlour, the malthouse, the larder and the little house att the higher end of the sayd malthouse, and chambers over the same."

What Henry Bidlake did in 1575 seems to have been to make a parlour and chamber over it, by partitioning off the end off the old hall. In this upper chamber may still be seen some very old beams forming an arched roof. When Bidlake was let as a farm, about the end of the eighteenth century, Henry Bidlake's chimney was done away with and the fireplaces built up, as the two rooms were used as a dairy and servant's bedroom. The chimney has now been rebuilt and the old fireplaces reopened.

Among the Bidlake papers, and in Henry Bidlake's handwriting, is a copy of "the charge and payments of the p'ishe of Brydstowe by Henry Bydlake, John Adam and John Willyams of Bremleham and Leonard Ebsworthye, the iiij men therefrom chosen St. Katheren's Daye 1596." Payments were made, among other things for "gaole rent, Chrystyde,"

"Irland soldyers," "clensyng of ye comon armor," "shype money," and "crests for the tower." Henry and Anne Bidlake had one son, 'John,' and five daughters.

John Bidlake, Henry's son and heir, was the writer who has been already quoted at intervals. He supplies various notes about himself, thus: "Jo. Bidlake fil. et h. Henrici An^o Ætatis mei 70 A.G. 1617." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Langford of Germansweek, where he lived. He says: "I never dwelt at Bidlake, but at Week, seven miles from it. He settled his second son, John, at Witherdon, and gave Bidlake to his eldest son William, who in 1610 married Agnes, daughter of Richard Sture of Morley, and niece of Sir Edward Giles of Bowden. John Bidlake died in 1625 in the 78th year of his age.

William Bidlake and Agnes his wife got themselves involved in several disputes, including one with the parson of Bridestowe, whom they accused of preaching "that John Baptist and Mary Magdalen wear married in a citie called Cana in Galilee" and of "setting out the church yard" and suffering "the horses and sheepe to feed there, and the sheepe to use the church porche as a common folde, the smell being very loathesome to the parishioners."

Old John Bidlake did not approve of quarrels and law suits, and wrote to his son begging him to "seeke peace and ensue it," and warning him that "suits of law . . . are as variable as the turnings of a woadcock."

William Bidlake died the same year as his father, in 1625, leaving his widow with (apparently) four children—Anna, wife of John Taverner; Thomas, who died young; and probably William, who married Tabatha Rundle, and had a long family; and

Henry Bidlake the Royalist, about whom many stories are told. On his coming of age in 1633 this Henry Bidlake married Philippa, daughter of William Kelly of Kelly. Her portrait may be seen at Kelly House. His mother Agnes lived on at Bidlake till 1641, when she retired to the South of Devon and seems to have indulged in more costly law suits, and died in 1651.

Henry Bidlake, while yet young, joined the army of King Charles, and in 1643 was made a Captain of Horse under Colonel Sir Thomas Hele, Baronet. In 1645 he was

one of the defenders of Pendennis Castle, and a copy of the Articles for its surrender is preserved among the Bidlake papers. It appears that the Articles were signed on August 18th, and the besieged went forth. From that time misfortune after misfortune befell Henry Bidlake. On 18th Jan., 1646, the Standing Committee of Devon "ordered upon perusall of the inventory of the goods of Mr. Henry Bidlake amounting to Thirtie pounds that upon payment of fower and Twentie pounds unto the Treasurer or his Deputie by Mr. William Kelley, the sequestration of the said goods shall be removed and taken off, and the other six pounds is to be allowed to Mrs. Bidlake for her sixth part." In 1647 Henry Bidlake was summoned to appear before the same Committee in Exeter. In 1651 a fine of £300 was put upon him, and his estates were sequestrated to the Commonwealth until it should be paid. Among the Bidlake papers are "copies of orders at Haberdashers' Hall" "concerninge Mr. Bidlake Esqre." In fact, he had a bad time of it. He had to borrow money from his friends in order to pay his fine. Money was lent him by Nicholas Rowe of Lamerton, by Daniel Hawkins of Sydenham, by David Hore of Coryton, by Prudence Lile of Lifton, by Richard Edgecombe of Milton Abbot, by John Baron of Lawhitton, and by John Cloberry of Bradstone. His mother-in-law, Philippa Kelly of Kelly, seems to have repaid these friends, or paid the interest due to them, so, as security, Henry Bidlake alienated, bargained and sold to her all his goods and chattles, only excepting his wearing apparel. He was left with nothing but his clothes! He got back his property in 1654, but his account with the Parliament seems never to have been quite settled. As late as December, 1658, he received a summons purporting to come from Richard, Lord Protector, to appear with his wife in the "Chauntry Court" at Exeter "to do and receive what the said Court" should "consider of on this behalfe. And this under ye paine of what ye shall in no wise omitt."

On December 20th, 1659, Henry Bidlake, gent., and John Powell, churchwardens of Bridestowe, made a rate for the repairing of the church. It must have been Henry Bidlake's last act. Before the year was out he had died in the 48th year of his age. His second son was Charles Bidlake, a solicitor at Crediton, whose four children died without issue.

His son and heir was *William Bidlake*, baptised 29th Sep., 1629, buried 22nd Nov., 1670. That he was much straitened owing to his father's misfortunes is evidenced by a letter to his relative Elizabeth Taverner, who lived at Combe, Bradstone, dated 20th Dec., 1669. It begins:—"Kind Coz,—I had provided a small parcell of money for some occasions which I had att Plymouth where I must ride to-morrowe, but I was yesterday att Tavistock . . . and there I was enforced to pay it away, and for my life I know not what to do if you cannot help me fifty shillings or three pounds." He had done what he could to repair the shattered fortunes of the family. In 1661 he married Elizabeth, only child of Anthony Furlong of Carbeel, in the parish of Anthony, Cornwall, and granddaughter of Thomas Furlong of the same place. There he lived for a time, as a lease dated 1666 shows. But old Anthony Furlong outlived him, and so did his wife Elizabeth. She married again in 1677, and before her marriage conveyed her lands to her future husband, thereby barring her issue by William Bidlake.

William Bidlake left two sons, Thomas, who died young, and his son and heir, *Henry Bidlake*, who married, first, Mary Ann, daughter of Edward Greenwood and widow of Edward Kneebone, by whom he had two daughters; and, secondly, Ann, daughter of Edward Seddon, Rector of Throwley, by whom he had three daughters and one son. The two daughters of the first marriage (Mrs. Beare of Sourton, and Mrs. Warne of Bridestowe) died without issue. His son and heir *William* died at the age of three years, so the Bidlake property (what was left of it) came to the other three daughters, Mrs. Herring of Langstone, Mrs. Hiern of Great Torrington, and Miss Philippa Bidlake, who never married. The heir of the three sisters was Mrs. Hiern's daughter Mary, who married Col. Thomas Wollocombe.

The will of the last Henry Bidlake was proved in 1718. In 1733 a Sir Richard Bidlake, Baronet, appeared as a claimant for the Bidlake estates. His real name is said to have been Becklake. He was the son of a weaver, and was baptized at Crediton, the register of which parish he seems to have altered, making himself to be entered as Richard Bidlake, son of Thomas Bidlake of Bridestowe. He was at one time a gentleman's servant, and was clearly a very clever man. In

1733 he filed a bill in Chancery against the daughters of the last Henry Bidlake, laying claim to the property and praying a discovery of a certain settlement on which he based his claim. The co-heirs allowed him to inspect the family deeds and settlements, which were such that had he been the person he claimed to be, he could not have disputed their title to the estates. He took copies of the documents, and did not proceed with the case, but suffered it to be dismissed with costs, which he paid. From his copies of the deeds he forged (it seems) another set of deeds, including an additional settlement in favour of himself, and in 1747 he levied a fine and suffered a recovery of the Bidlake estate. On the strength of this he borrowed various sums of money, but one of those from whom he desired to borrow suspected that the deeds were not genuine, and he was tried for forgery. He was, however, acquitted (though the Court was satisfied the deeds were forged) on the ground that the jury were not convinced that he *knew* the deeds to be forged. J. H. B. WOLLOCOMBE.

190. JOHN TAYLOR (III., pp. 190 and 191, par. 142).—John Tailor, *alias* Cardemaker, priest, was instituted to the vicarage of Branscombe, co. Devon, dio. Exeter, 16th February, 1539-40, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and on 25th September, 1554, Master Gregory Bassett was instituted to the same vicarage, it being then "in a certain manner vacant," on the presentation of the said Dean and Chapter; but Master Bassett did not hold the benefice long, for on 28th August, 1557, the vicarage being then vacant by his resignation [his name was then spelt "Basset,"] Sir John Vele, clerk, was instituted thereto (*Registers of the Bishops of Exeter*, vols. xiiiij and xvj., Old Series, folios 100 a and 29 b). W. E. MUGFORD.

191. MOHUN AND MADDOCK FAMILIES.—Amongst my family deeds, papers, etc., I have some evidences respecting the Mohun family which I find does not appear in the *Extinct and Dormant Peerage*. Perhaps they may be of value. Warwick, third Lord Mohun of Okehampton, had a daughter, the Honble. Isabella Mohun, who married Mr. Samuel Maddock, merchant, of Plymouth (his seal impaling Mohun is now in my possession). The issue of this marriage was James, Matthew and Catherine Maddock. James Maddock



West Steart.

died in 1727. His brother Matthew married against his father's consent and was disinherited. Catherine died 1712, and was buried at Tamerton Folliot, where also her parents were interred. Ann, Matthew's wife, came of a poor but respectable family. Their son Jonathan (named after the Trelawny family, in some way in which the Maddock family was connected) was born in 1712, and married a Miss Dorothy Evans, a daughter of a clergyman, and had issue four sons and two daughters, of whom Joseph, the youngest (b. 1753) married Elizabeth, daughter of John Sullivan, gent., and had (1) Joseph Maddock, a midshipman in the R.N., died s.p.; (2) William Maddock, b. 1783, Civil Service Pay Office, London, m. and left issue (a granddaughter of his is Lady Hickman (wife of Sir A. Hickman, Bart., M.P.); (3) John Maddock, b. 1787, Paymaster R.N., m. and left issue; (4) Anne Maddock, m. 1796 Thomas Searle, Rear-Admiral, C.B., who left issue; (5) Elizabeth Maddock m. Captain R. Balfour, R.N., and left issue. In 1827 two members of the Maddock family commenced proceedings to recover what they considered their share (or at least their grandfather Matthew's share) of the Mohun and Maddock property, but the suit fell through owing to the death of one of them. I have a number of old letters, papers, parish register certificates, and other evidences bearing upon the matter, and I thought perhaps these few items respecting the Mohun and Maddock marriage and the descendants from it, so far as it represents this branch of the Maddock family, might be worth recording in your valuable and interesting *Devon Notes and Queries*. J. M. MADDOCK.

192. SOME DARTMOOR FARMHOUSES.—“The primitive type of farm . . . was an inclosed courtyard, entered through a gate. Opposite the gate is the dwelling-house, with a projecting porch, with an arched granite door and a mullioned window over it. On one side of the entrance is the dwelling-room, on the other the saddle and sundry-chamber. The well, which is a stream of water from the moor conducted by a small leat to the house, is under cover; and the cattle-sheds open into the yard, so as to be reached with ease . . . without exposure to the storms.” Such is a description of the ideal but vanishing moor-farm, and few or none now come up to it in its entirety, the natural battering of time and decay ensuring

many sacrifices at the shrine of cheap modernity, to the due glory of galvanised iron and absurder brick. At the same time, though uncertain memory increasingly usurps—and must usurp—the place of actuality, byegone dignity is still eloquent in many an accidental relic now incongruously set : in one place, a heavy dripstone over a mullioned barn-window, or, in another, tall granite gateposts suddenly looming in a winding lane, strangely detached, inglorious survivors on sufferance, tell a tale scarcely of tragedy so much as of passive descent.

Collectively, the first place in historic and æsthetic dignity is, of course, held by the ancient tenements of the forest. These have been adequately honoured by Mr. Robert Burnard, in the third book of his *Pictorial Records*, so that it suffices to give his list of 35, which is as follows :—Runnage; Warner; Pizwell (3); Hartland; Riddon; Babenay (3); Brimpts (3); Huccaby (4); Dury; Hexworthy (3); Sherberton (3); Dunnabridge (5); Brownberry; Princehall; Belliver (3); Lower Merripit. Such of these as are left, stout fortresses of peaceful purport, have no stylistic pretensions whatever, but—what is in most ways better—an obvious congruity and adaptation to their circumstances, a solid determination towards comfort irrespective of the rudest Dartmoor blasts. Old buildings remain, either wholly or in part, at Belliver, Brownberry, Dunnabridge, Hartland, Lower Merripit, Pizwell, and Great Sherberton.

The farms higher in the scale of elaboration, and sometimes of display, are naturally those in more sheltered and luxuriant positions on the borders. Many look back on days of greater pride as mansions or manor-houses, according to the summary witness of the O.S. maps, silent in particulars; most are enduring dishonoured age, for so long a time as it will be cheaper not to replace them (and in the meantime the stray enthusiast must be subject to the pitying correction of the tenant-farmer: "to my mind, 'tis a rotten old place"); a few are in a fair state, careless of either attention or neglect; while one or two only bear definite evidence of interest and care. Pretending to no exhaustiveness, the following are notes on some of the farms that have—or have had—associations beyond those at present superficially apparent.

Cornwood.—South Hele and Wisdom, the former once owned by a branch of the Hele family, passed to the Rogers,





Fardel, Cornwood.

of whom John Rogers, then of Wisdom, was created a baronet in 1698. Both were farmhouses in Lysons' time (*Hist. Dev.*, ii., 140). There are no specially noteworthy remnants of ancient state, which indeed was never great.—Cholwich Town, verging on the moor 2 miles N.W. of Cornwood, is stated (*Crossing, Stone Crosses*, edition, 1902, p. 36) to be internally a good example of an old moor-building, though the out-buildings are mostly recent, and the once-existent chapel is represented only by its site. Polwhele refers to this, and to the family of the same name which originally possessed it, under the variant "Cholditch." In Lysons' time it was "the property of their descendant, J. B. Cholwich, Esq., of Farrington House, near Exeter."—Fardel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.E. of Cornwood, is a picturesque farm well-known as a former house of the Raleghs, though only connected with Sir Walter himself by the supposition that he spent portions of his early days in it. Its successive descents are recorded in *Lysons*, ii., 2, 140, down to Mr. John Spurrell Pode, a predecessor of the present owner, Mr. J. D. Pode. The whole still retains much of its character, with its long enclosing wall, its pillared entrance, the deep-gabled porch, and the chapel. The latter, previously used as a cider cellar and a hayloft, has recently been piously restored. It measures 38 ft. long and *cir.* 15 ft. wide, and is lighted by a large three-light window east, with quatrefoils in the upper tracery; there is a piscina and credence-shelf on the south side, and a large trefoiled recess on the north side of the altar. There were two other windows, north and south respectively. This chapel was erected by the widow of John Ralegh, by licence of Bishop Lacey dated 10th August, 1432.

Dean Prior.—Dean Court, descended through the families of Giles, Yarde, and Yarde-Buller, has been tenanted by farmers at least since the early 19th century. The "remains of a mansion" consist mainly of the old hall, with oak doors and panelling. Moorshead, 1 mile west of the church, is an interesting farm of a modest type, now abandoned. In the 16th century it was the home of the Furse family, yeomen who rose to the position of considerable landowners in process of time—mainly by judicious marriages. An abstract of a family history written by Robert Furse in 1593 is printed in *Trans. Devon Assocn.*, xxvi., 169.

Harford.—Hall, half mile W.N.W. of the church, is—or was—a manor-house. It has been a farm for at least a century. It owes its chief interest to the fact that, before it was bought by the Rogers family (of Wisdom and Blachford), it was owned by the Chudleighs, and was the seat of Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, whose daughter Elizabeth, subsequently Duchess of Kingston, was tried for bigamy at Westminster in 1776, and condemned after a trial of five days. She fled to the Continent and died in 1788. (Cf. Baring-Gould's *Historic Oddities*).

Plympton S. Mary.—West Steart, half mile S.W. of Cornwall Station, though a little beyond the Dartmoor area, more than deserves the infrequent notice it receives—not so much on account of its historical association with the Drake family as for its dignified proportions and general artistic merit. It is one of the few mentioned above as being in appreciative

hands—those of Mr. J. D. Pode, of Slade, who also has Fardel. The armorial gateposts, dated 1674, are a somewhat unusual example of detailed carving in intractable granite, success being attained in spite of the material. The quaint panelled monsters at each side add to the effect, at a distance.



S. Taarton.—West Week, 1½ miles E. of S. from the church, is an interesting farm-house, somewhat declined from its early Tudor style. It was sold about 1550 by a Wyke to the Battishill family,

house, somewhat declined from its early Tudor style. It was sold about 1550 by a Wyke to the





Morshead, Dean Prior.



Wonson, Throwleigh.

whose arms (*As.*, a cross-crosslet saltier-ways, between 4 owls, *argent*) surmount the embattled granite gateway, dated 1656. Near one of the windows of the house is the date 1585. (If I remember rightly, Baring-Gould's "John Herring" is concerned with West Week in part).

Throwleigh.—Wonson, three-quarter mile S.S.E. of the village, a manorhouse, was the property of the Knapman family, settled there for five generations in 1620 (*Lysons*, i., 203). For some details relating to them, cf. *D.N.&Q*, July, 1902, p. 73, and for their pedigree, cf. *Vivian's Visitation*, p. 518. According to a reference in the *Western Antiquary*, ii., 250, this estate "passed from the Knapmans by a turn up of the ace of diamonds." (Baring-Gould's "*Old English Home*" has its scene here).

These, of course, by no means exhaust the list. Other farms, briefly catalogued, of some more than average interest—whether as decayed manor-houses, bartons, or merely on the site of such—are: North Warne and Wringworthy, in Marytavy, the former in Lysons' time the property of "Arthur Edgcombe and others," the latter the old yeoman house of the Oakes; Gratton and Callisham, in Meavy, and also the farm-building immediately west of the church; Willsworthy (which had a chapel, the conversion of which into a cowhouse seems to date from a century or so ago), Cudlippton (which as "Chodlype" paid a foreign rent of 5d. to the Forest in 1502, and, as a manor, is stated to have passed from the families of Rolle, Sawle, and Fellowes, to the Rev. E. A. Bray, who held it in Lysons' time), and Coxtor (the old yeoman house of the Parsons)—the last three all in Petertavy; Hall, adjoining Sampford Spiney village-green, a picturesque gabled farm and manorhouse inscribed over the doorway "R.A. 1607 C.A.;" Coldstone and Fernhill, in Shaugh, the latter apparently referred to as early as 1291 in a charter of Isabella de Fortibus; Knowle, in Walkhampton; and Lower Collaton, in Whitchurch. The Widecombe district also has several farms of fair age and character, *e.g.*, Ash, Bittleford (porch inscribed 1705 and R.T.), Chittleford (has the date 1686), Cordonford (has the date 1718 and the initials R.W.), and Lake, with the initials T.H. and the date 1661—doubtless the Thomas Hamlyn named in Hamlyn wills of 1663 and 1678.

T. A. FALCON.

193. HALLETT'S AND THE MINT MEETING.—Is there any published account of the ministers of the Mint Meeting House built at Exeter in 1719 for James Pierce? Who was Joseph Hallett who was minister there just previous to 1744? I am led to infer that he was the third minister of that name at that place. Is that so?
J.H.R.

194. CUNNINGHAM FAMILY.—In answer to the request by a correspondent for "any information regarding the family of Cunningham of Okehampton prior to 1720," in the accompanying chart pedigree I have tried to give this information.

The Devonshire family of Cuningham, who spelt their name with one n and not with two as most people imagine, first resided at Okehampton about the year 1664, when Ambrose Cuningham, who is described in the marriage Registers at Okehampton as "Ambrose, son of Arthur Cuningham of Tavistock," married there Mary, the daughter of Thomas Carter. He purchased lands called Broadmoor and Upcott in Okehampton, and became Mayor of that borough in 1682.

In 1693 he bought "Lukesland" in the parish of Witheridge, where he lived in his last years. He died and was buried there in 1695.

In the will of Arthur Cuningham which was proved 23 July, 1693, and is at Exeter, he is described as "Arthur Cuningham, Junior," proving that at the time he made his will there was an elder Arthur living, but what relation to him I do not know, as there is no will preserved under that name at Exeter. In it he mentions his brother Francis, son Arthur, and daughters Elizabeth and Grace, but does not mention his son Ambrose.

Ambrose Cuningham and Mary his wife had nine children. She in her will, proved 1731, mentions her four daughters, but neither of her sons. Their eldest son, Thomas Cuningham, who was baptised at Okehampton in 1667, became a mercer, lived at Okehampton and was Mayor of that Burrough in 1698. He married in 1691 Mary, daughter of Edmund Triggs of North Tawton, his father Ambrose being one of those who signed their marriage settlement. Thomas Cuningham died in 1710 and there is a fine old carved stone tomb to his memory in Okehampton churchyard. He and his wife

Mary (she died in 1718) had nine children. The eldest son Christopher, who was one of the capital burgesses of Okehampton, seems to have been responsible for the Court Rolls to the then lords of the Manor for a good many years, as I have his signature on a great many of the Rolls about the years 1740-50, which are in my possession. In 1721 he married at Okehampton, Rebecca the daughter of Joseph Goodman, and had seven children. (See accompanying chart).

Christopher Cuningham had four brothers who all died in infancy, also four sisters; the youngest died in infancy, the others, Grace married in 1712 John Lethbridge, of Okehampton, a surgeon; Mary, who married in 1719 John Luxmoore, attorney-at-law, who resided at Northmore House (now in 1905 the Town Hall), and was the eldest son of John Luxmoore of "Witherdon" in the parish of Broadwoodwiger and succeeded his father in 1742; and Jane, who married ——— Elworthy, mentioned in the will of her father.

In Bridge's *Okehampton*, ed. 1889, p. 241, is given a pedigree showing "descent of the families of Bridgman, Vicary, Luxmoore, Glubb, Lethbridge and others, from William, 8th Earl of Glencairn," making his third son Alexander Cuningham (who was born in 1613), father of Christopher Cuningham. This was simply a tradition which is now exploded, as I have every proof that Christopher was the son of Thomas, the latter being the son of Ambrose of Okehampton and Witheridge and grandson of Arthur Cuningham of Tavistock.

Whether Arthur Cuningham or any other member of this family of Tavistock or elsewhere in Devon was related to the Scotch family of Cuningham I cannot say. But certainly there was a Devonshire family of Cuningham residing in Devon before the already mentioned Alexander was born (*i.e.* 1613). Gervase Cuninghame, who I presume was the father of Arthur of Tavistock, also of Gervase of Tavistock, although so far I have been unable to discover his will, was married in 1610 and resided at Bovey Tracey. I have his signature on a deed dated 1615 in my possession relating to lands in Sheepwash.

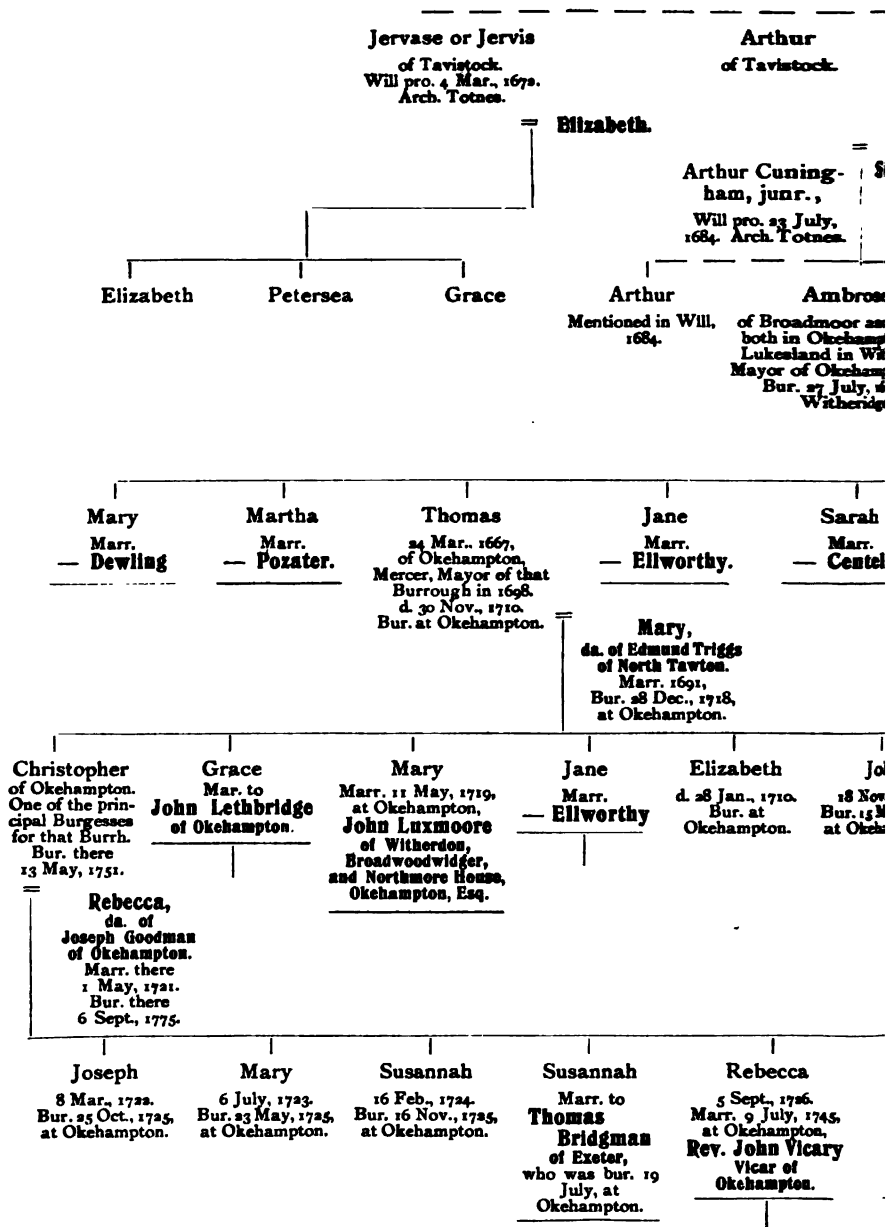
Any information relating to the Devonshire family of Cuningham prior to 1650 would be interesting, especially of Bovey Tracey and Tavistock.

CHAS. F. C. LUXMOORE.

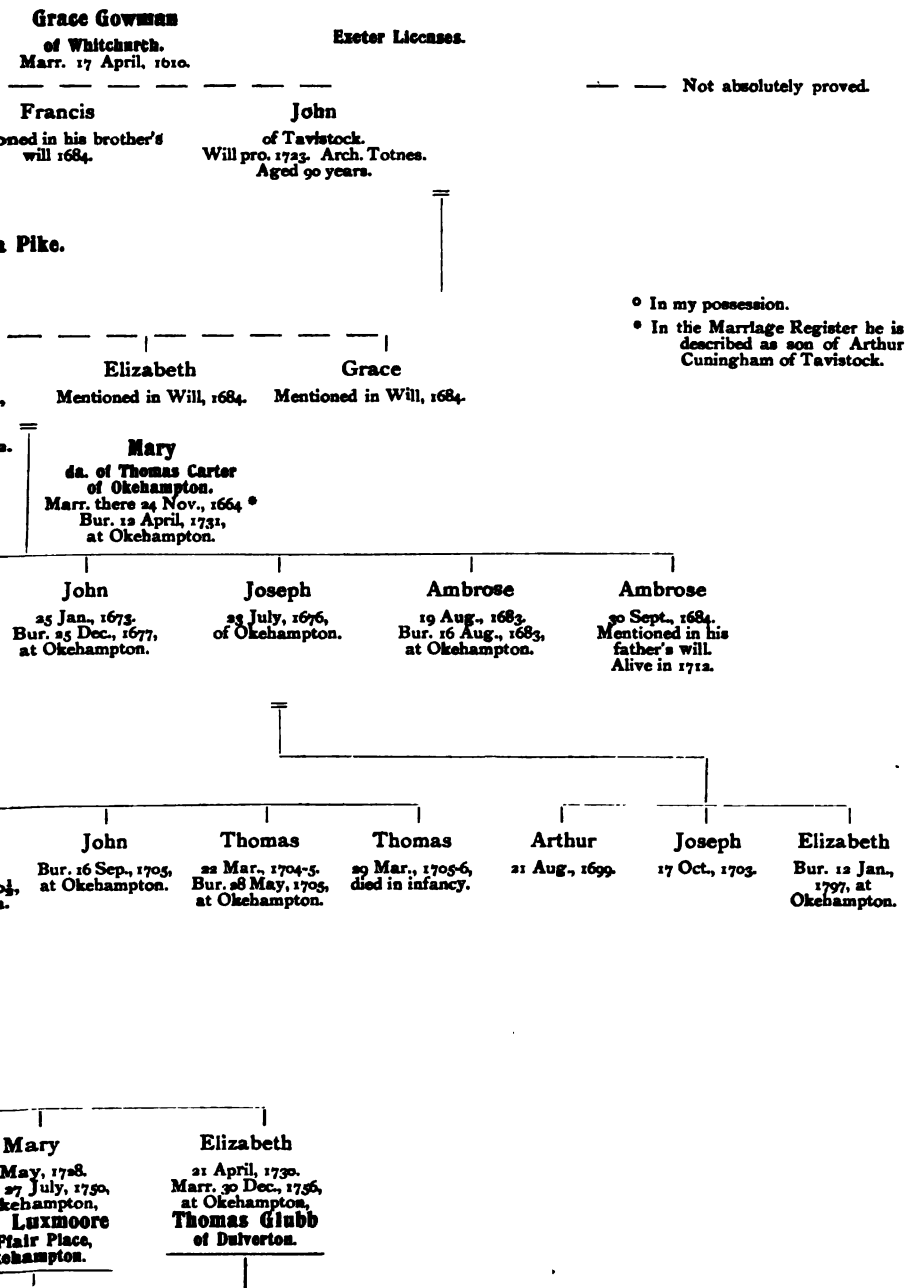
PEDIGREE OF CU

Gervase Cuningha

of Bovey Tracey.
Alive 1615 on a Deal.
12 Jan. 1, Sheppwash
Faige to Pford. 9



GHAM OF DEVON.



195. THE HONOUR OF HENRY DE TILLI IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY (III., pp. 182, 219, pars. 136, 168).—Henry de Tilli had a fee of 14½ knights in Devon, besides a fee of 14½ knights in Somerset, in 6 Richard I. (*Trans. Dev. Ass.*, xxxiii., 368; xxxvi., 416, 420). Who was he and what was his fee? By the aid of an extract from the Pipe Roll of 7 John (supplied by Miss E. Lega Weekes), *Testa Nevil*, and other sources, it is possible to attempt a partial answer to these questions, which possibly others may supplement.

(1). Henry de Tilli was the son of William, son of John (*Cal. Rot. Chart.*, p. 75) steward of Normandy, whom *Risdon* p. 113 calls William de Tilli, by his wife Dionisia (*Trans.*, xxxvi., 427), the daughter (*Testa*, 1356, p. 194b) or granddaughter according to the charter of 8 John quoted by *Batten*, p. 120, of that Geoffrey II. de Mandevil upon whom Henry I. bestowed the manor of Wonford (*Testa*, 1356, p. 194b). William son of John was presumably the same William son of John who in 1166 held 10 fees of the Honour of Gloucester (*Lib. Nig.*, 161), but at any rate he was not the William de Tilli son of Ralph de Tilli who in 1180 owed £60 for his father's land (*Massingberd's Lincoln Charters*, p. 11). His father-in-law Geoffrey II. de Mandevil was a son of Geoffrey I., the Conqueror's companion (*Batten's Somerset*, p. 120), and the uncle of Geoffrey de Mandevil, first Earl of Essex (*Round Geoffrey de Mandevil*, p. 392), and of his sister Beatrice, the wife of William de Say, whose descendant Geoffrey son of Piers also called de Mandevil became the second husband of Isabella Countess of Gloucester after she had been divorced by King John.

Testa Nevil only records the grant of Wonford to Geoffrey II. de Mandevil, but is silent as to how he obtained the Devon estates belonging to the fee of Marshwood. All these estates together with those belonging to the Honour of Bampton had been in Domesday held by Walter de Dowai, whence it may be inferred that if Mandevil was a grantee of part of them, Robert de Bampton, who had the other part, was a grantee also and not the son of Walter de Dowai (*Devon Notes and Queries*, III., 206). The Marshwood estates, together with some others of which he was only sub-tenant, passed from Geoffrey II. de Mandevil to his granddaughter Dionisia's husband, William, son of

John, who was living in 1166 (*Black Book*, p. 161); and on William's death to his son, Henry de Tilli. The charter of 24th May, 8 John, quoted by *Batten*, sets forth that the elder Geoffrey [*i.e.*, Geoffrey II.] "as it is alleged" had a son Robert [de Mandevil of Coker] by his first wife, and afterwards a son Ralph by his second wife, which Ralph had a daughter, Dionisia, Henry de Tilli's mother. In 1194 Henry de Tilli's title was called in question by Geoffrey de Mandevil of Coker, the son of Robert de Mandevil of Coker [*Batten*] who "fined in 100 marks to have the judgment of the King's court touching his inheritance in England and Normandy whereof he was deforced by Henry de Tilli" (*Trans. Dev. Ass.*, xxxvi., 427). Geoffrey's claim was pursued by his son, Robert II. de Mandevil, and his grandson, Robert III. The last-named succeeded in establishing it, but not until after the death of Henry de Tilli; for a charter of 1200 (*Trans.*, xxxvi., 427) awarded the fief to Tilli, and *Testa*, 1356, p. 194b, states that Henry de Tilli held it all his life. Tilli, however, must have died before 1205, seeing that in that year his fief was in the King's hand (*Trans.*, xxxvi., 427). Then in 1208 it was given to Robert III.

(2). According to the Pipe Roll of 7 John, supplied by Miss Lega Weekes, the 14½ fees of Henry de Tilli consisted of the following:—

- [1] ½ fee held by Henry de Blois [son of Alan, who had besides a fee of 7 knights in Cornwall (*Trans.*, xxxvi., 428)]
- [2] 1½ fees held by Hugh, son of William
- [3] ½ fee held by Richard le Bret
- [4] 1 fee held by Baldwin de Raddon
- [5] 2 fees held by William de Morceaux
- [6] ½ fee held by William de Servington [son of Robert, who is stated in the Pipe Roll of 6 John to hold 1 fee of the fee of Henry de Tylly (*Trans.*, xxxvi., 420)]
- [7] 1 fee held by Philip de Baunton
- [8] ½ fee in Cheleworde and Wike (*Trans.*, xxxvi., 421)
- [9] 1 fee held by Robert de Satchvil
- [10] 4½ fees held by Richard the Fleming
- [11] 1 fee held by William, son of Stephen

[12] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Roger de Tani [for the land of Wike (*Trans.*, xxxvi., 439)]

[13] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Robert de Hiwis

Total $14\frac{1}{2}$ fees, of which, however, No. 4 was a Mortain fee = $\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary fee.

Testa, No. 1026, p. 188a (in *Trans.*, xxix., 501), states that Robert de Mandevil [the successor to Henry de Tilli] contributed to the aid levied in 1234 on 11 fees, these 11 being the fees which appear in *Testa*, p. 183a, as fees in Devon belonging to Geoffrey de Mandevil's Honour of Marshwood, consisting of the following:—

[831] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Ivo de Servinton in [West] *Spurway*

[832] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Richard Beufiel [Beaupel]’s heir in *Knawstone* [Beaupel of de Brit as middle lord (*Fœdal Aids*, p. 325)]

[833] 1 fee held by Mathew de Bauton in *Combe* [Bauntton of Mohun as middle lord (*F. Aids*, p. 319)]

[834-5] 3 fees held by Reginald de Mohun in *Ottery* [Mohun or Fleming] and *Holditch* (*F. Aids*, p. 319)

[836] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Robert de Blakeford [heir of Robert de Satchvil (*Testa*, 1546, p. 198b, and *Trans.*, xxxiii., 369)] in *Dunsford*.

[837] 1 fee held by Robert de Mortellis (Morceaux) in *Godelingthor* and members (*Testa*, 1265, p. 192b; *F. Aids*, p. 317)

[838] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by William de Wydeworth in *Lustleigh* (*F. Aids*, p. 339)

[839] 2 fees held by William de Mohun in *Stokes* [Fleming] (*F. Aids*, p. 331)]

[840] 1 fee held by Gilbert, son of Stephen, in *Northon* [Dawnay held of Morceaux as middle lord (*F. Aids*, p. 331)]

[841] $\frac{3}{4}$ fee held by Baldwin de Roddon in *Raddon* a Mortain fee

[842] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Robert de Molehiwis in *Molehywis* [*Moulisk*]

Total $10\frac{1}{2}$ fees as the quota for assessment, though No. 841, being a Mortain fee, they would be ordinarily described as $11\frac{1}{2}$ fees.

All the above, excepting the two last, had been held in Domesday by Robert de Dowai (*W.*, 709-726); Raddon in Shobrook alone was a Mortain fee (*W.*, 306), and Moulish was in Domesday the land of a King's thane Saulf (*W.*, 1120).

Besides these 11 fees belonging to the Honour of Marshwood, we gather that the Mandevils held as overlords, but under other honours, the following in 1286:—

Of the Honour of Plymton :

- [26] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Richard de Novant of Simon de Montacute, and by him of Walter le Denys in Wonford and Halsford (*F. Aids*, p. 313), the gift of Henry I. (*Testa*, 1356, p. 194b)]
- [27] 1 fee held by Francheiny and the Valletorts of Simon de Montacute, and by him of Walter le Denys in Clist Girard (*F. Aids*, p. 333)
- [28] 1 fee held by Roger de Daynesberi in Ashbury (*F. Aids*, p. 328)
- [29] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by John de Ashleigh of John de Chauceaux, and by him of William le Pouere in Sprey (*F. Aids*, p. 321)

Of the Honour of Okhamton :

- [30] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by William de Servynton in Sowton, Dunsford (*F. Aids*, p. 314)

Of the Honour of Barnstaple :

- [31] 1 fee held by Robert de Blakeford [*Testa*, 72, p. 176a; heir of Robert de Satchvil, *Testa*, 1545, p. 198b] in Rew of the Honour of Tilli (*Trans.*, xxxiii., 369)
- [32] 1 fee held by Roger de Acastre and John de Reigny (*Testa*, 66, p. 175b) in Combe [of the Templars, *alias* Templeton] which had belonged to Henry de Tilli (*Testa*, 1548, p. 199a)

Also at one time, according to the Pipe Roll of 7 John, Tilli's, *i.e.*, the Mandevil, fee must have included:—

- [33] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Ralph de Bray (*Red Book*, p. 559) in Cheleworthy and Wick (above No. 8), by which Chilsworthy is clearly meant, seeing that it is elsewhere described as land in Holsworthy (*Trans.*, xxxvi., 441) and

- [34] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Roger de Toni in Wick, the locality of which has been discussed by Miss Lega Weekes (*Trans.*, xxxvi., 442). Can it have been Teign, *alias* High Week, which was afterwards Burdon's? or Wick in Shobrook which, like Rad-don, was in Domesday a Mortain land (*W.*, 304)?

Total $6\frac{1}{2}$ fees, making, together with $11\frac{1}{2}$ fees, a grand total of $17\frac{3}{4}$ fees. Three of these fees cannot, therefore, have belonged to Tilli's fee, though held by the Mandevils in the thirteenth century.

(3). In attempting from these materials to locate the $14\frac{3}{4}$ fees of Tilli's Devonshire Honour, it is easy to identify Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 13. At present I can only offer conjectures for Nos. 1, 2, 9, 11 and 12.

No. 3 the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Richard le Bret is *Knowstone Beupel* (*W.*, 709), held by Robert Beupel of John le Brit in 1286 for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*F. Aids*, p. 325; *Testa*, 832)

No. 4 the 1 [Mortain] fee held by Baldwin de Raddon is Raddon in Shobrook (*W.*, 306; *Trans.*, xxxv., 281; *Testa*, 841)

No. 5 the 2 fees held by William de Morceaux are Gurrington and Brownston in *Woodland* 1 fee (*W.*, 715; *Testa*, 837 and 1265, p. 192b) and *Norton Dawmay* (*W.*, 722b) and *Townstal* (*W.*, 726) fee, held by Richard, son of Stephen of Warin de Morsels in 1286 (*F. Aids*, p. 331 and 393; *Testa*, 840)

No. 6 the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by William de Servinton is *West Spurway* (*W.*, 713; *Testa*, 831 and 1133, p. 189b). Servynton also held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Sowton, Dunsford [No. 30] of Mandevil of the Honour of Okhamton

No. 7 the 1 fee held by Philip de Banton is Combe Baunton *alias* *Combe Raleigh* (*W.*, 721; *Testa*, 833), reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ fee when held by John de Baunton of William de Mohun's heirs and by William de Mohun's heirs of John de Mohun's heirs in 1286 (*F. Aids*, p. 319)

No. 8 the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Cheleworde and Wick is *Chilsworthy* in Holsworthy (*W.*, 1071), and Wick may be *Northwick* and *Woodicot* in Thornbury (*W.*, 1069), both being thanes' lands

No. 10 the $4\frac{1}{2}$ fees held by Richard the Fleming, together with $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of some other tenant, make up the 3 fees of Holditch and Ottery Fleming *alias* Mohun (*W.*, 716, 717; *Testa*, 834) and the 2 fees of Stoke Fleming (*W.*, 722; *Testa*, 839), reduced to $1\frac{3}{4}$ of Ottery, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Holditch (*F. Aids*, p. 319) and 1 fee of Stoke (*Ibid.*, p. 331) when held in 1286 by John de Mohun's heirs or their under-tenants.

No. 13 the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Robert de Hiwis is the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of South Moulsh in Kenton (*Testa*, 842; *F. Aids*, p. 389, 487)

In the sphere of conjecture :—

No. 1 Can the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by Henry de Blois possibly represent the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Lustleigh? (*Testa*, 838).

No. 2 Can the $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees held by Hugh, son of William, represent Wonford and Clist Girard? (Nos. 26 and 27 above).

No. 9 The 1 fee held by Robert de Satchvil consists, I suspect, of Dunsford (*Testa*, 836 and 1546) and Rew (No. 31 above).

No. 11 Can the 1 fee of William, son of Stephen, represent the 1 fee of Ashbury? (No. 28 above).

No. 12 The $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Roger de Toni is certainly a Wick, but a Wick which as yet has not been certainly localised (see No. 34 above).

Criticism is invited on these identifications? Also how does Tilli fee appear in the *Black Book*?

It may be concluded from the above that the family of de Mortellis or Morceaux are successors in title to Ralph, the Domesday tenant of Walter de Dowai, not to the fitz-Stephens as stated in *Trans.*, xxxvi., 371; for the fitz-Stephens and their successors, the Dawnays, were only sub-tenants under the Morceaux. John de Mohun's heirs appear also to be successors in title to Hermer as well as to Ludo, both Domesday tenants of Walter de Dowai, and to Ludo in succession to the Flemings.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

196. RELIGIOUS CENSUS, DIOCESE EXON, 1676.—This is from a document in the Episcopal Registry of Exeter, copied by the Rev. Herbert Reynolds. The figures are curious—manifestly wrong in some instances and in others requiring explanation.

DECANATUS PLYMPTON.

	CONFORMISTS.	PAPISTS.	NONCON.
St. Charles, Plymo, ...	1800		300
Plymouth ..	3000		600
St. Budiaux ...	260		
Cornewood ...	437		
Modbury ...	1400	I	100
Ugborough ...	700		I
Kingston ...	200		5
Hartford ...	100		
Halberton ...	615		23
Newton Ferris ...	324		
North Huish ...	200		I
Yalimpton ...	291		8
Revelstoke ...	160		I
Plympton St. Mary ...	500		
Plympton Morrise ...	510		12
Plymstock ...	805		19
Wembury ...	236		
Brixton ...	400		45
Shaw (?) ...	201		
Ermington ...	570		22

Parishes adjoining.

	CONFORMISTS.	PAPISTS.	NONCON.
Tamerton ...	200		6
Meavey ...	122		
Buckland Monachorum ...	423		12
Walkhampton ...	240		
Bickleigh ...	120		
Shittestor ...	68		
Beereferris ...	547	5	
Marie Tavy ...	174		
Peter Tavy ...	128		
White Church ...	300		
Eggbuckland ...	250		I
Stoak Damerell ...	60		
Okehampton ...	800	I	7
Tavistock ...	1788		67
Lamerton ...	473		
Totnes ...	1950	I	150
Dartmouth ...	2500		400
Buckfastleigh ...	1170		3
Wollborough ...	600		10
Tormohun ...	140	II	
Bovey Tracey ...	1600		23
Newton St. Cyres ...	345	16	I
Ottery St. Mary ...	1894	4	16
Pinhoo ...	274	10	3
Broadclyst ...	3000		2
Powderham ...	160	I	
Tiverton ...	10000		500

J.B.R.

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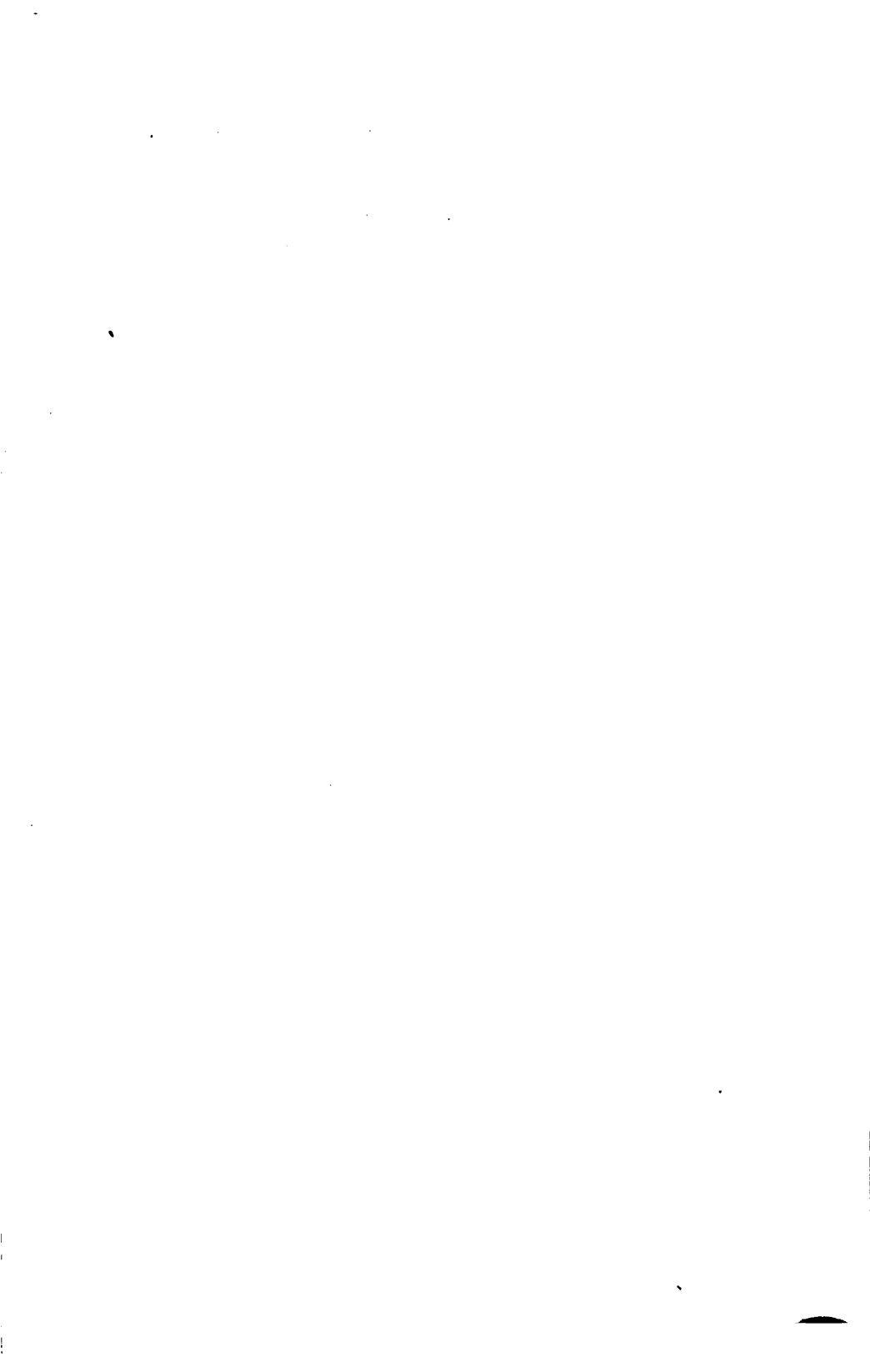
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ERRATA.

- P. 102, line 13 from bottom, for *Garratt* read *Jarrett*.
 P. 125, line 5-6 from bottom, for *Kingswill* read *Kingsmill*.
 P. 201, line 4 from top, for *Parracombe* read *Martinhoe*.











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